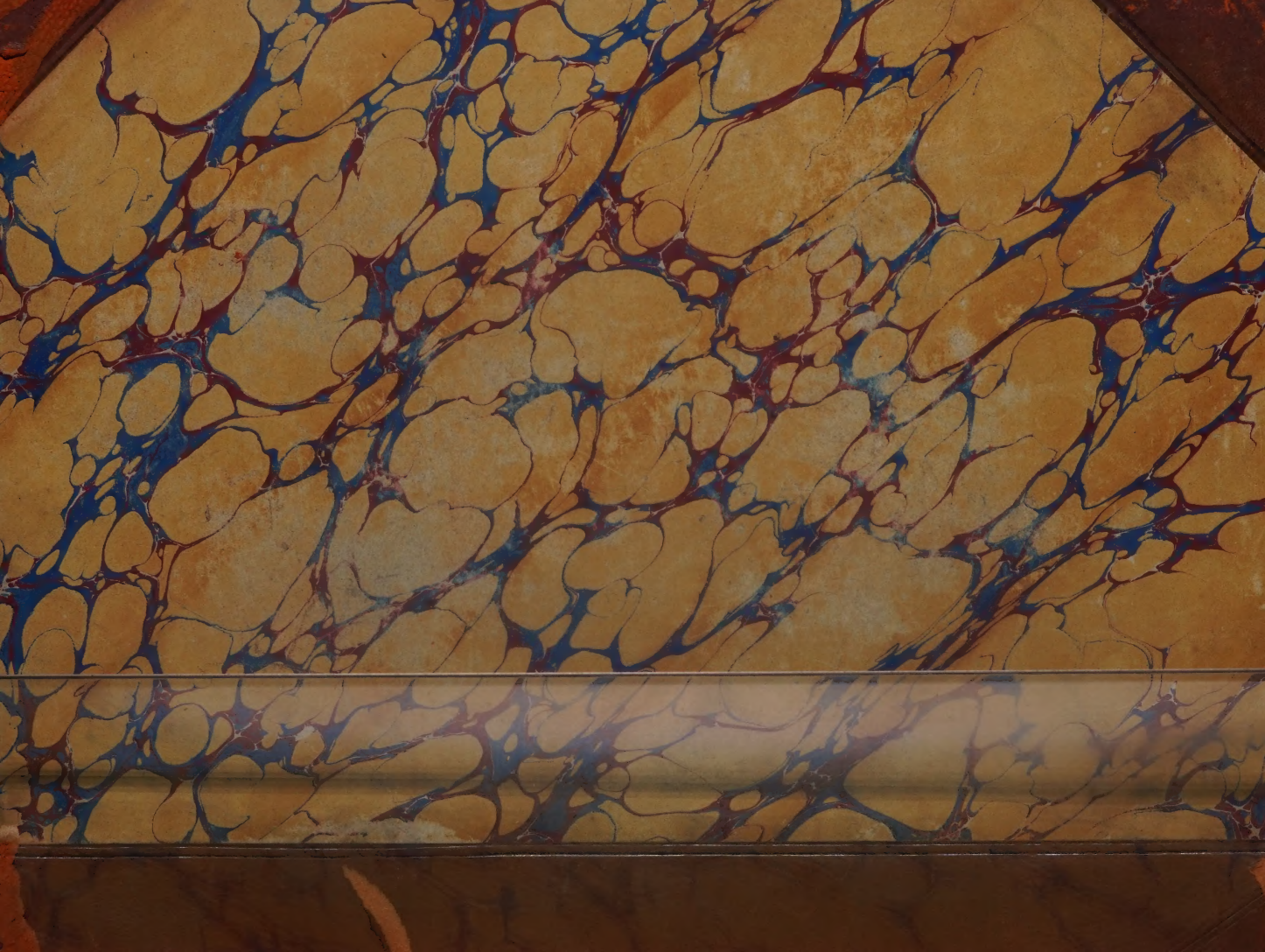

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JAMES STANLEY, 7th EARL OF DERBY,
AND CHARLOTTE DE LA TREMOUILLE, HIS COUNTESS.

From the Original by Vandyke, in the Collection of
the Earl of Clarendon.

59 654

HISTORY

OF

THE COUNTY PALATINE

And Duchy

OF

LANCASTER.

BY

EDWARD BAINES, ESQ. M.P.

THE BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT BY W. R. WHATTON, ESQ., F. S. A.

VOL. III.

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THE

HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE.

Radcliffe Parish.

VARIOUS and dubious as is the origin of many of our Lancashire parishes, this place is decidedly Saxon; Edward the Confessor held Radcliffe for a manor with two hides of land, one belonging to Salford. Radcliffe Parish.

Saxon in Domesday Survey.

Radecliue teneƀ rex. E. p m. Ibi. 1 hida. 7 alia hid̄ ptineñ ad Salford.*

With the neighbouring possessions, Radcliffe was conferred on the restless and ambitious Roger de Poictou, but forfeited by him soon after the Domesday Survey. With the other lands between the Mersey and the Ribble, this place remained in the crown till it was granted, in the reign of Stephen, to Ranulph de Gernons, earl of Chester, subject to the feudatory claim of Roger de Mareshey, which he relinquished in favour of Ranulph de Blundeville. The contract between de Blundeville and de Mareshey, is of the date 15 Hen. III., but the pedigree of the family assumes a de Radeclive anterior to the reign of Henry II., and the name of Henry de Radeclive appears among the witnesses to the charter of Robert de Lathom, on the foundation of Burscough priory, in the reign of Richard I.† Ancient lords.

In 6 Edw. I. William de Radeclive was deputy to Theobald Walter, high-sheriff of the county of Lancaster; but it appears, that before this time Simon Radeclive, supposed to be the uncle of William, demised lands in this place for a term of years to Henry de Oswaldtwissel.

* Domesday Book, Salford Hundred.—RADCLIFFE is one of the few places in Salford hundred, only four in number, mentioned in Domesday Book. *See Domesday Map.*

† Cartular. de Burscough, fo. 56 a. in the Duchy Office.

Radcliffe Parish.

The connexion of William de Radeclive with Theobald Walter, who as lord of Amounderness possessed Routheclive, now Rawcliffe, has led to the supposition, that the manor of Radcliffe was formerly a portion of the barony of Kendal,* but this, on investigation, is found to be erroneous. The parish of Radcliffe, in Salford hundred, doubtless gave name to the family of Radcliffe before that place was in the possession of the earls of Chester.

Antiquity of the Radcliffe family.

In the record of fees held in the reigns of John and Henry III., as exhibited in the Testa de Nevill', William de Radeclive occurs in the "Inquisicio Comitatus Lancastr'," [a] who is also said to hold by 6s. a carucate of land of the fee of Rannulf Fitz-Roger's heir, a ward in the custody of Eustace Fitz-Moreton, for the king,[b] besides twelve bovates of land in Edgworth.

Fol. 401.

Fol. 405.

In 30 Hen. III. Adam de Radeclive petitioned against Roger de Oswaldtwisel for the lands demised in Radclive, for a term of years, by his grandfather, of whom he was the heir.

In 4 Edw. I. Richard de Radclyve had a writ of novel disseisin, and held lands, &c. in Tottington, of the fee of Roger de Montebegon; this Richard accompanied the king in his wars in Scotland, and obtained from him a charter for free warren in his manors of Radcliffe and Querndone, dated from Strevelin, 32 Edw. I.† Sir John Radclyve, of Ordsal, a younger son of this sir Richard's, accompanied Edw. III. in his wars in France, and introduced the honour of knighthood into the family in 1347. The Radcliffes enjoyed the privilege of free warren and free chase in the territories of the duchy, and held at various times the offices of seneschal and minister of the forests of Bowland and Blackburnshire; and the stewardship of Rossendale also devolved upon them. The chiefs of the family, as well as several collateral branches, filled the station of high-sheriff in the county in successive reigns; a rank which, in the early period of our history, was equal to that of lord lieutenant. Ralph de Radclyffe, the son of Richard, dying without issue before 5 Edw. III., bequeathed his manors of Radcliffe, &c. to his uncle, William de Radclyffe, of Radcliffe tower, called the Great William, lord of Edgeworth and Oswaldtwisel, who became seised of Culcheth in 20 Edw. I., in right of his wife Margaret, one of the two daughters and coheiresses of Gilbert de Culcheth.‡

* Rawcliffe was called Routheclive and Roucheclive in the Testa de Neville, fo. 398, 401, 403 b, and 411, and Rouceclive in 20 Edw. I., Placita de Quo Warranto, Rot. 4. d. Lanc.; and Raudeclif by Leland in the reign of Henry VIII. Itin. vol. V. fo. 84, p. 92. He also speaks of the Raudeclifs of Wimmerlow; but the orthography of ancient names is no guide to the situation of places.

† Rot. Chart. 32 Edw. I. mem. 17.

‡ This William is mentioned in Birche's MS. Feodarium, as holding the manor of Radclif by annual homage and service for ward of Lancaster Castle, at the term of St. Martin, 2s. 6d. at the four terms, by the service of half a fee, and the tenth part of the fee of one knight.

James Radclyffe, of Radclif tower, had letters patent conveying a license to enclose his manor of Radclif, held in chief of the king as of the duchy of Lancaster, with walls, and likewise to rebuild within the same walls, a certain hall with two towers, and to kernel and embattle the walls, hall, and towers, and to hold the same as a fortalice to himself and his heirs for ever.* Radcliffe Parish.

Richard Radclyffe, in the fourth descent from this James in 15 Hen. VII. settled his estates upon his brothers John and Roger, and their male issue, with remainder over to Robert, son of John Baron Fitzwalter, and his heirs; with remainder to Thomas Radcliffe, lord of the manor of Framesden, in the county of Suffolk.

The Radcliffes, baron Fitzwalter, descended from sir John, the second son of James above-mentioned; and the Framesden branch from Henry Radcliffe, the eighth son; John Radcliffe died without legitimate male issue; his brother Roger Radcliffe left another John, who died a minor in 1518; and Robert, son of John, baron Fitzwalter, his cousin and next heir, succeeded to the manor of Radcliffe at the age of thirty. In 1529 Robert was created earl of Sussex, and in 1538 he presented Robert Assheton, acolite, to the church of Radcliffe. The grandson of Robert, Thomas the third earl of Sussex, lord president of the north, sold Radcliffe to Andrew Barton, of Smethells hall, and died in 1583. This earl was succeeded by his brother Henry, whose son Robert, the fifth earl, survived all his legitimate issue, and conferred the manors of Attleborough, Henham, and Debden upon his natural daughter Jane, then married to sir Alexander Radcliffe, of Ordsal, son of sir Alexder, who was one of the knights created by queen Elizabeth on the destruction of the Spanish Armada. The manor of Radcliffe having now passed into the family of Barton, the connexion of the Radcliffes with this parish ceased.

* Rex omnibus ad quos hæ litteræ nostræ Patentes ꝑvenerint, salutem. Sciatis qđ de gratia nostra speciali concessim⁹ et licenc' dedimus pro nobis et heredibus ñris quantum in nob̃ est dilecti arm̃o ñro Jacobo de Radclif, ut ipse manerium suum de Radclif quod de ducatu Lancastr' tenetur in capite ut dicitur, eum muris de petris et calce de novo includere et infra eosdem muros quandam Aulam cum duabus Turribus de petris et calc̃ similiter de novo facere, et eosdem muros aulam et turres sic factos kernellare et battellare. Ac manerium illud sic inclusum cum̃ aula et turribus p̃dictis sic kernellatis et battelatis tanquam. quoddem Fortalicium tenere possit sibi et heredibus suis imperpetuum sine impeticione aut impedimento nostro vel heredum ñroꝝ aut minis̃t nostr. vel dict. hered̃ quoꝝcumqꝫ. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri facimus Patentes.

Teste rege apud castrum de Pontefract. xv die Augusti ꝑ ipsum regem.

Pat. de Anno Henrici Quarti, quarto p. 2. m. 11.

Radclyffe, of Radcliffe Tower.

William de Radclyffe, of Culcheth, was enfeoffed of the manors of Radclyffe, &c. by his nephew, son of Robert de Radclyffe and Mary de Bury; living 5 Edw. III. Lord of Edgworth and Oswaldtwisell. = Margaret, one of the two daughters and coh. of Gilbert de Culcheth.

Isabella, dau. and h. of .. Plessington, of Wymerley. = Richard de Radclyffe, of Radclyffe Tower, Sheriff 29—32 Ed. III. = Anne, dau. of John Leycester, of Tabley. Alice. Agnes. Elizabeth. Adam Radclyffe, of Wisewall, 13 Edw. III. Magota. Joan. Maud. William Radclyffe, co. York, a quo Radcl. of Todmorden.

Willliam Radclyffe, Sher. 32 Edw. III. = Susannah, dau. of Robt. Legh, of Adlington. Elena, twice married. Christr. died s.p. 9 Ric. II. leaving Thomas his heir. Elena, 1st wife. = Thomas Radclyffe of Wymerley and Clitheroe. = Joanna, 2d wife. Roger. 21 R. II.

James Radclyffe, of Rad. Tow. died 11 Hen. IV. rebuilt the tower. 4 Hen. IV. = Joan, dau. of Sir John Tempest. Thomas, abbot of Rushen, Isle of Man. Robert Radclyffe, of Osbaldeston, died 13 Hen. IV. Sir Richard R. a quo Radclyffe, of Wymersley and Clithero. Sir Nicholas R., a quo Radclyffes, earls of Derwentwater, &c. William R. of Craven.

Richard Radclyffe, Inquis. post mortem 20 Hen. VI. = Cecilia, daughter of Ashton, of Ashton. Elizabeth. Margaret. Peter. William. Roger. Cecilia, dau. and coh. of Sir Thomas Mortimer. = Sir John Radclyffe. Henry Rad. of Framesden.

Helen, twice married. Agnes, dau. of .. Euby, buried in Radcliffe church. = James Radclyffe, liv. 17 Ed. IV. = Cecilia, wid. of Sir J. Leycester. Henry. William. Richard, left two daughs. Fynette. Sir John R. of Attilbro'. = Catherine, d. & coh. of Ld. Burnel. Roger.

Ellen. Elizab. both mar. John Radclyffe. = Isabell, dau. of Hugh Tyldesley. James Rad. of Langley Richard R. ancestor of Radclyffe of Peasfurlong and Hundon, co. Suffolk. Alicia, married. Sir John Radcliffe, Lord Fitzwalter, slain 1 Edw. IV. = Elizabeth, only issue & h. of Walter Lord Fitzwalter. Sir James. Robert. Thomas.

Eliz. dau. of Nich. Byron, of Clayton. = Richard Radclyffe, suffered a recovery of Radclyffe, &c. 15 Hen. VII. and settled them by will. = Alice, d. of Sir Ric. Ashton, of Middleton. John R. succeeded Rich. died 4 Apr. 5 Hen. VIII. = Anne, d. of .... Margery. Lucy. Hugh, s.p. Roger, 3d son. = .. Anne, d. Sir R. Wetherell. = John Baron Fitzwalter. = Anne, d. Lord Hastings. = Thomas, E. of Derby.

Elyne, d. & coh. living 4 Hen. VIII. Agnes, d. & coh. living 4 Hen. VIII. John Radclyffe, of Radclyffe Tower, died unmarried, 28th Aug. 1518, succeeded by Robert, Lord Fitzwalter, afterwards Earl of Sussex. Isabella. Elena. Agnes. Elizab. 5 daughters. Elizab. 1st wife. = Robert B. Fitzwalter, 1518. = Margaret.

Elizabeth Howard, d. of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. = Henry Radclyffe, 2d Earl of Sussex, died 17 Feb. 1556, seised of Radclyffe Tower, and the other estates. = Anne, dau. of Sir Phil. Calthorpe, 2d wife, divorced; had issue. Sir Humphrey Radclyffe, of Ellenstow. George R. of Layer Marney. Anne, married Thomas Lord Wharton; her marriage portion was raised from Radclyffe estate. Jane, mard. Anthony Browne, Vis. Montacute.

Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton. = Thomas Radclyffe, 3d Earl of Sussex, sold Radclyffe Tower, and other estates in Lanc., died 9 June, 1583. = Frances, dau. of Sir William Sidney, co. Essex. Henry Radclyffe, 4th Earl, died 14th Dec. 1593. = Honora, d. & coh. of Anty. Pound. Robert, slain in Scotland.

Henry, died infant. Robert, died infant. Bridget, daughter of Sir Charles Morrison, = Robert, 5th Earl of Sussex, survived all his legitimate issue, and settled divers manors on Jane, his illegitimate daughter. = Frances, younger dau. of Hercules Meutas, 2d wife.

Elizabeth, married John Lord Ramsey. Sir Henry, Viscount Fitzwalter, died s. p. Honora, died unmarried. Thomas, died unmarried. Sir Alexander Radclyffe of Ordshall. = Jane Radcliffe.

Radcliffe Parish.

The Bartons of Radcliffe.

Sir Thomas Barton, knight, held the manor of Radcliffe 12 Charles I. Thomas Barton, of Smethells, esq. had an only daughter and heiress, Grace, married to Henry Bellasye, son and heir of Thomas, viscount Fauconberg, whose son Thomas, the second viscount, married Mary, the daughter of Oliver Cromwell, lord protector, in 1657. About the year 1722, Thomas, first earl Fauconberg of the new creation, sold the manor of Radcliffe, in two equal moieties, to James Whalley, of Sparthe, and Christopher Baron, of Oswaldwistle, for £3700. The latter moiety is now the property of Thomas Baron, of Knuzden, and the former, in the early part of the present century, was sold by sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner to lord Grey de Wilton, for upwards of £16,000, having increased nearly tenfold in value in less than eighty years. His lordship now holds a yearly court baron here on the first Friday in April.

The manor of Radcliffe consists of 2166 acres, and the remainder of the land in the parish is possessed by the widow of the late ——— Radcliffe, esq. of Crosby, in the parish of Sefton, a descendant of that branch of the ancient family which was residing at the "Bridge, near Radcliffe, in 1664."*

Etymology.

The name of Radcliffe is Saxon, derived from a cliff of red rock, on the south-east side of the Irwell, below the confluence of the Roch, and opposite to the village of Red, or Radcliffe. The Norman conquest introduced much of the French language; hence the appellation de Rugemont was often given to this village, and used also as the surname of several members of the Radcliffe family in the early periods of English history. This cliff still exists; and, after having a thousand years ago given name to the parish, and subsequently to one of the most ancient and noble families of Lancashire, is now worked as a stone quarry. The Roman vicinal road from Manchester to Ribchester passes through this parish, a portion of which yet retains the name of "Blackburn Street."

1833.

The church.

Radcliffe church is a low rustic pile of considerable antiquity, about the age, as Dr. Whitaker conjectures, of Henry IV. and coeval with the rebuilding of Radcliffe Tower. The architecture of the most ancient part is Norman; and an ancient manuscript, preserved at Radcliffe, carries its age to the year 1282, but the omission of the name in pope Nicholas's ecclesiastical valuation in 1291 renders this antiquity more than doubtful. The nave is divided from the side aisles by two arches on each side, supported by massive plain columns, bound by a simple fillet. The roof is sustained by carved squares of oak, with tracery at the intersections. The tower, which bears the date of 1665 on three of its sides, is disproportionately large, to accommodate the six bells with which it is furnished.† The chancel and the vestry

* Barritt's MSS.

† Till the year 1785 there was no clock in the steeple of Radcliffe church, but the late sir Ralph Assheton having bequeathed forty guineas towards the expense of furnishing the town with a public clock, and the requisite additional sum having been supplied by subscription, this useful index of the progress of time was supplied.—*Rasbotham's MSS. Vol. I. p.* 241.

Radcliffe Parish.

were rebuilt in the year 1817, the former at the cost of the patron of the advowson, the earl of Wilton, and the latter out of the parochial rates; the east side of the church, which is also modern, was probably built at the cost of the parish. On the south of the tower are the arms of Ashton, quartered with Barton and Langley, under which is inscribed "Sir Raphe Ashton, Knt. Garter;" on the north the arms of Radcliffe, with "Edward Radcliffe;" on the west, the arms of Beswick, with "Rector Carolus Beswicke." Round the church are several hideous figures, one of them, at least, absolutely obscene, which serves to deface an edifice, rendered holy by its sacred object, and venerable as the sanctuary of twenty generations. How these exhibitions could be constructed and tolerated, both without and within places of divine worship, it is difficult to imagine. The windows of the church, now in bad repair, were formerly ornamented with paintings. In one of them to the north are the arms of Radcliffe, and, in the same window, the head of a queen, crowned with an ancient coronet: another window, with the same aspect, is enriched with oak leaves and acorns, surmounted with the head of a king, wearing his diadem, the portrait of which resembles that of Edward III., but not in the slightest degree that of Henry VI., though it is true that the Radcliffes were zealous Lancastrians. In a window to the east is the boar's head in a shield, placed there, no doubt, since the connexion of the Asshetons with the manor and church of Radcliffe; and in a window to the west is a painting of St. John the Evangelist, in a white vest and a blue robe, his cap, palm, hair, and glory, all a bright yellow, with an almost obliterated back-ground, wherein is seen a tower.

St. John the Evangelist.

Time is rapidly effacing these works of early art; and the monument of James de Radcliffe, the founder of this tower, and his lady, formerly the attraction

of the chancel,* has now disappeared, and has probably been interred by some Gothic carpenter under a modern pew, or a heap of rubbish, as the monumental inscription over sir Ralph Assheton is at present hid from view in Middleton church. The late venerable self-taught antiquary Barritt, of Manchester, in his unpublished MSS. has described and sketched this monument, on which he remarks: "In the chancel of Radcliffe church is an alabaster stone greatly decayed; on it are the traces of a knight in armour and his lady. At the upper part of the stone are two escutcheons, on one the arms of Radcliffe, the other defaced. The Latin legend is in old black character, but almost mouldered away, not a word to be made out, except the remains of— Radcliffe Parish. 1781.

Jacobi Radcliff.

(the supposed owner of Radcliffe,) which words, to all appearance, must shortly perish. No date was to be found. The subjoined sketch will convey a tolerably correct idea of this ancient monumental tablet"—

The living of Radcliffe church is a rectory, valued in the Liber Regis at £21. 0s. 5d. The patronage of the advowson does not appear at any time, since the

* Before the monument disappeared, the country people, from a superstitious veneration, were accustomed to break from it small fragments, which they kept in their houses, or wore about their persons as amulets.

Radcliffe Parish.

Reformation, to have been in any of the Radcliffe family. In the reign of Charles I. it was in the Asshetons, with whom it remained till it passed, by marriage of the coheiress of that family, into the family of lord Grey de Wilton, in which it remains.

List of the Rectors of Radcliffe, from the year 1583 to the present time, principally from the Register of the Ecclesiastical Court:

DATE OF INSTITUTION.	RECTORS.	PATRONS.	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
Feb. 4, 1583	Leonard Shawe		
May 24, 1624	Robert Walkeden	Robert Holt, John Greenacres, and Robert Wood, for this turn, patrons,	Death of Leonard Shawe.
	Robert Osbaldeston		
Feb. 3, 1637	Peter Shawe	Sir Ralph Ashton	Death of Robt. Osbaldeston.
	Thomas Pyke		Ejected 1662.
	Charles Beswick		Died 1697.
June 8, 1698	Charles Pinckney	Do.	Death of Chas. Beswick.
Jan. 23, 1699	Roger Dale	Do.	Deposition of Chas. Pinckney.
Oct. 5, 1716	Edward King	Do.	Death of Roger Dale.
March 18, 1719	Henry Lester	Do.	Death of Edward King.
July 14, 1724	William Lowston	Do.	Death of Henry Lester.
April 6, 1757	Richard Asshton	Do.	Death of Wm. Lawson.
Oct. 15, 1757	Richard Wroe*	Do.	Resignation of Rich. Assheton.
Oct. 1, 1784	Thomas Foxley, present rector	Thos. Lord Grey de Wilton	Resignation of Richard Wroe Walton.

Parish register.

The parish registers commence in 1559, in which year there were 10 baptisms, 9 marriages, and 27 burials: in 1560, 17 baptisms, 8 marriages, and 4 burials: while, in 1831, there were 144 baptisms, 29 marriages, and 91 burials; and, in 1832, 161 baptisms, 32 marriages, and 93 burials.

Marriages.

We find here, as in others of the parishes of Salford hundred, Edward Hopwood, esq. the magistrate, publishing the banns of marriage in the year 1655.

Rectory.

The rectorage house is an unoccupied and dilapidated building, situated in the midst of trees, which give to it all the gloom, without any of the picturesque variety of judiciously formed plantations.

In the year 1819, an episcopal chapel, on the model of an eastern pagoda, dedicated to St. Thomas, was erected near Radcliffe Bridge, by the countess Grosvenor,

* Dr. Wroe afterwards took the name of Walton.

now marchioness of Westminster, at a cost of £5000. This chapel, which reflects honour upon the architect, Mr. James Wyatt, of London, was consecrated on the 18th of November, 1819, and opened on the 11th of June, 1820. Radcliffe Parish.

There are no Dissenting chapels in this parish, but the Methodists have a room at Radcliffe Close, opened about the year 1800, and appropriated to the purpose of preaching. In Pilkington, in the parish of Radcliffe, on the opposite bank of the Irwell, there are Methodist, Independent, Unitarian, and Swedenborgian places of public worship. The founders of the Presbyterian, now Unitarian chapel, in Pilkington Stand, were principally the followers of Mr. Pyke, the rector of Prestwich, ejected in 1662. Many of the Nonconformist ministers, who resorted to Manchester as a place of refuge, that not being a corporation town, supplied the neighbouring villages, and Stand was amongst the number. The chapel was not built till 1695, a barn in Higher Lane being in the mean time used as a preaching house. The first minister was Mr. Robt. Eaton, who died in Manchester in 1701, and was succeeded by Mr. Samuel Eason, who died in 1710. Mr. Joshua Heywood followed him, and was at Stand in 1715; Mr. William Harrison was his successor in 1730, who, on removing to Burton in 1637, was succeeded by Mr. William Bond, who, after preaching here upwards of forty years, was succeeded by Mr. W. D. Cooper, on whose removal to Gorton in 1788, Mr. Awbrey became the minister. He was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Smith in 1795, who removed to Park Lane in 1811, and was succeeded by Mr. Arthur Dean. Chapels.

Here an omission, made in the parish of Prestwich, may be supplied:—The rectory house at Prestwich, called "the Deyne," from the Saxon ðen, is situated on the edge of a deep woody dell, or valley, from whence it derives its name, about a quarter of a mile from the church; and that this spot has been the seat of the rectory for about four hundred years, is proved by an ancient deed, of the time of Ralph Langley, rector, in 1485, dated "from the Dene," and now in possession of the present rector. It is a large ancient, half-timbered house, with a spacious entrance hall. On a beam in the upper room are the arms of Edward Kenyon, rector here in 1659— Prestwich rectory. a See vol. II. p. 568.

(Sable, a chavron engrailed, or, between three crosses flory, argent,) —who may probably have made some repairs at that time; but the building itself is evidently of a much earlier date. The house is well sheltered by a number of fine beech trees, and near it is a large sheet of water, which greatly ornaments the place.

At Unsworth, in the same parish, there is a small chapel, dedicated to St. George, erected on land given by the earl of Derby, and consecrated by Dr. Peploe, bishop of Chester, November 9, 1730. St. George's..

The Old Hall of the Pilkingtons, at Stand, forming the Stand in the park, from The Old Hall.

Radcliffe Parish.

whence the place derives its name, and which, according to tradition, was originally a story higher than at present, with a flat roof, for the purpose of viewing the hunting below, is still standing; and near it is a large ancient barn, erected from the remains of a neighbouring chapel, which contains some curiously carved oak principals, still in good preservation. The roof of the barn, which is also of ancient carved oak, exactly resembles the roof of the south aisle of Prestwich church.

In the chapel of Ringley, in the parish of Prestwich, which was rebuilt in 1827, in the east window are several large coats of arms in painted glass, preserved from the old chapel, one of them of the Stanleys, earls of Derby; and in a window on the south side is another piece of ancient stained glass, with a part of the inscription round it, also a portrait of the founder of the chapel over the arch of the altar-recess.

All Saints church. Stand.

In consequence of the great increase of population in the township of Pilkington, a grant was made, under the direction of the commissioners appointed by parliament, for a new church, the site for which was fixed at Stand, on land given by the earl of Derby. The first stone of the erection was laid by the earl of Wilton, on the 3d of August, 1822, and the building was consecrated and dedicated to All Saints, by Dr. Blomfield, the bishop of the diocese, September 8th, 1826. The style of architecture is Gothic, of the 14th century. The church contains a nave and side aisles, with spacious galleries round three of its sides; and at the west end of the nave is an open arcade, with noble arched entrances, from which a lofty tower, enriched with turrets and pinnacles, rises to the height of 186 feet from the ground, forming a beautiful and conspicuous feature in the views of the surrounding country for many miles distant. The entire accommodation of the interior consists of 1836 sittings, 978 of which are free or open seats for the use of the poor. The entire cost of the building amounted to £14,987. 4s. The present incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Corser, M.A. vicar of Norton, in Northamptonshire. There is a neat parsonage house near to the church, erected on land given by the earl of Derby, at the sole expense of James Ramsbotham, esq. of Stand, who has liberally annexed it to the church for ever.

Charities.

The charities of Radcliffe are few, and to a small amount. The particulars of Guest's charity have already been stated. The tenant of the estate in Buerdsell and Castleton pays yearly £9, being a moiety of his rent to the rector of Radcliffe, who, after setting apart £1, disposes of the residue in the purchase of linen, which is distributed by him amongst poor persons of the parish at Christmas. The Rev. Dr. Wroe bequeathed, in 1718, £10 to the poor of Radcliffe; and the Rev. William Lawson, in 1757, bequeathed the same amount; these two sums were laid out, it is presumed, towards the improvement of the estate purchased with Guest's charity, as the sum of 20s. part of the rent set apart, as above stated, is annually given in money

to poor persons attending divine service on Christmas Day, as the produce of Dr. Wroe's and Mr. Lawson's gifts.* There is also a bequest of £5 by William Yates. Radcliffe Parish.

Radcliffe Tower, now in ruins, was anciently one of the most considerable manorial residences in the county of Lancaster. Of the antiquity of this tower we have no precise information, but it appears that Richard Radcliffe, high sheriff of the county in 32 Edward III. was of "Radcliffe Tower," as was also his predecessor, William de Radecliue, one of the knights of the Grand Inquest, 13 John. In 4 Henry IV. the king's license, already inserted, shews that this mansion was rebuilt and embattled. The tower was built with stone strongly growted, with a door communicating with the house. On the top of the tower beneath the castellated rampart, at a depth of about four feet, was a covering of lead, which has long since disappeared, and its place is now occupied by a sycamore tree, growing out of the ruins. Over the great entrance door of the tower, from each of the three stories, is a funnel, resembling an ancient chimney, with which these manorial fortresses were furnished, in order that the domestic garrison might resist the entrance of an enemy by pouring upon him boiling pitch, or casting down offensive missiles. Generally these strong holds of the border counties were enclosed by a moat, but there are no remaining traces of such external protection at Radcliffe Tower, and it is probable that none existed. So late as the year 1818, Dr. Whitaker says of this place, "The old hall (adjoining the tower) is 42 feet 2 inches in length, and in one part 26 feet, and in another 28 feet in width. The two massive principals, which support the roof, are the most curious specimens of carved wood-work I have ever seen. The broadest piece of timber is 2 feet 7 inches by 10 inches. A wall-plate on the outside of one beam, from end to end, measures 2 feet by 10 inches. The walls are finished at the squares with a moulded cornice of oak. The pillar at the right has neither capital nor moulding, and appears to have been inserted at a later period, when the hall underwent a repair. On the left side of the hall are the remains of a very curious window-frame of oak, wrought in Gothic tracery, but square at the top. Near the top of the hall, on the right, are the remains of a door-way, opening into what was once a staircase, and leading to a large chamber above the kitchen, the approach to which was by a door of massy oak, pointed at the top." The Tower.

This "hall" is now [1833] used as a hay-loft and cow-shed; nothing visible remains of the moulded cornice of oak, the massy principals, ornamented pillars, the pointed door-way, or the curious oak window-frame, mentioned by the learned doctor. The principal part of the edifice, which stands within a few yards of the church, near a cluster of cottages, is a neglected ruin, and the remains of what may be properly Its present state.

* XIX Report of Commissioners of Charities, p. 266.

Radcliffe Parish.

called the tower partake of the general dilapidation. All the fabric, except the tower, is of brick, enclosed in squares of wood; and the large chamber above the kitchen, orginally 18 feet by 18 feet 2 inches, has been converted into two rooms, to render it more suitable to the accommodation of its present inmates. The west and south sides of the quadrangle still remaining are supported by substantial buttresses; but where these supports were wanting, the walls have fallen; and part of the materials from the east and the north sides of the building, as well as of the tower, have been used in the erection of a neighbouring corn-mill. The ground to the south is called "The Park," which extended, in the pristine glory of Radcliffe Tower, far along the majestic vale of the Irwell, which forms the south-eastern boundary of the parish, separating it from the parishes of Prestwich and Bury.

Radcliffe tragedy.

Tradition has constituted the neighbouring hamlet of Whitefield the scene of a sanguinary battle; and in a field called "Poor Monks' Bank," hollows or trenches are visible, where the armies are said to have engaged. Amongst the common people, a story is currently believed, too, that the kitchen of Radcliffe Tower was the scene of a cruel tragedy, perpetrated by a menial, on the daughter of the lord, to gratify the malice and cupidity of a stepmother; and a red stain on the floor marks, as it is said, the place where the victim fixed her bloody hand, while her murderer perpetrated the atrocity. Although there is nothing in the family history to support this counterpart to the foot-mark of the martyr George Marsh, at Smethells Hall; and although for sixty years back, at least, there has been no such relic to be found in Radcliffe Tower* as the blood-stained flag, the tradition is not on that account the less firmly believed; and the story of "Fair Ellen of Radcliffe," in the Pepy's black-letter collection, under the title of "Lady Isabella's Tragedy, or the Step-mother's Cruelty," inserted in Dr. Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," has embodied and perpetuated this local romance. The story is curious, and deserves to be preserved in its original garb, as well for its antiquity as for its poetic merit:—

* Rasbotham's MS. Collections, vol. I. p. 245.

Lady Isabella's Tragedy; *or*, Fair Ellen of Radcliffe.

Radcliffe Parish.

THERE was a lord of worthy fame,
And a hunting he would ride,
Attended by a noble traine
Of gentrye by his side.

And while he did in chace remaine,
To see both sport and playe;
His ladye went, as she did feigne,
Unto the church to praye.

This lord he had a daughter deare,
Whose beauty shone so bright,
She was belov'd, both far and neare,
Of many a lord and knight.

Fair Isabella was she call'd,
A creature faire was she;
She was her fathers only joye;
As you shall after see.

Therefore her cruel step-mothèr
Did envye her so much;
That daye by daye she sought her life,
Her malice it was such.

She bargain'd with the master-cook,
To take her life awaye:
And taking of her daughters book,
She thus to her did saye.

Go home, sweet daughter, I thee praye,
Go hasten presentliè;
And tell unto the master-cook
These wordes that I tell thee.

And bid him dresse to dinner streight
That faire and milk-white doe,
That in the parke doth shine so bright,
There's none so faire to showe.

This ladye fearing of no harme,
Obey'd her mothers will;
And presentlye she hasted home,
Her pleasure to fulfill.

She streight into the kitchen went,
Her message for to tell;
And there she spied the master-cook,
Who did with malice swell.

Nowe, master-cook, it must be soe,
Do that which I thee tell;
You needes must dresse the milk-white doe,
Which you do knowe full well.

Then streight his cruell blodye hands,
He on the ladye layd;
Who quivering and shaking stands,
While thus to her he sayd;

Thou art the doe, that I must dresse;
See here, behold my knife;
For it is pointed presentlye
To ridd thee of thy life.

O then, cried out the scullion boye,
As loud as loud might bee:
O save her life, good master-cook,
And make your pyes of mee!

For pityes sake do not destroye
My ladye with your knife;
You know shee is her fathers joye,
For Christes sake save her life.

I will not save her life, he sayd,
Nor make my pyes of thee;
Yet if thou dost this deed bewraye,
Thy butcher I will bee.

Now when his lord he did come home
For to sit downe and eat;
He called for his daughter deare,
To come and carve his meat.

Now sit you downe, his ladye sayd,
O sit you downe to meat;
Into some nunnery she is gone;
Your daughter deare forget.

Then solemnlye he made a vowe,
Before the companie:
That he would neither eat nor drinke,
Until he did her see.

O then bespake the scullion boye,
With a loud voice so hye:
If now you will your daughter see,
My lord, cut up that pye:

Wherein her fleshe is minced small,
And parched with the fire;
All caused by her step-mothèr,
Who did her death desire.

And cursed bee the master-cook,
O cursed may he bee!
I proffered him my own hearts blood,
From death to set her free.

Then all in black this lord did mourne;
And for his daughters sake,
He judged her cruell step-mothèr
To be burnt at a stake.

Likewise he judg'd the master-cook
In boiling lead to stand;
And made the simple scullion-boye
The heire of all his land.

Radcliffe Parish.

Radcliffe is one of the most diminutive parishes in the county of Lancaster; its length from east to west is only two miles and a half, and its breadth from south to north two miles; the area of the parish being 2372 statute acres. This parish has no dependent townships. The village consists of two collections of houses, called Radcliffe and Radcliffe Bridge, the latter of which stands on both sides the river, united by a bridge of three arches, and is about half a mile from the former. The population of the parish has nearly doubled itself within the last thirty years,* partly from the fine salubrious air, but principally from the increase of manufactures, which necessarily attract settlers.

The parish.

Manufactures.

The various branches of manufacture here comprehend bleaching, spinning, and calico-printing; with nankeen, fustian, and check weaving. Six steam-engines are in use by the manufacturers, with the power of seventy-three horses, including two steam-engines used in the collieries. There is here the advantage of canal navigation to the two important towns of Manchester and Bolton; and the proposed railway, intended to connect those places, will pass through Radcliffe.

Unsuccessful attempt to obtain the elective franchise.

Aspiring very laudably to the privilege of the elective franchise under the Reform Act, an unsuccessful attempt was made in 1831, by the inhabitants of Radcliffe and Pilkington, to become attached for that purpose to the borough of Bury; but though Radcliffe appears geographically in more immediate connexion with Bury than some other parts of that borough, it was judged advisable by the commissioners to adhere to the boundary formed by the Irwell on the south, though the same rule was not observed to the west.

Fairs.

There is no weekly market held in this parish, but there are two unchartered fairs for wool, woollen cloth, and pedlary; the first, on the 28th and 29th of April; and the second, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of September.

Fuel.

Fuel is here, as in many of the neighbouring places, abundant and cheap, and the parishioners even of the humblest class frequently keep large fires in the winter season, as well by night as by day. A citizen of London, passing one of their dwellings when the family was at rest, would be struck with what he would consider the prodigal consumption of coals, and the personal danger of the inmates; but when the explanation was given to him, that as much fuel may be had here for one shilling as can be obtained in London for ten shillings, and that large domestic fires seldom produce those accidents here, which are so common and so destructive in the metropolis, his apprehensions would be allayed.

Reservoir.

A capacious reservoir is excavated at the junction of the parishes of Radcliffe and Bury, which serves to replenish the Irwell in dry seasons, through the medium of a feeder, nearly two miles in length. These deposits for water are becoming very common on the eminences which overlook the Irwell, and they serve greatly to increase the efficacy of one of the largest manufacturing streams in the world.

* See vol. II. p. 109.

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Richard Wroe, D.D.

RICHARD WROE, D.D., Warden of the Collegiate Church of Christ in Manchester, and Prebendary of Chester, was the son of Mr. Richard Wroe, a yeoman, of the Hams, in this parish, and born there on the 21st of August, 1641. He received his education in the free grammar-school of Manchester, and was entered a student of Jesus College, Cambridge, in June 1658, where in 1661 he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Preferment.

On the 21st July, 1662, he was admitted Fellow of his college, and in 1665 proceeded to the degree of Master of Arts. On the 6th of May, 1669, he was incorporated in the same degree in the University of Oxford, and shortly after appointed chaplain to Dr. Pearson, Bishop of Chester.

In that year, on a visit of the Grand Duke of Tuscany to the University of Oxford, he was appointed to keep a public philosophy act for his Highness's entertainment, and acquitted himself with much applause.

On the 11th of June, 1672, he received his degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and was made a Fellow of the Collegiate Church of Manchester, on petition, on the 9th of March, 1675.

On the 15th of March, 1678, he was collated Prebendary of the 5th stall of Chester Cathedral, and was inducted to the Vicarage of Bowden, in the county of Chester. In the year 1683, on the resignation of Dr. Stratford, he petitioned the King for the Wardenship of the College of Manchester, and, having been formerly made Prebendary of Chester, and Chaplain to the Bishop who, by the statutes of the college is appointed visitor, received a strong recommendation from that prelate, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the following terms :—

Recommended as warden of Manchester.

" May it please your Grace.—It is reported in these parts that y^e^ Warden of Manchester is about resigning of his Wardenship. If so, I suppose there may be many competitors. Amongst y^e^ rest I recommend your Grace one of the Fellows there, Mr. Richard Wroe, Batchelour of Divinity, than whom, I thinke no person in England fitter for y^e^ place.

" Your Grace's most dutiful Servant,

" *Chester, March* 10, 1682." " John Cestriens."

In the next year, Dr. Pearson again pushed Dr. Wroe's suit by another letter to the Archbishop.

" May it please your Grace.—Wee have great reason to blesse God, who hath put it into y^e^ heart of the King to leave y^e^ disposing of his Ecclesiasticall preferment in such reverend and honourable hands, by which wee finde able and deserving men promoted in all parts of y^e^ nation. Y^e^ warden of Manchester hath suddenly left us, and in such manner as y^e^ people thinke he will not returne againe. If so, I beseech you to give mee leave to put your Grace in minde of what I formerly wrote concerning Mr. Wroe, who, all things considered, seemes not onely to mee but to others to be as fit a man for y^e^ managing of that place as any that can be propounded. I onely give you my opinion, and leave y^e^ whole matter to your wisdom, remaining

" Your Grace's most faithfull and dutifull

" *Chester, June* 25, 1683." " John Cestriens."

Notwithstanding these high testimonies to the worth and fitness of Mr. Wroe for the situation of warden, considerable delay intervened between the time of forwarding his peti-

Dean Parish.

in the duchy court, in which he is plaintiff, both as lord of the manor, and as claiming by purchase from Henry VIII.* Another religious house, the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, laid claim in 20 Edward I. to the exercise of feudal privileges in Farneworth.† The manor of West Halghton was held by the same family in 11 Charles I.‡

The Hultons.

Hulton, now divided into three townships, gave name to a family, of whom mention frequently occurs in the reign of king John; but their principal possessions, at this period, do not seem to have lain in this parish. Jarnord or Jarnochio de Hulton, and Richard de Hulton, held of the king the sixth part of a knight's fee in Penyelton,§ and the former in the first year of that reign had a charter of license for an exchange of lands in the town of Penelton, Barton, and the wood of Kereshall.‖ Marferth de Hulton held four bovates of land in chief of the king in Pennelton, by service of the sixth part of a knight's fee, and Elyas Pennilbury held a bovate of this Marferth for four shillings.¶ The degree of affinity in which the Hultons, sometimes called Hilton, stood, is perplexed, but, still speaking of the same land, the heir of Richard de Hilton held the sixth part of a knight's fee in Penilton of the fee of the earl of Ferrers, who held it in chief of the king.**

In 15 Edward II. we find Richard de Hulton holding of the baron of Manchester, one-third of a knight's fee in Rumworth and Lostoc, and one-twentieth in Midlewood in Hulton.†† In the reign of Elizabeth, the three Hultons seem to have been held in close connexion, for in the Harleian MSS. there is a letter from the justices of peace to the constables of the Three Hultons, dated 30 Aprill, 1588, commanding them, "with all speede to collect the somme of iv^{l}. xiij^{s}. x^{d}. latelie imposed upon the said towne for the furnishinge of certen Souldiers for her Ma^{ties}. seruice into Scotlande. And to geve the proper Warninge to have their Souldiers mustered at Wygan, before Sir Edward Stanley."‡‡

Farneworth, Heton under the Forest, Westhalchton, Rumworth, Lostoc, Asp-

* Duchy Pleas, 1 Eliz. Vol. I. B. n. 8—3 Eliz. Vol. II. B. n. 3.

† See the case in the History of Bolton Parish.

‡ Duchy Records, Vol. XXVII. Inq. post Mort. 11 Car. II. n. 2.

§ Jarnord de Hilton vj ptē unius milit' de Rege in Penyelton. Ričs de Hulton tenȝ vj ptē uni^{9} feodi in Penelton de đno J. Testa de Nevill', fol. 408.

‖ Rot. Chart. 1 Joh. mem. 3.

¶ Marferth' de Hulton tenet iiij bovat' terre in Penelton de đno Rege in capite p servic' sexte ptis j milit'.—Elyas de Pennilbur' tenet j bovat' de ip̄o Marferth p̄ iiij sol'.—Testa de Nevill', fol. 405.

** Heres Ričī de Hilton tenȝ sextā pte milit' in Penilton de feodo com' Ferrar' & ip̄e de đno Rege.—Ibid. fol. 397.

†† Vee Vol. II. p. 187.

‡‡ Harl. MSS. Cod. 1926. fo. 83. b.

hull, Midlewood in Hulton, and Longworth, were anciently classed in the Upper Bailiwick of Manchester.* Dean Parish.

The forest of Horewich was guarded by three foresters, who, according to the Extent of the Barony of Manchester, were to be supported from land in Lostock, Rumworth, Heton under the forest, Longworth, Anderton, &c. This forest belonged to the Grelleys, perhaps from their first becoming lords of Manchester,† but Heton subtus Herewiche was one of the fees held of the honor of Tuttebury, and is enumerated in the inquisition held on the death of Henry duke of Lancaster, in 35 Edward III.‡ According to Leland,§ wild boars, bulls, and falcons, for the chase, the ring, and the falconry, were bred in times past in the park of *Blakele*, and no doubt in the woods of Horwich, which were sixteen miles in circumference, and had their aeries of eagles, herons, and hawks.‖ From lack of wood, the "blow-shoppes" decayed at Blakeley, but at Horwich, where wood was abundant, they must have been in full vigour. Horwich forest.

In 24 Henry VII. an inquisition on Richard Hulton, an idiot, shewed that he had the manor of Farneworth.¶ In 3 Henry VIII. sir Thomas West, knight, lord de la Warre, claimed his right as lord of the manor of Manchester, to have the wardship and custody of the lands, tenements, and appurtenances of William Hulton, in Ferneworth, Denton, Bolton, and Harphey.** In a case of pleadings, 12 Elizabeth, —— Hulton is stated to be seized in fee of the manors of Farnworth and Rumworth, and of lands in Lostocke, Kersley, Deane, Lower Hulton, Myddle Hulton, &c.†† An inquisition of 15 Elizabeth, states Adam Hulton to hold the manor of Overhulton, Haughton, &c.,‡‡ and in 15 James I., James Anderton held Lostock, Horwich, the rectory of Eccles, the chapel of Dean, Romworth, &c.§§

The parish of Dean, as it now exists, is embosomed in the parish of Bolton. Dean parish, which is ten miles and a half in length from S.E. to W.N.W., and eight miles in breadth from N. to S., comprising 17,068 statute acres, consists of seven townships and three chapelries, namely,

			Townships.
Farnworth,	Hulton Over,	Rumworth,	
Heaton,	Horwich, C.	Westhoughton, C.	
Hulton Little, C.	Halliwell,		
Hulton Middle,	Kersley.		

* See Vol. II. p. 184. † Robt. de Grelley Esc. de 38 Hen. III. n. 10.
‡ Esc. 35 Edw. III. Par. I. num. 122. § Itin. Vol. VII. fo. 57. p. 47.
‖ See Vol. II. p. 182. ¶ Duchy Records, Vol. III. Inq. post Mort. 24 Hen. VII. n. 26.
** Duchy Pleas, Vol. IV. W. n. 1. †† Ibid. Vol. XLII. 12 Eliz. H. n. 2.
‡‡ Duchy Records, Vol. XIII. Inq. post Mort. 15 Eliz. n. 4.
§§ Ibid. Vol. XXI. Inq. post Mort. 15 Jac. I. n. 63.

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The Croal flows from the centre of this parish to Bolton, and the Irwell waters its south-eastern boundary. The name ðen, a valley, is obviously Saxon, and

Name.

expresses not inaptly the situation of the township of Rumworth, in which stands the church of Dean. The Testa de Nevill', accounting Rumworth as one of Thomas de Gretley's fees, says, that Richard le Perpund holds the third part of a knight's fee in Rumheworth.* A record, preserved by Dr. Kuerden, states, that Albert Gredley, the younger, gave to Thomas de Perpoint three carucates of land in Reuington and Lostoc, for the third part of a knight's fee, and his heirs now hold them.† In 22 James I. an inquisition was taken at Wigan by the "commissioners ad pios usus" before Dr. John Bridgman, bishop of Chester, respecting a legacy bequeathed to the poore of Rumworth,‡ and on the 4th of November, the same year, another inquisition was taken by the same parties, concerning misemployed moneys given towards a schoole at Deane Church.§ William Hulton, esq., of Hulton Park, is now lord of Rumworth, and Mrs. Tempest, relict of the late Henry Tempest, esq., is the chief owner of the soil in this township.

Manorial courts.

Though there are seven townships in this parish, Middle Hulton is the only manor in which courts are held. The present lords are the heirs of the late duke of Bridgewater, who hold a court baron twice a year, but not at fixed periods. The following is a list of lordships in this parish, and the owners, without holding courts, possess in some cases the entire property, and in others claim chief rents and waste:—Kersley, Ellis Fletcher, esq., of Clifton,—Rumworth and Over Hulton, William Hulton, esq., of Hulton Park,—Westhoughton, Lord Skelmersdale,—Horwich, Mrs. Stonor,—Heaton, Mrs. Tempest,—Smethells, in Halliwell, Peter Ainsworth, esq.,—Little Hulton, or Hulton, the heirs of the late duke of Bridgewater. Middle Hulton has been attached to the Worsley estates since 1311, when Geoffrey, of Worsley, received it in exchange for other lands from Richard of Hulton; from whom it passed successively through the Worsleys, Masseys, Stanleys of Holt, Breretons of Malpas, and Egertons of Ridley, to lord viscount chancellor Brackley, who was succeeded by John Egerton, created earl of Bridgwater, May 27, 1617, and whose descendant, Scroope, became duke of Bridgwater June 18, 1720, which title descended to Francis, the late duke, with whom it expired the 3d of March, 1803.

Roman road.

The Roman road from Blackrod to Manchester passes by "Street-Yate," in Little Hulton, nearly dividing that township from Westhoughton: a great number of

* Ricus le Ppund tenz ℓciam ptē milit' in Rumheworth' de ðco feodo. Fol. 397.

† Albertus Gredly Juvenis dedit Tho. de Perpoint iij car' terræ in Renington et Lostoc ꝑ feodo iij^{cie} partis feodi mil' et hered. ejus modo tenēt illas. MS. Fol. p. 271.

‡ Harl. MSS. Cod. 2176. fo. 30. b. § Ibid. fo. 41.

places here bear Saxon names, and in Westhoughton there is a small elevation called Gallows Hill, where, no doubt, in early times the privilege of gallows was exercised. Dean Parish.

The church of Dean, dedicated to St. Mary, stands on a gentle declivity, commanding a valley watered by a rivulet, which runs not far below it to the south. It is a venerable rusticated edifice, consisting of an embattled body with a low projecting wing in front, extending beneath the north windows of the orchestra, and terminating in the porch. The small antique tower is surmounted by a pointed roof and vane. The interior is light and simple, and the congregation are chiefly seated on oaken benches. Plain columns, bearing pointed arches and lightly fluted, separate the nave from the side aisles. The roof is ornamented by square wood-work, clustered at the angles. This is supposed to be the original church, and the date of A.D. 1510 is inscribed on one of its principal timbers. Two new galleries, on the north and south sides of the church, are now (1833) in the course of erection by subscription. As early as the beginning of the thirteenth century, Robert de Grelle having died in 12 Edward I., there was a burial ground and chapel here called St. Maryden (St. Mary's Dean), and it appears from a deed of gift, without date, made by Thomas de Perpoint to the abbey of Stanlaw, that he gave all his lands adjoining the chapel and its cemetery, to that monastery; and that Robert de Grelle, lord of Manchester, confirmed the same. Parish church.

"Sc: Tho. de Perpoint dedi Deo Abb. de Stanla et capelle de S. Mariden pro salute animæ meæ totā t: meā juxta eandem capell. de S. Maryden infra has divisias scil, a cemeterio dictæ capellæ a parte occidentali directe usque ad le Kirkhoc seq. Sellbroc usq. ad le Mabelbroc seq. Fossatū usq. in Sepem a cemeterio dictæ capellæ a parte orientali seq. sepem usq. ad cemeterium mihi red. nisi preces et orat. sicut script. Rob. Grelle cap. Di. T. Do. Jo. de Biron, Domino de Hulton, Ri. de Workedly. Ri. f. Jo. Mewrit."

All that has been preserved of the confirmation alluded to in this grant is as follows:—

"Rob. de Grelle Dñs de Manchestre confirm. Deo Abb. Beat. Mar. Abbati de Stanla et capelle eorum de S. Mariden totā t. juxta eandē capellā. Test. Dg. Jo. de Biron, Ho. de Trafford, Rog. de Pendlebery, Daniel. de Hulton, Ri. Radcliff."*

In the Valor of Pope Nicholas IV. in 1288, no mention is made of Dean church. As late as the reign of Edward IV. this place was a chapelry of Eccles, as appears from the compotus of the treasurer of Whalley abbey, to which they were both subject; but in 1538 Dean had obtained the rank of an independent parish, and in the *Liber Regis* of that date it is returned as a discharged vicarage, in the archdeaconry of Chester and the deanery of Manchester, valued at £4. By the aid of the episcopal registers at Chester, we are enabled to carry up its incumbents, under royal patronage, to the period of the Reformation.

* Kuerden's MS. Fol. p. 499.

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VICARS of DEAN, with the Dates of their Institution, and the cause of each successive Vacancy.

DATE OF INSTITUTION.	VICARS.	ON WHOSE PRESENTATION.	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
Feb. 20, 1541.	William Rothwell.	Henry VIII.	Death of last incumbent.
Oct. 12, 1575.	David Dee.	The Queen.	Death of last incumbent.
May 31, 35 Eliz. [1593.]	Lancelot Clegge.		
March, 1636.	Richard Hardy.	The King.	
1644.	Alexander Norris.		
	John Tilsley.	. . . . .	Ejected 1662.
1663.	John Angier.	The King.	
Nov. 22, 1673.	Richard Hatton.*	The King.	
Jan. 13, 1712.	James Rothwell.	Queen Anne.	Death of Rich. Hatton.
June 2, 1767.	Thomas Withnell.	The King.	Death of Jas. Rothwell.
Jan. 30, 1776.	Robert Lathom.	Do.	Death of last incumbent.
April 6, 1818.	Thos. Brocklebank.	Do.	Death of Robt. Lathom.
Jan. 16, 1830.	Edward Girdlestone, the present vicar.	Do.	Resignation of Thomas Brocklebank.

Several heraldic emblems of the Hultons and the Yates appear upon banners and glass in this church. The parish registers, which commence in 1637, present the following returns indicative of the progress of population here for two centuries:—

Parish register.

A.D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.	A.D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1637	27	15	31	1701	74	16	63
1638	10	17	89	1831	164	192	252
1700	90	27	77	1832	175	215	240

Chapels.

Exclusive of the church, there are in this parish five episcopal places of worship, and thirteen dissenting chapels. The preaching of John Bradford and George Marsh in the parish of Dean, seems to have imbued the minds of the people with a strong feeling in favour of the puritans, and hence we find during the period of the Commonwealth, Mr. Horrocks, of Dean, delegated to the Westminster assembly of divines†, and James Walker, of Dean, in the second Presbyterical classis for Lancashire; while at the Restoration, the Rev. John Tyldesley, vicar of Dean, was ejected from his living.

* There is a memorandum on this induction, stating that the living was void by Richard Hatton's not renouncing the covenant, but that the bishop, on the presentation of the king, instituted him to the vicarage aforesaid.

† See Vol. II. p. 28.

From the proceedings on the inquisition of Pious Uses before Dr. Bridgeman, bishop of Chester, 20, 21, and 22 Jac. I., preserved in the British Museum,* it appears that Ralph Barton, of Gray's Inn, esq., Ralph Heaton, of Heaton, gent. and others, gave all those messuages, lands, tenements, &c. in Windle, yieldinge the annual rent of 4s. at Michas and Lady Day, which rent of 4s. had ever since bene employed for the benefit of the schoole kept at Deane church. Dean Parish. Inquisition of Pious Uses.

The charities of this parish, as enumerated by the Parliamentary Commissioners in their XIXth Report, p. 238, may be arranged as follows:— Charities.

		£.	s.	d.
	DEAN.			
1653.	Guest's Charity, to be distributed annually to the poor of Dean, the sum of . .	3	15	0
——	Unknown. According to the Parliamentary Returns in 1786, a sum producing yearly £4 was placed in trust; how much is unknown	4	0	0
1655.	Seddon's Charity, three parts of the interest of £100 to be distributed to the poor of Farnworth, and two parts to the poor of Kearsley			
1671.	Mort's Charity; £250 in trust, of which the yearly produce of one £50 is for the minister of Dean, and the produce of three other sums of £50 each, is for the maintenance of ministers at Ellinbrook Chapel in Worsley, the chapel in Astley, and the chapel in Atherton, called Chowbent; the remaining £50 for the maintenance of a schoolmaster in Little Hulton. These two charities are united, and produce	19	5	0
	FARNWORTH CHARITIES.			
1700.	Rishton's Charity; the interest of £40 to the poor of Farnworth and Kearsley .	0	9	0
1715.	Dixon Green School, founded by James and John Roscoe with land, and endowed by Nathan Dorning with £300, to be laid out at interest. The school property produces annually in chief rents £9. 12s. 4½d. and a rent of £5. 16s. on a lease	15	8	4½
	HORWICH CHARITIES.			
1786.	Pilkington and Morris's Charities; £65 to the poor of Horwich	5	10	0
1807.	Greenhalgh's Charity; yearly rents to the Presbyterian chapel and to the poor	7	17	6
	LITTLE HULTON CHARITIES.			
1630.	Mort's Charity (Adam and Thomas.) Tithe rents to the poor of various townships; among them, to Little Hulton	0	11	0
——	Donor unknown; a rent charge to the poor	1	0	0
	MIDDLE HULTON.			
1657.	Dame Dorothy Leigh's Charity; one-fourth of the interest of £500 to the poor of Middle Hulton and Worsley. In 1826 the overseers of the former received	5	11	8

* Harl. Coll. Cod. 2176. fo. 47.

Dean Parish.

KEARSLEY CHARITIES.

1728.	Baguley's Charity, chief rents in Manchester	2	0	10
1752.	High Style School, founded by Henry Mather, for children of Kearsley, Bolton-le-Moors, and Tonge-with-Haulgh. Income of the school from various sources	249	15	11
——	Greenhalgh's Charity; in linen cloth to the poor yearly	1	0	0
1814.	Cross's Charity, the interest of £200 to the poor, of which £20 were deducted for legacy duty	5	8	0
	Ringley School, founded by Nathan Walworth in the hamlet of Outwood, parish of Prestwich.			
	Seddon and Rishton's Charities before mentioned.			

RUMWORTH CHARITIES.

1623.	Dean Church School* and Crompton's Charities. The sum of £462. 0s. 2d. was left by these testators for the purchase of lands, &c. with intent that the yearly profits should be disposed to the use of the poor of Rumworth, and for the maintenance of Dean School. The annual issues are, For the poor of the parish . . . . £38 —— Dean School 32	70	0	0
1728.	Lathwaite's Dole. Proceeds of £10 to the poor of Rumworth in bread. For some time 10s., and afterwards 20s. were distributed, but discontinued since 1824.			

WESTHOUGHTON CHARITIES.

1742.	School, endowed by Richard Garnett and others, with sums amounting to £275. 5s. of which £30 have been lost by insolvency.			
	Wingate's School, built by subscription 40 or 50 years ago; the interest of £50, left by Peter Silcock, to a master for teaching five children.			
	Ryecroft and France's Charities, a sum of £75. 15s. for cloth to the poor . .	3	0	0

Considerable attention is given in this parish to the education of the poor in Sunday schools; and those excellent prudential societies, called sick clubs, prevail to a great extent, both for the benefit of men and women.

Manufactures.

The population is slowly progressive.† The manufactures which principally prevail, are cotton bleaching; spinning; hand-weaving of fustians, quiltings, &c. power-loom weaving of calicoes and sheeting; silk weaving, paper-making, and vitriol distilling. There are in the parish seventy-five steam engines, of the aggregate power of 1269 horses. The Bolton canal, in its line to Manchester, skirts the parish of Dean, but the source of future improvement in the transit of merchan-

* The school-house here was rebuilt in 1820 by Mr. Heaton, of Bolton, at a cost of £800.

† See vol. II. p. 109.

dise, minerals, and passengers, is expected to be found in the railway from Leigh to Bolton, which passes through the important district of Rumworth and Over-Hulton. Dean Parish.

The parish of Dean, though by no means a district of high pretensions, amongst the parishes of Lancashire, has the honour to have made large contributions to the worthies of the county. Within its somewhat circumscribed limits we find the birth-place of an archbishop, a bishop, and a protestant martyr, all of them born and flourishing in the 16th century. Worthies.

RICHARD BANCROFT, D. D., Archbishop of Canterbury, and one of the Lords of the Privy Council to James I., was the second son of John Bancroft, gentleman, of Farnworth, in the parish of Dean, by Mary, daughter of Mr. John Curwyn, brother of Dr. Hugh Curwyn, Archbishop of Dublin, and born in September, 1544. Parentage.

Bred in humble life, he received the early part of his education at an inferior free school, in his native village, but was afterwards entered a student of Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's degree in Arts, in 1567, and removing thence to Jesus College, proceeded master in 1570.

He was shortly after made chaplain to Dr. Cox, Bishop of Ely, and in 1575 received from that prelate the rectory of Feversham, in the county of Cambridge. In the course of the next year he was licensed one of the preachers of the University, and in 1580 was admitted Bachelor of Divinity. Church preferment.

On the 14th of September, 1584, he was instituted to the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn, on the presentation of the executors of Henry, Earl of Southampton; and in 1585 was created Doctor of Divinity, and made Treasurer of St. Paul's cathedral.

In the course of the following year he was appointed one of the chaplains to Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Chancellor, and presented to the rectory of Cottingham, in Northamptonshire. In February, 1589, he was made a Prebendary of St. Paul's; in 1592 advanced to the same dignity in the collegiate church of Westminster; and, on the 4th of January, 1594, promoted to a stall in Canterbury cathedral, having greatly distinguished himself by his zeal for the church of England, in a learned sermon against the Puritans, at St. Paul's Cross.

On the 21st of April, 1597, being chaplain to Dr. Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, he was elected to the bishopric of London, had the royal assent on the 30th, was confirmed on the 6th of May, consecrated at Lambeth by the Archbishop, and the Bishops of Rochester, St. David's, Bangor, and Chichester, had the temporalities restored on the 30th, and was enthroned on the 6th of June. Elevated to the bishopric of London.

"The bringing of Dr. Bancroft into this see," says Strype, "which met with considerable opposition, was owing, in a great measure, to the activity and exertions of the Archbishop and the Lord Treasurer. Some, indeed, had represented him as inclined to Popery; but his high character and deserts were properly set forth by his Grace's orders, and sent to Court." His conduct justified.

It was stated, "That his conversation had been without blame in the world, having never been complained of, detected, or, for aught he knew, suspected of any extraordinary enormity. That he had taken all the degrees in school, as other men had done, and with equal credit. He had been a

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preacher against Popery above twenty-four years, and was certainly no Papist. Indeed, he was not of the Presbyterial faction.

"That since he had professed divinity, he had ever opposed himself against all sects and innovations. That, by the appointment of Archbishop Grindal, he once visited the diocese of Peterborough. That above twelve years since he was likewise a visitor of the diocese of Ely. That he was sent from Cambridge to preach at Bury, when the pretended reformation was begun there, *without staying for the magistrate,* as the term then was; and when the sheriff could hardly get any preacher in that county, that either would or durst oppose themselves against it. At his being at Bury he detected to the judges the writing of a poesy, written about her Majesty's arms, taken out of the Apocalypse, but applied to her Highness most falsely and seditiously. It had been set up a quarter of a year in a most public place, without controulment. I note these two last points for the effects that follow them, and because he was greatly maligned by no mean persons for doing his duty in both.

"He remained with the late Lord Chancellor twelve years, at the least, in her Majesty's court; and was in good reputation with him, and often employed in sundry matters of great importance for her Highness' service. That since his said lordship's death, he had remained with the like credit five years almost with the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

"That he had been of her Majesty's commission general for causes ecclesiastical throughout England almost twenty years. In which time there had been few causes of any importance dealt in either at Lambeth or London, wherein he had not been an assistant. That he was by his diligent search the first detector of Martin Marprelate's press and books: where and by whom they were printed, &c. He was a special man that gave the instructions to her Majesty's learned council, when Martin's agents were brought into the Star Chamber. By his advice, that course was taken which did principally stop Martin's and his fellows' mouths; viz. to have them answered after their own vain writings. That by his diligence to find out certain letters and writings, Mr. Cartwright and his complices, their setting up of their discipline secretly in most shires of the realm, their *classes,* their decrees, and books of discipline were first detected. The chief instructions were had from him, whereby her Majesty's learned council framed their bill against Mr. Cartwright and the rest in the Star Chamber. By his letters written at the commandment of the Lord Chancellor, to himself, her Majesty was thoroughly informed of the state of the church; how it then stood, and how far the said factious persons had impeached her Highness's authority and the government established.

"That by his only diligence Penry's seditious writings were intercepted, as they came out of Scotland, and delivered to the now Lord Keeper. His earnest desire to have the slanderous libel against her Majesty answered, and some pains of his taken therein, would not be omitted, because they shewed his true affection and dutiful heart unto her Highness. That his sermon at Paul's Cross, the first Sunday in the Parliament, 1587, (being afterward printed by direction from the Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer,) was to special purpose, and did very much abate the edge of the faction. That the last Parliament he did set out two books in defence of the state of the Church, and against the pretended holy discipline, which were liked and commended by the learnedest and gravest men of the realm.

"That he had been a special man of his calling that the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury had used for the space of nine or ten years, in all the stirs which had been made by the factions against the good estate of the Church; which had procured him great dislike among those who were that way inclined. And that though he had been careful and earnest to suppress some sorts of sectarians, yet had he therein shewn no tyrannous disposition; but with mildness and kind dealing, when it was expedient, had reclaimed divers. That while he had been occupied for fifteen or sixteen years, as has been expressed, seventeen or eighteen of his juniors (few or none of them being of his experience)

had been preferred, eleven to deanries, and the rest to bishoprics. Of which number some had been formerly inclined to faction, and the most as neuters, or expected the issue, that so they might, as things should fall out, run with the tide. Dean Parish.

"That they that listed might enter into the consideration hereof particularly. That he had been long in speech for the bishopric of London. That his late good lordship (i. e. the Lord Chancellor Hatton) told him, the summer before he died, that her Majesty was purposed to have removed Bishop Elmer to Worcester, and have preferred him to London. That Bishop Elmer offered thrice in two years to have resigned his bishopric to him, upon certain conditions, which he refused. That Bishop Elmer signified, the day before his death, how sorry he was that he had not written unto her Majesty, and commended his late suit unto her Highness, viz. to have made him his successor. And lastly, that since the death of the last bishop, no man had been so commonly named for that place as he; nor so generally thought to be fit for it."

Dr. Bancroft, finding the cathedral church and the episcopal residences fallen into decay, and having already been at heavy charges on his entrance into the see, made application to the Lord Treasurer for restitution of the temporalities from Michaelmas last, in order to reimburse himself in some measure for the expenses he had been obliged to incur. He informed his lordship, Application for the restitution of the temporalities.

"That although the bishopric of London were a preferment much above his deserts, yet, as the estate of it was, he should be greatly distressed, except her Majesty would be pleased to continue her princely favour towards him in his restitution. That the charge of the entrance of his housekeeping, (though it were but at Westminster, where he then was, for a time,) of provision for household stuff, and of necessary reparation, before he could enter into either of the houses, would be so great, that, without her Highness said restitution from Michaelmas, he should be cast so far behindhand, as he must be driven to live in other sort than he would be glad to do, (the place he held being of some better expectation) or run into very great debt, which he would be loth to endure.

"His most humble desire therefore was, that as his lordship wrought out the conclusion of this his preferment, so his lordship would be pleased to continue his goodness still unto him, for the moving again of her Majesty in his behalf. Whereby his lordship, having made him a bishop, should make him still able to live in some reasonable sort like a bishop, and so finish most honourably his own handy work. And so craving pardon, in presuming to trouble his lordship in this bold manner, he committed his lordship, by his hearty prayers, unto the tuition of Almighty God. At the Court, the 16th of May, 1597. Subscribing His lordship's most humbly at commandment.

"Ric. London."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, from his advanced age and infirmities, committed the entire management of ecclesiastical affairs to Dr. Bancroft, who, from that time, had, in effect, the entire archiepiscopal power. The archbishop's *locum tenens*.

In 1600, he was sent Ambassador to Embden by Queen Elizabeth, to reconcile some differences between the English and the Danes. Sent ambassador to Embden.

The Bishop of London interposed in the disputes between the secular Priests and the Jesuits, and furnished some of the former with materials for writing against their adversaries. In the reign of James I. he was present at the conference held at Hampton Court, Appointed commissioner.

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between the Bishops and the Presbyterian Ministers, and was appointed a Commissioner for regulating ecclesiastical affairs, and for perusing and suppressing books printed in England, or brought into the realm without public authority.

A convocation being summoned for the 20th of March, 1604, and Archbishop Whitgift dying in the mean time, Dr. Bancroft was, by the king's writ, appointed president of that assembly; and, on the 9th of October, nominated to succeed to the archiepiscopal dignity, to which he was elected by the Dean and Chapter, on the 17th of November, and confirmed in Lambeth chapel, on the 10th of December following:—

Elected to the dignity of primate.

"Upon the death of Archbishop Whitgift," says Sir John Harrington, "divers worthy men were named to the vacancy. His Majesty, not after the manner of some princes, seeking to keep that vacant, but rather hastening to fill it. The Bishops of Durham and Winchester were, as it were, voce populi, made competitors with the Bishop of London, rather by their eminence of merit and learning than by any known desire or endeavour of them, or their friends.

"His Majesty had long since understood of his writing against the Genevising and Scotizing ministers; and finding him, in the disputation at Hampton Court, both learned and stout, did more increase his liking to him, and made especiall choyce of the Bishop of London, as a man more exercised in affaires of the state.

"He was a Tutor in Cambridge to the Lord Cromwell, who had cause to wish, and (as I have heard) hath wisht, he had staid with him longer, though he were sharp and austere; my Lord Chancellor Hatton made speciall choyce of him to be his examiner; and by his means Queen Elizabeth came to take knowledge of his wisdom and sufficiency. For his travels against the fantastical novellists, as the Queen and State favoured him, so the seditious sectaries (to use Judge Popham's word) no lesse maligned him in libels and Rimes, laying the imputation of Papistry unto him."

Sworn a privy councillor.

On the 5th of September, 1605, he was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council; and in the same year exhibited before that board a series of articles, complaining of encroachment in the ecclesiastical courts, in granting prohibitions.

Declared chancellor of the university.

On the 22d of April, 1608, he was declared Chancellor of the University of Oxford, vacant by the death of the Earl of Dorset; and, in 1610, offered to the parliament a project for the better maintenance of the clergy, which, however, did not succeed.

One of our historians, (Wilson, in his Life and Reign of James I.) states, that Archbishop Bancroft was the founder of Chelsea College, for the reception of students who should answer the controversies of the popish and sectarian writers against the church of England; but this is an error, as it was founded by Dr. Sutcliffe, Dean of Exeter, for a Provost and twenty Fellows, by patent from James I.

His death.

This great prelate was a martyr to the stone, and died at his palace at Lambeth on the 2d of November, 1610, in the 67th year of his age.

His will.

By his will he left his extensive library to his successors in the archiepiscopal see, and several legacies to charitable uses, and ordered his body to be buried in the chancel of Lambeth church, where the following inscription to his memory is placed:—

" Volente Deo.
Hic jacet Richardus Bancroft,
Sacræ Theologiæ Professor, Episcopus
Londinensis primo, deinde
Cantuariensis Archi-Episcopus,
Et Regi Jacobo a Secretioribus
Consiliis.
Obiit secundo Novembris,
Anno Dni 1610,
Ætatis 67.
Volente Deo."

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Monument.

The character of Archbishop Bancroft varies exceedingly, as it has been given by authors of different persuasions. His character.

His most prominent feature, according to the Nonconformist writers, was his zeal for the church of England displayed against the Puritans. He accused them, in his sermon at St. Paul's Cross, of ambition and covetousness, and asserted that the principal cause of nonconformity and schism was the prospect of plundering bishoprics, seizing the endowments of cathedrals, and scrambling for the church revenues. The laity among the Nonconformists he charged, as he says, on clear evidence, with dissolving the bonds of property, and introducing the community of goods. He strongly represented the danger of permitting private men to contest the authority and violate the constitutions of the church; he insisted upon the excellency of the service-book, and dwelt on the absurdity of extempore prayer; he maintained the superiority and right of bishops; argued for the civil supremacy, and pointed out in glowing colours the dangers to be apprehended from the practice and principles of the Disciplinarians.

He uniformly opposed sects and innovations of every kind; and, as one of the ecclesiastical commissioners, pursued rigorous measures for the suppression of heresy. Writings, which were levelled against episcopacy, or intended to recommend any other mode of church discipline, he treated as seditious, and deemed their authors enemies to the state. In short, he was one of the most zealous agents in wielding the weapons of authority against troublesome, and, as they were called, factious sectaries.

If this conduct excited displeasure in those who, at that time, were desirous of farther reformation in the affairs of the church, it was to be expected that it should, in the same degree, obtain the applause of others, who were well contented that things should remain as they were. We cannot, therefore, wonder that so zealous a defender of the church of England, as Bancroft, should be rewarded for his services with high ecclesiastical preferment.

In the conference at Hampton Court, his zeal was equally apparent: the king requesting satisfaction on the three points—of confirmation, absolution, and private baptism—Bancroft, on the first day of the conference, seconded Archbishop Whitgift, and undertook the explanation and vindication of those branches of episcopal discipline, as exercised in the church of England. On the second day, when the Nonconformist ministers expected to enter on a discussion of the great points in dispute concerning doctrine, worship, and discipline, the

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bishop thought proper to propose a measure, which would have at once terminated the conference by the interference of authority;—he humbly moved the king, that an ancient canon, that "Schismatici contra Episcopos non sunt audiendi," might be remembered; and that, according to a decree of council, which prohibited any man from pleading against his own subscription, those of the Nonconformists, who had subscribed the communion-book, should be set aside. The king, however, interposing, ordered him to reply to the exceptions made by Dr. Reynolds, one of the delegates from the Nonconformists, and a dispute ensued on predestination and confirmation.

In the course of this discussion, Reynolds moved for several alterations in doctrine and discipline; upon which, the bishop, earnestly solicitous to prevent the success of these objections, instantly fell upon his knees before his Majesty, praying to be heard in two or three requests.

The first was, that "care might be taken to provide a praying clergy, for, notwithstanding there are many serviceable branches in the sacerdotal function, such as absolving penitents, praying for the people, pronouncing the blessing, and administering the sacrament; the services of the desk are by many as much neglected, as if they thought the duty of a parish priest wholly confined to the pulpit." He next requested, "that till men of learning and sufficiency could be procured for every congregation, homilies might be read, and their number increased, and, that those men, who had decried these instructions, should retract their censures, and endeavour to bring them into credit." His last motion was, "that pulpits might not be turned into batteries, from which every malcontent might be allowed to play off his spleen against his superiors;"—which his Majesty received very graciously, and advised, in case of any misconduct of the church officers, not to let fly personal reflections from the pulpit, but to appeal to the ordinary, or archbishop, or, in case of need, to his Majesty himself.

In the interior discipline of the church, Archbishop Bancroft was exact, and pressed a strict conformity to the Rubric and Canons. Those who had formerly subscribed the articles in a loose reserved sense, were, under his jurisdiction, required to signify their conformity in close and unevasive terms. For refusing submission to these requisitions, according to the rolls delivered in not long before his death, forty-nine clergymen were deprived of their benefices; and other accounts report even a larger number.

His scheme for the better maintenance of the clergy had for its leading objects to modify the tithes, to redeem lay impropriations, and to restore the practice of mortuaries by repealing the statute of Mortmain. By this plan, although the attempt failed of success, his care for the interests of the clergy, and his capacity in suggesting measures, are sufficiently discovered and proved.

Whatever may be thought of the archbishop's general temper and character, his abilities appear to have been very great. He possessed a strong understanding and an active spirit, which fitted him for business, and enabled him to occupy stations of high importance with a considerable degree of reputation.

His writings.

He has written a "Discoverye of the Untruthes and Slanders against Reformation, in a sermon preached at Paul's Cross on the 9th of February, 1588, being the first Sunday

in the Parliament:" Lond. 12mo.—"Sermon on 1 John iv. 1." Lond. 1588, 1709, 8vo.— "Survey of the pretended Holy Discipline, containing the beginning, success, parts, proceedings, authority, and doctrine of it; with some of the material and manifest repugnancies, varieties and uncertainties in that behalf; faithfully gathered, by way of historical narration, out of the books and writings of the principal favourers of that Platform:" Lond. 1593, 8vo. 1663, 4to.—"Dangerous Positions and Proceedings, published under the pretence of Reformation, for the Presbyterial Discipline:" Lond. 1595, 1640, 4to. Dean' Parish.

MARTIN HETON, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ely, was the son of George Heton, of Heton Hall, in the parish of Dean, the ancient seat of the family during several centuries, by Johanna, daughter of Sir Martin Bowes, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, and was born in the year 1552. Parentage.

His father was for some time master of the house belonging to the English merchants at Antwerp, and shewed great kindness and hospitality to such of his countrymen as had fled to the continent for the sake of their religion, during the popish persecutions in the reign of Queen Mary. On his return home, he was elected Chamberlain of the city of London, and sent his son to Westminster school, where he received the rudiments and earlier part of his education, and from whence he proceeded to Oxford in 1571. He was entered a student of Christ Church, and in a short time greatly distinguished himself by the acuteness of his disputations, and the excellence of his logic.

He took his degree of Bachelor of Arts on the 17th of December, 1574, and on the 2d of May, 1578, proceeded Master. On the 2d of December he became Canon of Christ Church; on the 3d of June, 1583, was admitted Bachelor of Divinity; and on the 21st of June, 1585, completed his degree of Doctor in that faculty. Church preferment.

On the 19th of July, 1588, he was installed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and on the 20th of March, next year, was preferred to the Deanery of Winchester. Installed vice-chancellor.

In 1599 he was nominated by Queen Elizabeth to the See of Ely, was elected on the 25th of December that year, confirmed by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 1st, and consecrated on the 3d of February following, after a vacancy of nearly twenty years from the death of Bishop Cox, the last prelate of this see. Elected bishop.

The character of this reverend prelate has been impeached, and his memory severely treated, by most historians, for greatly impoverishing the see of Ely, and suffering many alienations. Willis, in his survey of the cathedrals, calls them sacrilegious, and says, he was a greater alienator than his predecessor.

Had these alienations been voluntary acts on the part of those prelates, the censure, it must be owned, would have been justly laid; but, as the law then stood, the Queen had it wholly in her power to make those exchanges, and might have taken to herself, had she so pleased, all the estates of all the bishoprics in England, without asking the consent of the bishops. Justification.

The following short note from Elizabeth to Dr. Heton, on his hesitating to comply with her demands, will fully exemplify her Majesty's summary way with the bishops:—

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bishop thought proper to propose a measure, which would have at once terminated the conference by the interference of authority;—he humbly moved the king, that an ancient canon, that "Schismatici contra Episcopos non sunt audiendi," might be remembered; and that, according to a decree of council, which prohibited any man from pleading against his own subscription, those of the Nonconformists, who had subscribed the communion-book, should be set aside. The king, however, interposing, ordered him to reply to the exceptions made by Dr. Reynolds, one of the delegates from the Nonconformists, and a dispute ensued on predestination and confirmation.

In the course of this discussion, Reynolds moved for several alterations in doctrine and discipline; upon which, the bishop, earnestly solicitous to prevent the success of these objections, instantly fell upon his knees before his Majesty, praying to be heard in two or three requests.

The first was, that "care might be taken to provide a praying clergy, for, notwithstanding there are many serviceable branches in the sacerdotal function, such as absolving penitents, praying for the people, pronouncing the blessing, and administering the sacrament; the services of the desk are by many as much neglected, as if they thought the duty of a parish priest wholly confined to the pulpit." He next requested, "that till men of learning and sufficiency could be procured for every congregation, homilies might be read, and their number increased, and, that those men, who had decried these instructions, should retract their censures, and endeavour to bring them into credit." His last motion was, "that pulpits might not be turned into batteries, from which every malcontent might be allowed to play off his spleen against his superiors;"—which his Majesty received very graciously, and advised, in case of any misconduct of the church officers, not to let fly personal reflections from the pulpit, but to appeal to the ordinary, or archbishop, or, in case of need, to his Majesty himself.

In the interior discipline of the church, Archbishop Bancroft was exact, and pressed a strict conformity to the Rubric and Canons. Those who had formerly subscribed the articles in a loose reserved sense, were, under his jurisdiction, required to signify their conformity in close and unevasive terms. For refusing submission to these requisitions, according to the rolls delivered in not long before his death, forty-nine clergymen were deprived of their benefices; and other accounts report even a larger number.

His scheme for the better maintenance of the clergy had for its leading objects to modify the tithes, to redeem lay impropriations, and to restore the practice of mortuaries by repealing the statute of Mortmain. By this plan, although the attempt failed of success, his care for the interests of the clergy, and his capacity in suggesting measures, are sufficiently discovered and proved.

Whatever may be thought of the archbishop's general temper and character, his abilities appear to have been very great. He possessed a strong understanding and an active spirit, which fitted him for business, and enabled him to occupy stations of high importance with a considerable degree of reputation.

His writings.

He has written a "Discoverye of the Untruthes and Slanders against Reformation, in a sermon preached at Paul's Cross on the 9th of February, 1588, being the first Sunday

in the Parliament:" Lond. 12mo.—"Sermon on 1 John iv. 1." Lond. 1588, 1709, 8vo.— "Survey of the pretended Holy Discipline, containing the beginning, success, parts, proceedings, authority, and doctrine of it; with some of the material and manifest repugnancies, varieties and uncertainties in that behalf; faithfully gathered, by way of historical narration, out of the books and writings of the principal favourers of that Platform:" Lond. 1593, 8vo. 1663, 4to.—"Dangerous Positions and Proceedings, published under the pretence of Reformation, for the Presbyterial Discipline:" Lond. 1595, 1640, 4to. Dean' Parish.

MARTIN HETON, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ely, was the son of George Heton, of Heton Hall, in the parish of Dean, the ancient seat of the family during several centuries, by Johanna, daughter of Sir Martin Bowes, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, and was born in the year 1552. Parentage.

His father was for some time master of the house belonging to the English merchants at Antwerp, and shewed great kindness and hospitality to such of his countrymen as had fled to the continent for the sake of their religion, during the popish persecutions in the reign of Queen Mary. On his return home, he was elected Chamberlain of the city of London, and sent his son to Westminster school, where he received the rudiments and earlier part of his education, and from whence he proceeded to Oxford in 1571. He was entered a student of Christ Church, and in a short time greatly distinguished himself by the acuteness of his disputations, and the excellence of his logic.

He took his degree of Bachelor of Arts on the 17th of December, 1574, and on the 2d of May, 1578, proceeded Master. On the 2d of December he became Canon of Christ Church; on the 3d of June, 1583, was admitted Bachelor of Divinity; and on the 21st of June, 1585, completed his degree of Doctor in that faculty. Church preferment.

On the 19th of July, 1588, he was installed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and on the 20th of March, next year, was preferred to the Deanery of Winchester. Installed vice-chancellor.

In 1599 he was nominated by Queen Elizabeth to the See of Ely, was elected on the 25th of December that year, confirmed by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 1st, and consecrated on the 3d of February following, after a vacancy of nearly twenty years from the death of Bishop Cox, the last prelate of this see. Elected bishop.

The character of this reverend prelate has been impeached, and his memory severely treated, by most historians, for greatly impoverishing the see of Ely, and suffering many alienations. Willis, in his survey of the cathedrals, calls them sacrilegious, and says, he was a greater alienator than his predecessor.

Had these alienations been voluntary acts on the part of those prelates, the censure, it must be owned, would have been justly laid; but, as the law then stood, the Queen had it wholly in her power to make those exchanges, and might have taken to herself, had she so pleased, all the estates of all the bishoprics in England, without asking the consent of the bishops. Justification.

The following short note from Elizabeth to Dr. Heton, on his hesitating to comply with her demands, will fully exemplify her Majesty's summary way with the bishops:—

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"Proud Prelate,

"I understand you are backward in complying with your agreement; but I would have you to know that I, who made you what you are, can unmake you; and if you do not forthwith fulfil your agreement, by God, I will immediately unfrock you.

"Yours, as you demean yourself,

"ELIZABETH."

These exchanges, it is confessed, were generally made to the disadvantage of the bishoprics, but the parliament had given the Queen, in the first year of her reign, an unprecedented and enormous power over them, and, in the exercise of that power, she acted throughout her long reign with the utmost impartiality; for there was not a bishopric in the kingdom, except perhaps Bristol, Gloucester, Oxford, and Peterborough, which had nothing to spare, from which her Majesty did not, at one time or other, when they happened to be vacant, take to herself a considerable part, and, generally speaking, the best and most valuable of their possessions, giving them in exchange, as she might legally do, either the tenths of the clergy, or rectories impropriate.

Well was it for the succeeding bishops that this extraordinary power in the crown was restrained by an act passed shortly after, but it is hard that all the bishops of that reign should be blamed for suffering those exchanges to be made, when it was entirely out of their power to prevent them.

His character.

It does not appear that Bishop Heton was in any way blameable in this respect, but was a very worthy and deserving man. He had the character of being an excellent preacher, and stood very high as a logician and philosopher, and was considered by all a learned, pious, and charitable prelate. He died at Milden Hall, in Suffolk, on the 14th of July, 1609, after having sat Bishop of Ely nine years and six months, and was buried in the south aisle of his cathedral church, where his two daughters, Anna, married to Sir Robert Filmer, of Sutton, in Kent, Baronet, and the other to Sir Edward Fishe, of Bedfordshire, Baronet, erected a very elegant monument to his memory, with the underwritten inscription:—

His monument.

M. S.

"Martinus Heton, ex antiquâ Hetonorum familiâ in agro Lancastrensi oriundus, Filius Georgii Heton Armigiri et Johannæ ejus uxoris, filiæ Martini Bowes, Equitis Aurati; a quâ parturiente et expirante Deo et Ecclesiæ Reformatæ dicatus est. Ab Academiâ Oxoniensi ad omnes scholasticos gradus et honores evectus; ibique in Æde Christi unus octo Canonicorum constitutus a serenissimâ Reginâ Elizabethâ ad Decanatum Wintoniæ annum jam agens trigesimum sextum, promotus; Hujus Episcopatûs ultimò locum ac sedem obtinuit. Consecratus Feb. 3, An: D: M.D.XCIX. per decem annos plus minùs, tam piè, tam publicè, tam munificè, hic se gessit in cathedrâ, ut, qui communi voluntatum consensu, et Amores et Officia erga se excitasset, non sine dolore, non sine duplici damno abreptus esse videatur. Obiit Julii 14, A.D. M.D.CIX. Ætatis suæ LVII."

GEORGE MARSH, Curate of Allhallows, Bread-street, in the city of London, and a Protestant martyr, in the reign of Queen Mary, descended of poor but respectable parents, was the son of Mr. George Marsh, of Dean, and born about the year 1515. Dean Parish. Parentage.

He was educated at the free grammar school of Bolton, and brought up to follow his father's occupation in agricultural pursuits; and, having, at the age of twenty-five, married the daughter of a respectable person in his neighbourhood, settled himself there, and had several children.

After the death of his wife, he, placing his children with his father, left Lancashire, removed to Cambridge, and entered himself a student of the university, where, after having gone through the requisite preparation, he was ordained, and appointed Curate of Allhallows, Bread-street, in London, by the Rev. Mr. Saunders, (the martyr,) then Rector of that church. Removal to Cambridge. Ordained.

Mr. Marsh continued for some time preaching the reformed doctrines, and zealously supporting the cause of the Protestant faith, both in London and in Lancashire; but was at length apprehended by Edward Earl of Derby, on Wednesday the 14th of March, 1555, and brought before him for examination. The following account is extracted chiefly from Fox :—

"Then was I called, says he, to my Lord and his Council, and was brought into the chamber of presence, where were Sir William Norris, Sir Piers a Lee, Mr. Sherburne, the Parson of Grapnal, Mr. Moore, and others. When I had tarried awhile, my Lord turned himself towards me, and asked what was my name; I answered, Marsh. His examination.

"Then he asked whether I was one of those that sowed evil seed and dissention amongst the people; which thing I denied, desiring to know my accusers, and what could be laid against me: but that I could not know. Then he and his council would examine me themselves, and asked me whether I was a priest; I said, No. He asked me what had been my living; I answered, I was a minister, served a cure, and kept a school. Then said my Lord to the council, This is a wonderful thing: before he said he was no priest, and now he confesseth himself to be one. I answered, by the laws now used in this realm (as far as I know) I am none.

"They asked me, who gave me orders, or whether I had taken any. I said I received orders of the Bishops of London and Lincoln.

"Then said they, those are of these new heretics; and they asked me what acquaintance I had with them; I answered, I never saw them but at the time I received orders.

"They then asked me how long I had been a curate, and whether I had ministered with a good conscience. I answered, I had been curate but one year, and had ministered with a good conscience, I thanked God; and if the laws of the realm would have suffered me, I would have ministered still; and if they at any time hereafter would suffer me to minister after that sort, I would minister again.

"At which they murmured, and the parson of Grapnal said, This last communion was the most devilish thing that ever was devised.

"Then they asked me what my belief was. I said, I believed in God the Father, the Son, and Holy Ghost, according as the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament do teach, and according as the four symbols or creeds, that is to wit, the creed commonly called the Apostle's, the creed of the Council of Nice, of Athanasius, and of Austin and Ambrose, do teach.

After a few words, the parson of Grapnal said, But what is thy belief in the Sacrament of the

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altar?—I answered, I believe that whoever, according to Christ's institution, did receive the holy Sacrament of Christ's body and blood, did eat and drink Christ's body, and with all the benefits of his death and resurrection, to their eternal salvation; for Christ, said I, is ever present with his sacrament.

"They asked me, whether the bread and wine, by virtue of the words pronounced by the priest, were changed into the flesh and blood of Christ? Whereunto I made answer, I knew no farther than I had shewed already.

"After many other questions, which I avoided as well as I could, remembering the saying of St. Paul, 'Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do but engender strife;' my Lord commanded me to come to the board, and gave me pen and ink in my hand, and commanded me to write my answers to the questions of the Sacrament above-named; and I wrote as I had answered before. Whereat he being much offended, commanded me to write a more direct answer, saying, I should not chuse but do it.

"Then I took the pen and wrote, that further I know not. Whereat he being sore grieved, after many threatenings, said, I should be put to a shameful death like a traitor, with other like words; yet sometimes giving me fair words, protesting, if I would turn and be conformable as others were, how glad he should be.

"In conclusion, after much ado, he commanded me to ward, in a cold, windy, stone house, where was little room; where I lay two nights without any bed, saving a few great canvas tent cloths, and so continued till Palm Sunday, occupying myself as well as I could in meditation, prayer, and study; for no man could be suffered to come to me, but my keeper twice a day, when he brought me meat and drink.

"On Palm Sunday, after dinner, I was sent for again to my Lord and his council, amongst whom were Sir John Byrom and the Vicar of Prescot. So they examined me once again of the Sacrament. And after I had communed apart with the Vicar a good while concerning that matter, he returned with me to my Lord and the council, saying, That answer which I had made before, and did then make, was sufficient for a beginner, and for one who did not profess a perfect knowledge of the matter, until such times as I had learned farther. Wherewith the Earl was very well pleased, saying, he doubted not but by the means and help of the Vicar of Prescot, I would be conformable in all things; and, after many fair words, he commanded that I should have a bed, with fire, and liberty to go among his servants, on condition that I would do no harm among them.

"And so after much other communication I departed, more troubled in my mind than before, because I had not with greater boldness confessed Christ, but in such sort as mine adversaries thereby thought they should prevail against me; whereat I was much grieved.

"A day or two after I was sent for to the Vicar of Prescot and the Parson of Grapnal; when our communication was concerning the mass. I answered, the whole mass did offend me, first, because it was in a strange language, whereby the people were not edified, contrary to Saint Paul's doctrine, and because of the manifold and intolerable abuses and errors contained therein, contrary to Christ's priesthood and sacrifice.

"They then asked me in what place thereof; and I named several; which places they went about with gentle and far-sought interpretations to mitigate, saying, those places were understood far otherwise than the words did purport, or than I did take them.

"So they caused a mass-book to be sent for, and shewed me where in some places of the mass

was written, 'A Sacrifice of Praise.' Whereto I answered, that it followed not, therefore, that in all places it signified a sacrifice or oblation of praise or thanksgiving; and although it did, yet was not a sacrifice of praise or thanksgiving to be offered to the people." Dean Parish.

After this Mr. Marsh was sent to Lancaster Castle, and being brought with other prisoners unto the sessions, was made to hold up his hand with the malefactors; at which time the Earl of Derby had this conversation with him:— Committal to Lancaster.

"I said unto his Lordship, I had not dwelled in the country these three or four years past, and came home but lately to visit my mother, children, and others of my friends, and meant to have departed out of the country before Easter then next, and to have gone out of the realm. Wherefore I trusted, seeing nothing could be laid against me, wherein I had offended against the laws of this realm, his Lordship would not with captious questions examine me, to bring my body into danger of death, to the great discomfort of my mother, but suffer me to avoid peaceably, seeing I might have fled out of the country, and yet of my own will came to his Lordship.

"He said to the council, he heard tell of me before at London; and intended to make search for me either in Lancashire or at London, and asked me into what land I would have gone.

"I answered, I would have gone either into Germany, or else into Denmark. He said, in Denmark they used such heresy as they have done in England: but as for Germany, he said, the Emperor had destroyed them. So, after such like words, I said unto him, my trust was, that his Lordship being of the honourable council of the late King Edward, consenting and agreeing to acts concerning faith towards God and religion, under great pain; would not so soon after consent to put poor men to shameful deaths, as he had threatened me for embracing the same with so good a conscience.

"He answered, that he, with the Lord Windsor and Lord Dacre, with one more, whose name I have forgot, did not consent to those acts, and that the names of them four would be seen, as long as the Parliament house stood. Then my Lord did rehearse the misfortunes of the Dukes of Northumberland and Suffolk, with others, because they favoured not the true religion; and again the prosperity of the Queen's Highness, because she favoured the true religion, thereby gathering the one to be good, and of God; and the other to be wicked, and of the Devil; and said, that the Duke of Northumberland confessed so plainly."

After remaining some weeks in confinement at Lancaster, he was removed to Chester, and placed in the Bishop's liberty, where his Lordship frequently conferred with him, and used his utmost endeavours to bring him to an acknowledgment of the corporeal presence in the sacrament of the altar, the mass, confession, and, in short, of all the tenets and practices of the Church of Rome. When he saw that he could not prevail, he sent him to prison again;—there he was visited by Henshaw, the Bishop's chaplain, the Archdeacon, and others, who endeavoured to persuade him to acknowledge the Church of Rome, and the Pope to be the head thereof. Removed to Chester.

"After Dr. Cotes, the Bishop, had several times closely examined him, he caused him, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a few days after, to be brought before him in the chapel of the Cathedral

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of Chester, assisted by Fulk Dutton, the mayor of the city, Wensloe the Chancellor, Getham the Registrar, and Dr. Wall, and other priests of the Catholic persuasion.

"They caused him to be sworn, that he would answer truly to such articles as should be objected against him; and, upon the oath being administered, the Chancellor laid to his charge that he had preached and openly published most heretical and blasphemous doctrines, within the parishes of Dean, Eccles, Bolton, Bury, and many other towns and places within the Bishop's diocese, in the months of January, February, or some other time of the year last, proceeding directly against the Pope's authority, and Catholic Church of Rome, the blessed mass, the sacrament of the altar, and many other articles.

"Unto all which he answered, that he neither heretically nor blasphemously preached or spoke against any of the said articles; but simply and truly, as occasion served, maintained the truth touching the same articles, as he said all those then present did acknowledge the same in the time of the late King Edward the Sixth.

"Then they examined him severally of every article, and bade him answer Yes, or No, without equivocation: for they were come to examine, and not to dispute.

"Then he answered to every article very modestly, according to the doctrine by public authority received and taught in this realm at the death of King Edward; which answers were every one written by the Registrar, to the utmost that could make against him.

"After which the company for that time broke up, and he was returned again to prison."

Last examination.

At the last examination, which took place soon after, the Bishop was determined, if Mr. Marsh would not relent and abjure, to pronounce sentence against him. Wherefore he bade him to be well advised what he should do, for it stood upon his life; and if he would not, at that present, forsake his heretical opinions, it would (after the sentence given) be too late, though he should ever so gladly desire it.

"Then the Chancellor first asked him, Whether he were not of the Bishop's diocese? To which he answered, he knew not how large his diocese was at Cambridge. But they asked, whether he had not lately been at Dean, in Lancashire, and there abode? He answered, Yes.

"Then the Chancellor read all his answers that he had made in that place at his former examination, and, as they occurred singly, asked him whether he would stick to the same or not. To which he answered, Yes, yes.—Said the Chancellor, In your last examination, among many other damnable and schismatical heresies, you said, That the Church and doctrine, taught and set forth in King Edward's time, was the true Church, and that the Church of Rome was not the true and Catholic Church.

"I said so, replied Mr. Marsh, and I believe it to be true. Here also others took occasion to ask him (for that he denied the Bishop of Rome's authority in England) whether Linus, Anacletus, and Clement, who were Bishops of Rome, were not good men; and he answered, Yes, and divers others; but, said he, they claimed no more authority in England than the Bishop of Canterbury doth at Rome; and I strive not with the place, neither speak I against the person of the Bishop, but against his doctrine, which in most points is repugnant to the doctrine of Christ.

"Thou art an arrogant fellow, indeed, said the Bishop. In what article is the doctrine of the Church of Rome repugnant to the Church of Christ?

"To whom Mr. Marsh answered, Oh, my Lord, I pray you judge not so of me; I stand now

upon the point of my life and death; and a man in my case hath no cause to be arrogant, neither am I, God is my record. And as concerning the disagreement of the doctrine, among many other things, the Church of Rome erreth in the sacrament. For where Christ, in the institution thereof, did as well deliver the cup as the bread, saying, 'Drink ye all of this;' and St. Mark reporteth, that they did drink of it: in like manner St. Paul delivered it unto the Corinthians. And in the same sort also it was used in the primitive church for the space of many hundred years. Now the Church of Rome doth take away one part of the sacrament from the laity. Wherefore if I could be persuaded in my conscience by God's word, that it were well done, I would gladly yield in this point. Dean Parish.

"Then, said the Bishop, there is no disputing with a heretic. Therefore, when all his answers were ready, he asked him whether he would stand to the same, being as they were full of heresy, or else forsake them, and come unto the Catholic Church?

"To which he made this full answer. That he held no heretical opinions, but utterly abhorred all kinds of heresy, although they, most untruly, so did slander him. And he desired all the people there to bear him witness, (if any hereafter should slander him, and say that he held any grievous heresy,) that in all articles of religion he held no other opinion than was by law established, and publicly taught in England at the death of King Edward the Sixth; and in the same pure religion and doctrine he would, by God's grace, stand, live, and die. Here the Chancellor spoke to one Leach, who stood near to Mr. Marsh, and bade him stand farther off, for his presence did him no good.

"This being done, the Bishop took a writing out of his bosom, and began to read the sentence of condemnation; but when he had read almost half thereof, the Chancellor called him and said, Good my Lord, stay, stay; for if you proceed any farther, it will be too late to recall it; and so the Bishop stayed. Then the Popish priests, and many of the ignorant people, called upon Mr. Marsh to recant. They then bade him kneel down and pray, and they would pray for him; so they kneeled down, and he desired them to pray for him, and he would pray for them.

"The Bishop then asked again, whether he would not have the Queen's mercy in time; and he answered, he did gladly desire the same, and did love her Grace as faithfully as any of them; but yet he must not deny his Saviour Christ, lest he lose his mercy everlasting, and so win everlasting death.

"Then the Bishop put his spectacles on, and read forward his sentence about five or six lines, and there again the Chancellor, with flattering words and smiling countenance, called to the Bishop, and said, Yet, good my Lord, once again stay, for if that word be spoken, all is past; no relenting will then serve; and the Bishop, pulling off his spectacles, said, I would stay if it would be.

"How sayest thou, said he, wilt thou recant?—Many of the priests and ignorant people bade him do so, and call to God for grace; and, pulling him by the sleeve, bade him recant and save his life. To whom he answered, I would as fain live as you, if in so doing I should not deny my master Christ, and then he would deny me before his Father in heaven.

"Then the Bishop read out his sentence unto the end, and afterwards said unto him, Now I will no more pray for thee, than I will for a dog. Mr. Marsh answered, that, notwithstanding, he would pray for his Lordship. Sentenced to die.

"After this the Bishop delivered him to the Sheriffs of the city, and they carried him to a dungeon at the north gate, where he was strictly kept until his execution."

When the day and hour came, on which it was appointed he should suffer, the sheriffs Execution.

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of the city, with their officers, armed with bills and pollaxes, went to the north-gate, and there took him out, and put a lock upon his feet. And as he came on the way towards Boughton, the place of execution, about a mile from Chester, some folks proffered him money, and looked that he should have gone with a purse in his hand, to the end that he should give unto the priest to say masses for him after his death; but this he refused, and bade them give it to the poor.

Brought to the stake.

When he had arrived at the stake, one Cawdry, being the Deputy Chamberlain of the city, shewed him a writing under a great seal, saying, that it was a pardon for him if he would recant. He answered, for as much as it tended to pluck him from God, he would not receive it upon that condition.

He made a short address to the people, and exhorted them to stick unto Christ; whereupon one of the sheriffs said, "We must have no sermonizing now;" to which Marsh answered, "Master, I cry you mercy," and so kneeling down, said his prayers, put off his clothes to his shirt, and was then chained to the stake; having a number of faggots under him, and a thing like a barrel, with pitch and tar in it, over his head.

The fire being unskilfully made, and the wind driving the flames to and fro, he suffered great extremity of pain at his death, which notwithstanding he bore very patiently. When he had been a long time tormented in the fire without moving, having his flesh much broiled and puffed up, he suddenly spread abroad his arms, saying, "Father of heaven, have mercy upon me!" and so yielded up his spirit into the hands of the Lord.

"There is little charity," saith Fuller, "in condemning Marsh, as the Jesuits do, for answering in the earlier part of his examination but dubiously and fearfully, as therein too much consulting carnal respects in saving his life; seeing that he hath made amends for all these failings with his final constancy, being both burnt and scalded to death, (having a barrel of pitch placed over his head, an *accent of cruelty* peculiar to him alone,) when he was martyred at Chester, April 24th, 1555."

The Hultons.

Over Hulton, Middle Hulton, and Little Hulton, separate townships, adjoin each other, and are situated on the south-east part of the parish. Over Hulton is the sole property of William Hulton, of Hulton Park, esq. The park is laid out in plantations and pleasure grounds upon an extensive scale. The ancient hall, the residence of this distinguished Lancashire family through so many generations, stood upon the site of the present building, which is of modern construction, with a semi-circular wing and portico.* The ancient chapel attached to the hall no longer exists.

* See Fisher's Lancashire Illustrated, p. 80.

Hulton, of Hulton and Farnworth.

BLEYTHN DE HULTON, of the county of Lancaster, in the reign of Henry II. = ...

JORVETH, *alias* YARWIT DE HULTON, in the reigns of Ric. I. & John, to whom the latter monarch, by charter, dated Mans, 10th Oct. in the 1st year of his reign, gave the town of Penelton, in the co. Lanc. in exchange for other lands he had granted him when Earl of Morton. Written Yarwrittus, Yarfridus or Reinfridus [Jornechio, Marveth, & Jorverth.]. =

PHILIP DE MALPAS, called Goch, 2d son of David de Malpas, ancestor of the family of Egerton, grandson of Beatrix, daughter of Hugh Keveliocke, Earl of Chester, and sister of Randle, 3d Earl of Chester.

CATHERINE HULTON.

ROBERT DE HULTON, gave by charter s. d. all his lands, &c. in Hulton, which were his father's, to David de Hulton and his heirs.

CECILIA DE HULTON, to whom Paulinus de Halghton gave a third part of Halghton, s. d.

RICHARD DE HULTON had a grant of lands in Barton of Edith de Barton, by consent of Gilbert de Notton, her husband, which Jorveth, father of this Richard, had some time held of her.

MEREDITH HULTON. MAURICE HULTON.

WILLIAM released lands to Rich. son of David, 25 Ed. I.

JOHN had issue RICHARD, witness to a deed of Agnes de Barton, s. d.

THOMAS, living 20 Edw. I. = DIANA DE SALISBURY.

ROBERT DE HULTON, some time "Seneschallo Wiffmi de Ferrers comitis de Derby, inter Rible et Mersee;" sheriff of Lanc. for William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, 1225. = ALICE, dau. and heir of John de Pontefracto, 6th baron of Hulton, constable of Chester, and founder of Stanlaw, 1178.

JORDAN DE HULTON, Parson of Warrington.

ELENA DE HULTON, released lands, &c. in Barton to Robert de Halton, 20 Edw. I.

DAVID DE HULTON, senior lord of Hulton, &c. to whom Robert de Hulton granted all his lands in Hulton, s. d. and was witness to a deed of R. Gredley, dated anno 4 Edw. II. Henr. Reg. William de Ferrers gave to him his lands in Flixton, and his manor of Hordeshaie, by homage and service of 2 marks of silver four times a year, and by the sixth part of a knight's fee, A. D. 1219.

AGNES, dau. of Adam de Blackburne, who held one moiety of the church of Blackburne, and whose brother Roger held the other; sons of Henry de B. who held the whole church.

RICHARD, ROGER, both living 1 Edw. I.

JOHN, parson of Radcliffe, living 20 Edw. I.

WILLIAM, married BEATRIX, sister of Agnes de Blackburne.

RICHARD DE = ... dau. and heir of John Newport, by Letitia his wife, daughter and heir of Wm. de Brierley.

RICHARD DE HULTON, of Hulton Park, temp. Edw. I. had a charter of free warren in his demesne lands of Hulton, Ordshall, Flixton, and Heaton, 28th July, 32 Edw. I. = MARGERIA, dau. of Robt. de Radclive, of Radclyffe Tower, living 19 Edward II. died before 1331.

ADAM HULTON, of Buckley, had issue John, living 8 Edw. III.

CECILIA HULTON, on whom Alexander de Denton settled lands, 8 Edw. I.

JOHN HULTON, paid half a mark for an assize, 1 Edward I. = JOAN, daughter of Richard de Manchester.

KATHERINE HULTON, daughter and heir, wife of Thomas Peck, of Lynn Green, county Denbigh.

RICHARD DE HULTON, of Hulton Park, = ... son and heir, had a grant of lands in Cockersand, dated 16th June, 5 Edw. II. living 19 Edw. II.

JOHN HULTON, of Halliwell, to whom his brother Richard gave lands, with reversion of his mother's dower, 19 Edward II. living 35 Edw. III.

ADAM DE HULTON, of Hulton Park, living 4 Edw. II. on whom and his heirs male, his nephew, Richard de Hulton, settled his paternal estates, 7 Edw. III. and to whom William, son of Robert Radclyffe, released the Park, 9 Edw. III. = ANICIA, or Alicia, dau. of Alicia de Eccles, living 11 Edw. II. and 9 Edw. III.

ROGER HULTON, living 4 Ed. II. held lands, &c. in Manchester, and died before 14 Edw. III.

HENRY HULTON, eldest son and heir, living 21 Edward I. = AGNES, dau. and heir of Thos. Bowden, of Bowden.

MARGARET HULTON. = HUGH, 9 Edw. II.

RICHARD HULTON. = RICHARD, of Witchness, 12 Ed. III.

HUGH HULTON. = ADAM HULTON.

RICHARD DE HULTON, of Hulton Park, son and heir, Lord of Ordshall and Flixton, 4 Edw. III.; settled his estates of Hulton Park, &c. on his uncle Adam, 7 Edw. III.

RICHARD HULTON, of Halliwell, 5 Edw. III. released lands, &c. to Roger, son of Roger de Hulton, 5 Hen. IV. = MARGERY, daughter of Adam la Ware, of Sharples.

ROGER HULTON, 35 Edw. III.

LOWE HULTON, 21 Edw. III.

ADAM HULTON, heir in remder. to his brother Hugh, in the entail, 12 Edw. III.; had a son, William, who was living 12 Hen. IV.

HUGH HULTON, heir in remainder to land settled on his father, 4 Edw. III. and to his brother Robert, 9 Ed. III. living 21 Edw. III.

ROBERT HULTON, heir in remainder to his brother Roger, 9 Ed. III. in the Hulton estates, living 21 Edward III.

ROGER DE HULTON, of Hulton Park, eldest son and heir, heir in remainder to lands settled in tail, 9 Edw. III. living 21 Edw. III. = ALYNE, dau. of Adam de Levre, of Great Lever, marriage covenants dated Tuesday, Feast of St. Peter, 20 Edw. III.

ADAM DE LEVRE, of Great Lever, 15 Ed. II. & 43 Edward III. father of Alyne, wife of Roger de Hulton. = AGNES HULTON.

JOHN HULTON, of Farnworth, son and heir, 4 Ed. II. living 18 Edw. III. = ALICE, dau. of Adam, son of Robert Radcliffe of Radcliffe Tower, living 1 Ed. III. & 12 Edw. III.

HENRY HULTON, living at Prestole, 20 Edw. III. =

ROGER DE HULTON, of Hulton Park, Esq. son and heir 43 Ed. III. living 5 Hen. IV. died before 8th July, 12 Hen. IV. = AGNES, dau. of Robert Leigh, of Adlington, co. Chester.

ADAM HULTON, living 8th July, 12 Hen. IV.

ADAM HULTON, 7 Edw. III. heir in remainder to his brother Henry, 12 Edw. III. living 15 Edw. III. died without issue.

HENRY HULTON, heir in remainder to lands, &c. in Manchester, settled on his mother by John, Lord de la Warre, 12 Edw. III. died without issue.

.... dau. of Ardern, of Hawarden, co. Chester, 1st wife. = WILLIAM HULTON, of Farnworth, eldest son and heir, 6 Edw. III. living 13 Ric. II. = JANE, dau. of .... Ashton.

MARGARET, HUGH HULTON, 6 Edw. III.

ADAM HULTON, of Prestole, in Farneworth, living 28 Ed. III.

ELIZABETH, dau. of Richard Radcliffe, of Radcliffe Tower. = WILLIAM HULTON, escheator to Hen. IV. for the co. Oxford, and collector of the dowry of Blanche, the king's eldest daughter; held tenements in Ince and Wigan, 1 Hen. V.

.... daughter, wife of Hugh Hindley, had issue.

ADAM HULTON, of Hulton Park, eldest son and heir, 20 Ric. II. 5 Hen. V. = ... dau. of Sir Jas. Harrington, living a widow, 29th Sept. 16 Hen. VIII.

ROBERT HULTON, rector of Bury, 15 Hen. VI. = ALICE.

THOMAS HULTON, rector of Bury, 15 Hen. VI.

JOHN HULTON, of Farnworth, eldest son and heir, living 5 Hen. V. = ISABELLA, dau. of William Atherton, of Atherton.

HENRY, RICHARD, PHILIP or PETER, and EDMUND.

GEOFFREY HULTON, present at the foundation of Manchester College church, 20 May, 9 Hen. V.

MARGARET, wife of Roger Massey, of Cordley.

JOANE, w. of Thomas Hopwood.

ISABELLA, wife of Edmund Hyde.

MARGERY, wife of James Greenhalgh.

ALICE, wife of William .... had issue.

ISABELLA HULTON, dau. and heir, married to Sir William Birmingham, knt.

ALICIA HULTON, wife of Thomas Culcheth, 8 Hen. V. living 22 VI.

ROGER HULTON, of Hulton Park, only son and heir apparent, living 5 Hen. V. and 32 Hen. VI.

ELENA HULTON, living, a widow, 3d June, 37 Hen. VI.

ELIZABETH HULTON, contracted in marriage to Avyon Entwysell, son and heir of John de Entwysell, 4 Hen. V.

JOHN HULTON, living 3 June, 37 Hen. VI.

JAMES HULTON, of Farneworth, eldest son and heir, living 13th Feb. 7 Hen. VI. = ELIZABETH, dau. of ..... Radcliffe.

EDMUND, HENRY, RALPH.

ALICE, elder dau. married to John Coterall.

ISABELLA HULTON, 2d daughter, married to Thomas Egge, or Edge.

ELLEN HULTON, wife of John Bradshawe, of Bradshawe, Esq.

ROGER HULTON, of Hulton Park, son and heir, 3d June, 37 Hen. VI. living 20th Oct. 1 Hen. VII.

ALICE HULTON, wife of James, son and heir of Thomas Tildesley, Esq. covenants dated 14th July, 15 Hen. VI. living a widow 32 Hen. VI.

EDWARD HULTON.

WILLIAM HULTON, of Farneworth, eldest son and heir, living 10th Sept. 39 Hen. VI. = MARGARET, daughter and heir of Hugh Tildesley, living, and held lands in dower, 10th Sept. 39 Hen. VI.

JOHN HULTON. = KATHERINE, daughter of Knolles.

ISABELL = WILLIAM, son and heir of Raufe, of Warton, Hen. VI.

JOHN and JAMES HULTON, died without issue.

ELEANOR HULTON, wife of Robert Worsley, of the Boothes.

WILLIAM HULTON, = JANE, dau. and heir of Thomas Everard, wife of Southeston, co. Linc.

AGNES HULTON, wife of Robert Heyton, 10th November, 39 Hen. VI.

ROGER HULTON, of Hulton Park, eldest son and heir, 20th Oct. 1 Hen. VII. = KATHERINE, dau. and heir of Sir Jas. Harrington, living a widow, 29th Sept. 16 Hen. VIII.

JOAN, dau. of Garnet, and widow of Adam Levre, married John H. before Edw. IV.

WM. = JOHN HULTON, of Farneworth, son and heir, 11 Edw. IV. Inq. post mort. 21 Hen. VII. = ELIZABETH, dau. of .... Pilkington.

RICHARD HULTON, s. p.

THURSTAIN, 3d son; Thomas, 4th son, died 6th Sept. 19 Hen. VII.

CHRISTOPHER, 4th son, s. p. = MARGARET, dau. and coh. of Sir James Harrington, of Westlegh, remarried to Sir Thomas Pilkington, before 24 Hen. VII.

JAMES HULTON, 6th son, living 1503, died in Christopher's life-time. = ... CECILIA, wife of Geoffrey Hulme, of Manchester.

ROGER HULTON, of Donnington, co. Linc. = KATHERINE, dau. and h. of Thomas Amyas.

THOMAS HULTON, 2d son.

HUGH HULTON, of Stapleford, co. Chester, 9 Hen. VIII. = ALEXANDER.

EMMA HULTON, wife of Kempsnough, co. Lanc. =

ADAM HULTON, of Hulton Park, son and heir, marr. covenant dated 20th Oct. 1 Hen. VII. living 20 Jan. 21 Hen. VIII. = ALICE HULTON, only child and heir, licence by dispensation for marr. dated 22d May, 1489, living 29 Jan. 21 Hen. VIII.

ROGER ASHAWE, of the Hall on the Hithe Chernock, living 29 April, 31 Hen. VII. = JANE HULTON, only child & heir.

WILLIAM HULTON, of Farneworth, succeeded his uncle Christopher as next heir to the Farneworth estates, died 10th Nov. 3 & 4 P. & M. = CHRISTIANA, dau. of John Radcliffe, of Ordshall, Esq.

JAMES, 2d son, s. p.

ALAN HULTON, of .... = ELIZABETH, dau. of Rob. Hyde, of Norbury, co. Chester.

ELENA, wife of Ralph Assheton, of Great Lever, who was living 17th Aug. 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary.

ROGER, GEORGE, ELIZABETH.

MICHAEL, ROGER, ROBERT.

EDMUND, 3d son, 4th son, both s. p.

CLEMENCE, married to John Walmesley, of Blakyhurst, co. Lanc.

ELLEN, wife of John Horsley, of Woolstone.

WILLIAM HULTON, of Park, eldest son and heir, aged 20th Sept. 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, ut per inq. post mortem. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Adlington, by Catherine Savage, his wife, dau. of Katherine Stanley, sister of Thomas, 1st Earl of Derby.

CECILIA HULTON.

ALICE, wife of Ralph Ashton, of Great Lever. = THOMAS, 2d son; WILLIAM, 3d son, s. p.

JOHN HULTON, Farneworth, eldest son, died in his father's life time. = ALICIA, dau. of Radcliffe, of Ordshall, remarried to Francis Tunstall, of Thurgoland Castle.

SIR WM. of Grenhalgh.

ELIZABETH, wife of Richard Dutton, of Chester.

JOHN HULTON, clerk eldest son 2 Eliz.

ALEXANDER HULTON, of Farneworth, gent. 2d son, living 15th June, 15 Hen. VIII. = JANE, dau. of Henry Stones.

KATHERINE, wife of John Crompton, of Prestole.

JANE, wife of John Grundy, of Adam Stones.

MARGARET, wife of Brunlow, of Hallilwell.

ROGER, GEORGE, ELIZABETH.

EDMUND, 3d son, 4th son, both s. p.

ELLEN, wife of John Horsley, of Woolstone.

JOHN HULTON, of Stapleford. = MARGARET, dau. of Will. Wisewall.

ADAM HULTON, of Hulton Park, eldest son and heir, aged 36 years, 14th March, 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary, marriage covenants dated 26th Jan. 21 Hen. VIII. died 15 Eliz.

CLEMENCE, dau. of Sir Wm. Norris, of Speake; licence by dispensation for marriage, dated 3d Nov. 1534.

WILLIAM HULTON, of Farneworth, eldest son and heir, aged 4 years & 5 months, 10th Nov. 3 & 4 P. & M. then found heir to his grandfather, William; died s. p.

CHRISTIANA, eldest dau. wife of William Shawe.

JOHN, 2d son, s. p.

KATHERINE, wife of .. Gregory, of Manchester.

ISABELLA, dau. of Geoffrey Greenhalgh.

ALAN HULTON, of Farneworth, succeeded his cousin an heir male, died 15th Aug. 32 Eliz. = MARGARET, dau. of H. Potter, w. of Joh. Latham, of Mossbro', 2d wife.

ELIZABETH, wife of .. Rothwell.

GEORGE HULTON, of Chester. = JANE, dau. of .... Whitehead, of Croston.

MARGARET, married to Thomas.

JOHN HULTON, of Stapleford, ob. s. p.

ELLEN, wife of John Lightbound, of Chesterton.

JAMES HULTON, of Stapleford, heir to John his brother, died about 1603, æt. 73. = ELLEN, dau. of Piers Moakes, of Waverton.

CATHERINE, wife of Thos. Orton, of Tarwen.

ANNE, wife of Oliver Twisse, of Hagh, co. Chester.

WILLIAM HULTON, of Hulton Park, aged 32, 15 Eliz. living 21 Jac. I. Will dated 18 August, 1624; buried in his chapel in Deane church. = MARGARET, dau. and coheir of Henry Kighley, of Inskip; buried in Hulton chapel, Deane church.

RICHARD HULTON, 2d son.

MARGARET, wife of Richard Ashton, of Downham.

JOHN HULTON, of Farneworth, eldest son and heir, aged 40 years 35 Eliz. = ELIZABETH, dau. of ....

JANE HULTON.

MARY, wife of Geoffrey Long.

THOMAS HULTON, 3d son, of Manchester.

KATHERINE, married to .... Openshaw.

WILLIAM HULTON, of the parish of Bolton, living 1605. = ELIZABETH, dau. of ..

ELIZABETH, wife of John Strangeways, of Strangeways, co. Lanc.

SUSANNAH, bapt. 1600.

ELIZABETH, bapt. 1602.

HENRY, bapt. 1605.

HENRY & MARTHA, living 18 August, 1624.

ROWLAND HULTON, of Westhaghton, living 18 August, 1624, buried 2d June, 1648.

MARGARET, living 18th August, 1624.

CUTHBERT, H. of Upper Hulton, living 18 Aug. 1624, and 1 Feb. 1630-7.

KATHERINE, wife of Ashton Potter, living 18 Aug. 1624, buried 6 Oct. 1653.

WILLIAM, H. of Upper Hulton, living 18 Aug. 1624, buried 6 Oct. 1653.

ADAM HULTON, of Hulton Park, Esq., eldest son and heir.

ALICE, dau. of .. Baguley of Manchester, married before 4th Feb. 29 Eliz.

ELIZABETH, married to Robert Dalton, of Thurnham.

JOHN HULTON, of Darley, in Bolton parish, 1637. = WINIFRED, dau. of John Hopwood, of Hopwood.

THOMAS, 2d son. s. p.

ANNE, bapt. in Feb. 1590.

ELYN, bapt. 15 Jan. 1592.

MARGARET, bap. 9 Feb. 1594.

ROBERT HYDE, of Hyde and Norbury, co. Chester. = BEATRIX, daughter of Sir William Calveley, of Calveley, co. York, by Elizabeth, 2d wife, dau. of Richard Sneyd, of Bradwell.

EDMUND, 5th son, died unmarried before 1634.

GEORGE HULTON, of London, 4th son, died unmarried 1625.

THOMAS HULTON, of London, 3d son, named in his brother George's will, dated 23d March, 1624, married Alice, dau. of ....

RICHARD HULTON, of London, 2d son, died 10th July, 1652.

WILLIAM HULTON, of Hulton Park, eldest son and heir, died 6th September, 1613. Writ for inquis. post mortem, date 16th June, 1 Car. I.

KATHERINE HYDE, 8th daughter, married her 2d husband Roger Nowell, of Read, 19th October, 1619, and her 3d husband Saville Radcliffe, before 24th Sept. 1633. = SAVILLE RADCLIFFE, of Todmorden, died, married his 2d wife, Isabella, dau. of .... Dean, and widow of Thos. Gledhill, died 29th September, 1653, aged 69, buried at Clithero. = DOROTHY, dau. and coh. of William Ashton, of Clegg, 1st wife.

HAMMOND HYDE, of Hyde and Norbury.

MARY, dau. of John Warren, widow of Poynton.

ROBERT, THOMAS, WILLIAM, KIRIAN, JOHN.

1 ELIZABETH, 2 ALICE, 3 JANE, 5 BEATRIX, 6 ANNE, 7 MARY.

MARGARET HYDE, 4th dau. married 26th February, 1592. = GEORGE HULTON, of Farneworth, 2d son, died 7th Feb. 1613.

ALEXANDER, 5th son, married .... widow, of .... Bolton.

GEORGE RIGBY, of Peel, in Little Hulton, 4th son of Alex. Rigby, of Middleton. = BEATRIX HULTON, eldest daughter.

EDWARD, died unmarried 1645.

ANNE, unmarried 1664.

ADAM HULTON, of Hulton, died unmarried 1st July, 1607. Will dated 16th Sept. 1651. = GRACE, only daughter of Edmund Howarth, of Howarth.

SAVILLE RADCLIFFE, of Morley, 3d son, and last surviving male descendant of his father, died 1713.

JOHN, died unmarried before 9th Sept. 1664.

WILLIAM, H. of Farneworth, bapt. 1594.

BEATRIX, bapt. 1596.

THOMAS HULTON, of Farneworth, bapt. 1600. = JUDITH, dau. of Roger Bradshaw, of Aspul and Penninghton.

CATHERINE, baptized 1601.

MARGARET, bapt. 1603.

DOROTHY, bapt. 1604.

RICHARD died young, 1613.

HANNAH, bapt. 1599.

WINIFRED, daughter of Sir Francis Armitage, Bart. = THOMAS LACY, of Longworth, aged 36, 29th November, 1664.

ANNE, eldest surviving daughter; settlements after marriage dated 16th Oct. 1657.

1 CATHERINE, 3 ALICE, 4 GRACE, died young.

WILLIAM HULTON, of Hulton Park and Farneworth, only surviving son and heir, born 9th September, 1625, Lord of Manor of Farneworth, &c. 3d April, 1678; died 27th May, 1694, buried in the chancel of Dean church. = ANNE, only child and heir of William Jessop, of Warwick House, Holborn, M.P. for Stafford, 1658; living 18th March, 1681.

BEATRIX HULTON, youngest daughter, 2d wife of Edward Copley.

EDWARD COPLEY, of Batley, co. York. = SUSAN, daughter of William Butterworth, of Belfield, 1st wife.

WILLIAM HULTON, of Farneworth, gent. 1664. = ELIZABETH, daughter of Peter Caterall, of Crook, co. Lanc. and Eliz. dau. of Roger Rigby, of Ditton.

JOHN STARKIE, of Huntroid, 1st husb. = ANNE HULTON, youngest dau. bapt. 1664, living widow of Starkie 25th March, 1700, and widow of Holt in 1716. = ALEXANDER HOLT, of Grizzlehurst, 2d husband, died before 11th May, 1714.

EDWARD, 4th son, died infant.

WILLIAM, son & heir apparent, aged 5 years in Sept. 1664.

MARGARET, died unmarried 21st May, 1689.

JESSOP HULTON, 3d son, baptized at Dean 18th February, 1667-8, died about 1726, buried at Dean.

HULTON Park and Farneworth, = MARY, dau. of William Haselden, co. Hereford.

CHARLES, 5th son, living at Preston 12th November, 1704.

FRANCIS, 6th son, of Gray's Inn, died unmarried 16th Oct. 1697.

EDWARD, 7th son, died unmarried, 7th Aug. 1697.

REV. JOHN COPLEY, Rector of Elmley and Thornhill. = ELLEN, dau. of .... Digles.

ELIZABETH HULTON, bapt. at Dean 3d Dec. 1648.

WILLIAM HOLT, of Grizzlehurst and Little Mitten, married 12th Nov. 1724. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Thomas Whitaker, of Simondstone.

THOMAS LISTER, of Gisburne Park, M. P. for Clithero, died 1761. = BEATRIX HULTON, 3d and youngest daughter, bapt. 26th November, 1722, married at Downham, 3d Sept. 1748, buried 5th Decr. 1774, at Gisburne.

MARY, 2d daughter, died 29th June, 1720.

WILLIAM HULTON, of Hulton Park and Farneworth, only son and heir, bapt. at Dean 22d June, 1717, died in April, 1741, æt. 25. = MARY, daughter and coheir of William Leigh, of Westhoughton House, remarried to Edward Clowes, of Manchester.

ANNE HULTON, wife of Nicholas Winckley, of Preston, died s. p. 30th March, 1797.

HENRY HULTON, of Hulton Park, 2d son and heir, bapt. 3d Feb. 1665, mar. at Thornhill 29th Sept. 1735, died s. p. = ELEANOR COPLEY, eldest dau. and coheir, married her 2d husband 28th May, 1759.

SIR RALPH ASHTON, of LEY, Bart. = CATHERINE COPLEY, 2d daughter and coheir.

SIR THOMAS GREY EGERTON, of Heton, Bart. = BEATRIX COPLEY, 3d daughter and coheir, married Samuel Egerton, of Tatton, died s. p. 1755.

THOMAS HOLT, died infant, 1727.

ANNE, died unmarried, æt. 18.

ELIZABETH, youngest of two surviving daughters, and at length sole heir, married 13th Jan. 1747, to Richard Beaumont, of Whitley Beaumont, co. York.

BEATRIX, married to John Parker, of Browsholme, 25th November, 1749.

THOMAS LISTER, of Gisburne Park, born 11th March, 1751-2, created Baron Ribblesdale, of Gisburne Park, 26th October, 1797. = REBECCA, daughter and coheir of Joseph Fielding, of Ireland.

CATHERINE, died 6th September, 1762.

WILLIAM HULTON, of Hulton and Farneworth, only child and heir, born in Ireland 6th Oct. 1739, died in France 1st Jan. 1773, buried 4th May following at Dean. = ANNE, daughter and heir of John Holt, of Droylsden, died 23d June, 1802.

SIR HARBORD HARBORD, Bart. created baron of Suffield in Norfolk, 21st Aug. 1786. = MARY ASSHETON, eldest daughter and coheir, married 7th Oct. 1760.

ELEANOR, youngest dau. and coheir, married 12th April, 1764, died at Heton House, 3d Feb. 1816. = SIR THOMAS EGERTON, of Heton, Bart., created Baron Grey de Wilton 21st June, 1801, and Viscount Grey and Wilton, and Earl Wilton of Wilton Castle, 21st June, 1801, died 23d April, 1814.

ANNE, eldest daughter, married Banister Parker, of Extwistle & Cuerden, living widow s.p. 1809.

FRANCES, died young, 1770.

WILLIAM HULTON, of Hulton Park and Farneworth, eldest son and heir, born 28th May, 1762, High Sheriff for Lancashire 1789. Died 24th June, 1800, buried at Dean.

JANE, 3d dau. of Peter Brook, of Mere, co. Chester, remarried to Thos. Boyce, Lieut. in the 16th Light Dragoons. = ADAM JESSOP of Leigh Hulton, died 20th Dec. 1766, 2d son.

3d son. HENRY HULTON, of Preston, Esq. born 27th Nov. 1765, Captain 1st or Royal Dragoons 4th April, 1800, Major and aftigade of N.W. District 16th May, 1809, Major of 8th West India Regiment 29th October, 1807, Lieut. Colonel Commandant of Blackburn Regiment of Local Militia 1809; Treasurer for the county of Lancaster 25th August, 1818, and Sept. 1831. = LOUISA CAROLINA, 4th dau. of John Hook Campbell, of Bangeston, co. Pembroke, Lord Lion King of Arms of Scotland, married 25th Aug. 1798.

ADAM, 4th son, born 1767, died 15th Dec. 1773.

BEATRIX, 3d daughter, born 1767, died 15th August, 1773.

CHARLES NOWELL HULTON, 5th son, born 1772, died 14th June, 1775.

WILLIAM HULTON, born 1786, died infant.

WILLIAM HULTON, of Hulton Park and Farneworth, Esq., second son and heir, born 23d October, 1787, baptised at Dean 7th January, 1788, sometime of Brazen-nose College, Oxford. = MARIA, youngest of the two daughters and coheirs expectant of Randle Ford, Esq., Clerk of the High Court of Chancery, mar. 25 Oct. 1808.

PETER BROOK HULTON, born 1788, died 23d July, 1799, 3d son.

FRANCES HULTON, only dau. married 4th May, 1816, to John Browne, clerk, Rector of Presbury, co. Chester.

CHARLES, died an infant 1791.

LOUISA-CAROLINE = MARY-ANNE H. eldest daughter.

JOHN ADDISON, of Preston, Esq. Barrister-at-Law.

HENRY-WILLIAM, eldest son, born 1800, drowned in the Ribble 24th April, 1822.

WILLIAM ADAM, 2d son, born 18th October, 1802.

DOROTHY ANNE, dau. of Edward Gorst, of Preston.

2 ANNE BEATRIX. 3 ELEANOR EUSTATIA. 4 HENRIETTA MARIA. 5 CHARLOTTE FRANCES MOIRA.

JESSOP GEORGE DE BLACKBURNE, 3d son, born 1810.

CAMPBELL-BASSETT-ARTHUR-GREY, born 1813.

FREDERICK BLETHYN COPLEY, born 1817.

1 WILLIAM FORD HULTON, born 1809, died 6th Jan. 1816.

2 WILLIAM FORD H. born 31st July, 1811.

3 MARY JANE. 4 AMELIA MARIA. 6 SOPHIA FRANCES ANNE.

5 ARTHUR HYDE. 7 RANDLE HARRINGTON. 8 FREDERICK BLETHYN.

5 GERTRUDE. 13 EMMA LOUISA.

10 CHARLES NORLEY. 11 HUGH THURSTAN. 12 ALFRED LACY. 14 EDWARD LISTER.

ANNE AGNES ADDISON, born 1st August, 1824.

JESSOP EDWARD HULTON, born 13th October, 1833.

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Dean Parish.

MIDDLE HULTON is rich in wood and coal mines. The manor, as we have seen, is vested in the heirs of the late duke of Bridgewater, and the court baron is held in this township. William Bagot, esq. is the principal landed proprietor.

LITTLE HILTON, or Hulton, though having the diminutive epithet, is amongst the most important and interesting of the townships in the parish of Dean. The Hultons were the early lords of this division of the parish; but the late duke of Bridgewater, from the high, and, as the event has proved, the just estimate he formed of the value of the minerals, purchased the manor, which is now vested in his heirs. There are in this township two ancient mansions, called Peel Hall, which, for distinction's sake, may be designated Yates Peel Hall, and Kenyon Peel Hall; there is also Warton Hall, a simple but venerable building, the property of the Gwillams and earls Kenyon. Peel Hall is of wood and plaster, with a gateway of stone. It is the residence of Miss Alice Kenyon, aunt of lord Kenyon, whose great-grandfather, Thomas Kenyon, esq. was son of Roger Kenyon, of Peel, and married Catherine Lloyd, heiress of Luke Lloyd, of Bryn, in Flintshire, where he settled, and where his grandson, the late lord Lloyd Kenyon, chief justice of the Court of King's Bench, died on the 5th of April, 1802, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son George, the present and second lord Kenyon. The Rigbyes, a branch of the De Rigbes, inherited this place for a short period. George Rigby, esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Lancaster, married Beatrix, eldest daughter of William Hulton, of Hulton Park, esq. and rebuilt his hall of Peel, in 1634. Roger Kenyon obtained the estate by marriage, 17th June, 1657, with Alice Rigby. This George was member of parliament for the borough of Clitheroe in 1690, and was succeeded by several George Kenyons of Peel. There are here a variety of Lancashire armorial bearings in stone and on stained glass, and over the gateway is the inscription, inculcating a temper, so essential to domestic comfort, "Peace within these walls, Geo. Rigby, 1637." "From the leaden top of the summer house," says Mr. Barritt, "is a delightful landscape variegated with endless beauties; from hence you behold the trackless bog of Chat Moss," [now no longer trackless] "rich corn fields, fine meadows, brown woods, Atherton Park, the town of Leigh, and neighbouring villages, and the distant hills of Cheshire."

Yates Peel Hall, the residence of the Rev. William Allen, is a stone fabric, consisting of a centre and two wings, presenting three gables in its front view. The north side of the hall is castellated. On the cornice of the entrance hall are the arms of Yates: crest, a stag's head. Here are also vestiges of a moat, and a mulberry tree in decay. Sir Joseph Yates, knt. justice of the Court of Common Pleas, occupied and possessed this hall about 1774. The last of this ancient family resident here was Joseph Yates, esq. who died about 1817, having sold the estate to

Dean Parish.

M. Fletcher, of Clifton, esq. Peel chapel in this township, dedicated to St. Paul, in the patronage of lord Kenyon, is a neat brick fabric, with a cupola, erected in 1760, by the Yates family, in memory of whom it contains several marble tablets. There are here also two chapels used by the Congregational or Independent Dissenters, the first called Warton Chapel, built in 1730, and the more modern edifice, built in 1823; with a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1817, and a Primitive Methodist chapel, built in 1823.

Kersley.

The smallest township in this parish is the chapelry of KERSLEY, at the south-eastern boundary, in the vale of the Irwell, on the Bolton and Manchester road. John Radford was lord of Kersley temp. Richard II. His descendants parcelled out the estate to the various families of the Prestons, Lees, Ashetons, Bridgmans, Standishes, Seddons, Traffords, Mosleys, and Marcrofts; and, lastly, to the Starkies of Huntroyd, who now possess Kersley Hall, a plain gabled stone mansion. Ellis Fletcher, of Clifton, esq. is lord of the waste, which it is said was anciently attached to Barton on Irwell. Farnworth church, on Halshall Moor, in this township, dedicated to St. John, in the patronage of the vicar of Dean, is a handsome stone structure, with a tower and crocketed pinnacles; it was built in 1825, by the parliamentary commissioners, and opened in 1827. Kersley Moss is much resorted to for turbary: oak and alder trees are found deeply imbedded in the peat; the timber is as black as ebony, but in a less perfect state of preservation than that which is usually found in these enormous beds of decayed vegetation. Through the rage for inclosure, which so generally prevailed towards the end of the last and the beginning of the present century, much of the waste land in Dean parish was inclosed.

Farnworth.

Adjoining to Kersley is the township of FARNWORTH, which name it derives probably from the Anglo-Saxon, Feapn, on account of the quantity of that plant, which formerly overran the land, and still grows abundantly in the neighbourhood. The old hall bearing the local name has sunk into decay, and is now occupied as cottages. The Hultons of Farnworth Hall, a branch from the parent stock of Hulton, were settled here in 4 Edward II.; and the last of the family at Farnworth died in the reign of Elizabeth.

Birch House in this township, built in the reign of Charles I. on the eve of the English commonwealth, was originally the seat of the Rishtons, by whom the estate was purchased from Robert Worsley, of the Boothes; subsequently it came into the possession of the Dornings, and became the residence of Dorning Rasbotham, esq. high sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster in 1769, who, had he lived to execute his intentions, would have supplied the county with a history worthy of its ancient families, and of its modern rank amongst the counties of England. To this labour he had been invited by his brother magistrates, and other competent judges; and no

Dorning Rasbotham, esq.

Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by J. C. Bentley.

FARNWORTH, PAPER MILLS, &c. LANCASHIRE.

FISHER, SON, & Cº LONDON. 1835

person has so much reason to lament that his health failed him before his Herculean task was accomplished, as he who now so inadequately attempts to supply that *desideratum*. Mr. Rasbotham's collections, which have been obligingly confided by his family to the author of these pages, are contained in four partially filled volumes of M.S. notes chiefly written in Byrom's original short-hand character. The materials are selected from various authors, and are enriched with a number of original observations, illustrated by plans, drawings, and armorial bearings, the production of his own pencil. The family of Rasbotham, or, as the name was originally written, Rosbotham, are of Scottish extraction, and came into Lancashire after the battle of Flodden Field. From that period they were seated on a small estate called the Low-brookes, near Ashton-in-Makerfield. Early in the 18th century the family removed to Warrington, and subsequently to Manchester. About the year 1725, Peter Rasbotham, married Hannah, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of John Dorning, of Birch House, esq. in the parish of Bolton, by which event, that house and some other estates came into the hands of the Rasbothams. Dorning Rasbotham, the issue of this marriage, was born in 1730; and in the year 1754, he married Sarah, the eldest daughter of James Bayley, of Manchester and Withington, esq. and granddaughter to Samuel Peploe, bishop of Chester. By her he had five children:—Anne, who died unmarried; Dorothy, who died an infant; Peter, married to Dorothy, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Lever, and niece of sir Ashton Lever, of Alkrington Hall; Dorning, married to Sarah, third daughter of George Barton, of Manchester, esq.; and Frances, married to William, third son of John Gray, of Finedon, in Northumberland, esq. The works written by Mr. Rasbotham, in addition to his collections for the History of the County of Lancaster, were Codrus, a tragedy, performed twice at the Manchester theatre, and printed for private circulation; Verses intended to have been spoken at the breaking-up of the grammar school in Manchester for the Christmas holidays in 1782; a Dissuasive from Popular Rioting directed against mechanical manufacturing Improvements; and a variety of other miscellaneous compositions both in prose and verse. In addition to his literary attainments he was very partial to the pencil, and he both painted, etched, and engraved very successfully. Rasbotham bore argent, a chevron between three antelopes springing, proper; impaling, for Bayley, argent, on a fess gules, three plates, between three martlets of the second. Crest, an antelope couchant, proper. After a life of activity and usefulness, he died on the 7th of Nov. 1791; and his character, as drawn by his friend the Rev. Thomas Barnes, D.D. is inscribed on a mural tablet in the parish church of Dean.

Dean Parish.

Mr. Rasbotham's seal.

Dean Parish.

" In Memory of DORNING RASBOTHAM, Esq. of Birch House, in this Parish, to which place he retired from Manchester, his native town, in the year 1762, that he might there possess the ease and independence of a private Country Gentleman: this situation he was well prepared to enjoy, by great ardor in literary studies; to adorn, by engaging manners, which secured the affectionate attachment of a large circle of respectable friends; and to render singularly useful to the public, by a most active and able discharge of the duties of a Justice of the Peace. In this office, and in the highest functions of it, as Chairman at the Quarter Sessions, where he presided, he acquired in a very eminent degree the high esteem of the Gentlemen at the Bar, the cordial regard of his fellow Magistrates, and the grateful confidence of the public at large; supporting, with a consistency never impeached, and never suspected, the characters of the poor man's friend, and of the firm asserter of Order, Law, and Justice. In these important services he persevered until his death, with the exception of one year, during which he served the office of High Sheriff for the County of Lancaster. He died November 7th, 1791, aged 61 years.—Here also lie the remains of Sarah his wife, oldest daughter of James Bayley, Esq. of Manchester, who died April 30th, 1805, aged 77 years.—Their surviving children have erected this Monument in Memory of Parents so revered, and so dear."

Subsequently to the death of Mr. Rasbotham, this estate passed into the hands of John Bentley, esq. by whom Birch House was partially re-edified, and it is now the residence of Mr. Croupback. Darley Hall in this township, a modern edifice, seated amongst extensive pleasure grounds, overlooks the confluence of the Croal, the Tonge, and the Bradshaw, with the Irwell, and is one of the seats of Benjamin Rawson, esq.

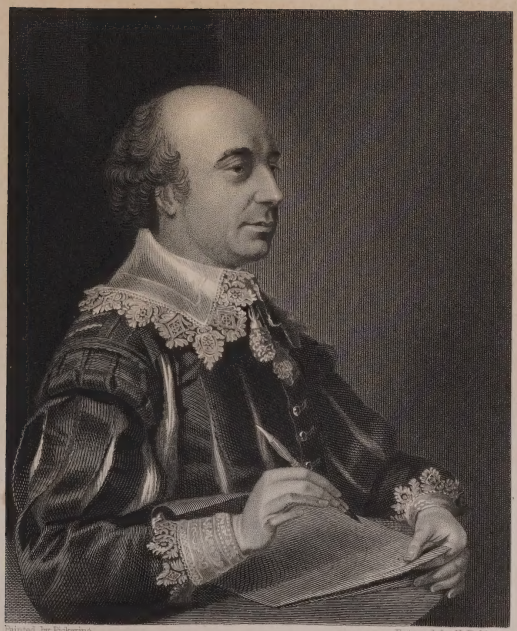
In the reign of queen Mary, the township of Farnworth, now part of the parish of Dean, was part of the township of Barton-upon-Irwell, (though distant about five miles from it.) In the year 1663, the present township of Farnworth was only called the hamlet of Farnworth, within the township of Barton; and so late as the year 1725 a determination was made, that the inhabitants of the township of Barton should convey their own felons to the gaol at Lancaster, without the assistance of the townships of Farnworth and Kersley, which before had contributed to that cost.*

Halliwell.

The first mention we find of the township of HALLIWELL occurs in the 17th year of the reign of king John, when the abbot of Cockersand claims an exemption from fines and amerciaments, by a charter of that date, from the king. In 16 Edward I. a desperate rencontre, issuing in homicide, appears to have taken place in Halliwell, wherein Roger Fitz-John, of Halliwell, slew Richard Smaltrot, and was committed to prison for the offence. In this case, an inquisition was held in the castle of Lancaster, when the jurors returned —

" That on Sunday next after the Feast of St. John the Baptist, in the 16th year of the reign of our lord the king (Edward I.) the said Richard Smaltrot came to the house of

* Rasbotham's Collections, vol. II. p. 749.



Painted by Pickering. Engraved by H. Robinson.

DORNING RASBOTHAM, ESQ.

High Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster in the Year 1809

Rasbotham

FISHER, SON, & Co. LONDON, 1835.

Drawn by Copley Fielding Esq. Sketched by J. Harwood. Engraved by J. H. Kernot.

SMITHILLS – HALL.

THE RESIDENCE OF PETER AINSWORTH, ESQ.

FISHER, SON & Co. LONDON. 1831.

Elyas de Leuere, and found there the said Roger, and began to quarrel with him. And there the said Richard struck the said Roger with a certain stick. John of Halewelle, the father of the said Roger, saw this, and wished to make peace between them; but could not, on account of the said Richard, who was continually endeavouring to strike the said Roger further, and in consequence the said Roger fled within doors, and John, the father, closed the doors. The said Richard seeing this, broke open a small door, and entered the house, and followed the said Roger to slay him even to the wall of the house, so that the said Roger could not further escape, and he there turned round and struck the said Richard, whereof he had his death. And this he did in self-defence, being unable to escape further. And therefore the said Roger, who is poor and has nothing in goods, prays that our lord the king will pardon his suit, so that he may stand justified against him who would speak thereof." Dean Parish.

In the reign of Henry VII. sir Thomas Pilkington had possessions in Halliwell, and in the list of estates forfeited to the crown by sir Thomas, and granted by the king to the earl of Derby, both Halliwell and Smethells are enumerated.* Long antecedent to this period the Radcliffes were lords of Smethells, and a branch of the family was seated at Smethells Hall. William Radcliffe, of Smethells, had issue William, to whom succeeded three sir Ralph Radcliffes, the last of whom had a daughter Joan, his heiress, who, by marriage with Robert Barton, of Holme, esq. in the reign of Henry VII. conveyed the possession to that family. In the persecuting days of Mary, George Marsh, the martyr,† underwent his first examination before sir Roger Barton, in Smethells Hall, and from hence he was transferred to Latham, previously to his final committal to Lancaster castle. The vicar of Dean, the Rev. David Dee, with a zeal equal to that of his lay-parishioner, sir Roger Barton, is found at the same time making presentments against "Ralphe Holme, of Checkerbente (Chowbent) for harbouring in his howse dyverse Priests."‡ The date of the erection of Smethells Hall cannot be accurately fixed; but the figures 1360 formerly existed on the gateway. The hall is placed in a sheltered situation, at the head of a fine lawn, bursting agreeably upon the view, with a court-yard in the centre, and two wings, one to the west and the other to the east, which latter forms a domestic chapel. The walls of the court-yard are painted in white and black trefoils, and at the western extremity of the building is a shaded walk enveloped in ivy. The entrance hall is appropriately furnished with antique sofas, tables, and chairs; and the library, through which the gateway formerly passed, is glazed with stained glass, representing coats of arms, warriors armed cap-a-pee, trophies, &c. The large parlour, or hall, is richly wainscoted with highly polished oak, cut into mouldings, flowers, carved heads in profile, and innumerable figures, the whole surmounted with a rich Gothic cornice. The rebus of a *tun* crossed by a *bar*, and inscribed A. B. indicating

* Duchy Records, Bundle H. No. 13. † See Vol. I. p. 502-3. ‡ Harl. Coll. Codex 360.

Dean Parish.

Andrew Bar-ton,* serves to fix the date when the mansion was rebuilt—probably in the reign of Henry VII. Several paintings on glass, by foreign masters, have been recently introduced into the south window, which, though admirable as works of art, detract from the unity of the decorations. In a passage, near the door of the dining-room, is a natural cavity in a flag, somewhat resembling the print of a man's foot; and this appearance has occasioned a tradition, that the martyr, George Marsh, (whose family still reside in Rumworth,) when brought before sir Roger Barton for examination, in 1555, stamped upon the place where he stood, in confirmation of the truth of his opinions, and that a miraculous impression was made upon the stone with his peaked shoe, as a perpetual memorial of the injustice of his enemies.† Smethells is dependent upon the superior manor of Sharples, the lord of which claims from the owner of this place a pair of gilt spurs annually; and, by a very singular and inconvenient custom, the unlimited use of the cellars at Smethells for a week in every year.‡ It does not appear, however, that the lord of Smethells was bound to the quantity or to the quality of the liquors with which his cellars were at that time to be stored. This feudal claim seems now nearly abandoned, as it has not been enforced within the last thirty years. Grace, sole daughter and heir of Thomas Barton, esq. the last male heir, was married to Henry, eldest son of Henry, first lord viscount Fauconberg, whose descendant, Thomas, in the year 1721, sold the manor of Smethells, which afterwards passed into the hands of the Byroms of Manchester, by whom it was sold for £21,000 to the late Richard Ainsworth, of Halliwell, esq. an opulent bleacher, and a descendant of the Ainsworths of Pleasington, whose son, Peter Ainsworth, esq. now possesses and occupies the hall. A small bronze spear head, and British stone celts, one of the latter in the form of a battle-axe, have been found here within the present century, as old probably as the first Roman conquest of Britain. Adjoining to the hall is an ancient chapel, clad in ivy, used by the family and domestics at the hall, and the inhabitants of the vicinity, in the eastern window of which are emblazoned arms in eleven compartments.

* Certainly not, as has been imagined, sir Andrew Barton, the Paul Jones of Henry VIII.'s reign, whose fame is celebrated in "Reliques of ancient English Poetry," and of whom it is said:—

"Hee is a proud Scott, that robbs on the seas,
And Sir Andrew Barton is his name."

The Bartons are an ancient Lancashire family.

† A cavity in the wall, several feet above the floor under the carved wainscot of the green room, is shewn, in which the martyr is said to have concealed himself, when taken before sir Roger Barton; but the notion is as absurd as the impression of the foot-mark here, and at Marsh Fold in Halliwell, is improbable.

‡ History of Whalley, p. 424.

In 3 Edward III., Ralphe Heaton was lord of this township. Both the old and the new halls are plain stone edifices, calling for no particular observation. In 32 Edward I. Richard de Hulton, of Hulton Park, had a charter of free warren in all his demesne lands of Hulton, Ordshall, Flixton, and Heton. Dean Parish. Heaton.

The ancient forest of Horwich, sloping down the sides of Rivington Pike, with its wild boars, falcons, and aeries of eagles, has long since disappeared, and their places are supplied by bleach-works, cotton-factories, and all the modern indications of manufacturing industry; but the woody dingles which abound in this extensive champerty, seem to recall the memory of those times, when the Lacies and the Ferrers, followed by their vassals, plunged into the thickets in the ardour of the chace, and emerged only at a distance of several miles to witness the dying struggles of the weeping deer. This ancient forest, from its capacious dimensions, and the abundant supply of timber for buildings and for fuel, became a manufacturing station at an early period; and as remote as the reign of Henry VIII. we read of yarn spun in Horwich. The lordship of the manor of Horwich is in the possession of the Stonor family, but the principal proprietor of the soil in this lordship is Joseph Ridgway, of Ridgemont, the residence of A. R. Pilkington, esq., towards the end of the last century. The house called Horwich Hall, is a modern erection, upon an ancient site. The episcopal chapel of Horwich existed in 1662, when James Walton, the minister, was ejected. The old chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, which had sunk into decay, was taken down in 1831, and superseded by the present new church, built partly by parliamentary grant and partly by subscription, the first stone of which was laid May 21, 1830, on a new site, by Joseph Ridgway, one of the principal benefactors. The patronage is in the vicar of Dean. The last lord Willoughby de Parham of Rivington, was interred here in 1779, when a monument was erected to his memory. There are here also a chapel belonging to the Congregational Dissenters, built in 1805, and a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, built in 1808. Horwich.

Two objects, upon the egg-formed eminences of this parish, have long excited the attention of the curious; and the graphic description of their appearance fifty years ago, drawn by Mr. Rasbotham, from personal inspection, and preserved in his unpublished collections, will be read with interest:—

"September 12, 1787, I went this day to visit a remarkable stone, and took with me the landlord of the alehouse at Horwich Moor Gate, as my guide. In this excursion, after having had the Wilder Lads some time upon our left, we proceeded over Winter Hill, in which situation their bearing was about south-south-west, or nearly south. The stone lies upon the declivity of a hill in the township of Turton; but upon the edge of that of Longworth. It goes by the name of the *Hanging* or *Giant's Stone*. The tradition of Giant's stone.

Dean Parish.

the common people is, that it was thrown by a certain giant, upon a certain occasion, (the nature of which, however, they do not specify,) from Winter Hill, on the opposite range to this place; and they whimsically fancy, that certain little hollows in the stone, are the impression made by the giant's hand at the time he threw it; but I own I could not find out the resemblance which was noticed to me. It appears, however, to have long excited attention; for, though it is a *hard* gray moor-stone, a rude mark of a cross +, of about seven inches by six, hath, apparently at a very distant period of time, been cut upon the top of it. It is elevated upon another piece of rock; and its greatest length is fourteen feet, its depth in the thickest part 5 feet 8 inches, and its greatest breadth upon the top, which is nearly flat, about nine feet. The height of the highest part of it from the ground, is about 5 feet 8 inches. A thorough-going antiquary would call this a Druidical remain. This stone lies about three miles and a quarter north-east by north from Rivington Pike, and something more than three miles north-west of the Wilder Lads. This range of hills is in the several townships of Horwich, Halliwell, Sharples, Longworth, Rivington, and Turton, and they are of different altitudes. At the Wilder Lads the horizon meets your eye above the summit of the building upon Rivington Pike, and upon Winter Hill considerably above the top of the Wilder Lads. In our ancient maps, one part of this range is distinguished by the name of *Egbert Den*, and in my walk I crossed the remains of a very remarkable trench, to this day known by the name of the *Dane's Dike*. It extends for the length of something more than three measured miles, in a straight line, running from the north-west to the south-east. It commences at or about Lomax Wife's in Halliwell, and is for some space the boundary between the Smethells estate in that township, and Sharples; and from hence it reaches to the point of Winter Hill. Near the centre of this trench is an eminence which commands the view of its whole extent, and which is called by the people of the neighbourhood the *Counting Hill*. In these hills are mines of coal, particularly at the edge of Hordern in the township of Sharples, and upon that part of them which belongs to the Smethells estate, in the township of Halliwell, and in the latter township some inconsiderable slate-delphs have been opened, but neither the slate nor the coal appears as yet to have been worked to any considerable advantage. Under the peat in the township of Halliwell, was found, a few years ago, marle, (yellowish and blueish,) which is cut out with the spade, as easily as tempered clay need be, and which hath produced good crops, where it hath been used as manure. As I passed over the brook in the valley it gave imperfect demonstration of the violence with which the floods, after heavy rains, come down: the channel was filled with rude fragments of rock, which had been tumbled over each other upon such occasions. My guide told me, the water sometimes comes down these from the eminence above, with so much violence as to form a cascade, the noise of which resembles thunder, and under which a person on horseback may ride, without receiving any damage."

Mr. Rasbotham continues: "To the right of the road from Bolton to Chorley, upon the summit of Horwich Moor, lie the Wilder Lads, two rude piles of stone, so called from the tradition of the country, that they were erected in memory of two boys, who were

wildered (that is, *bewildered*) and lost in the snow at this place.* They lie about three-quarters of a mile south-east by east from Rivington Pike, and may be distinctly seen, for considerable distance as you pass along the road, from which, at Horwich chapel, they are something more than a mile distant. They are undoubtedly of very high antiquity, and were originally united by a circular mound, above three-quarters of which as yet remains visible. Their circumference is about 26½ feet, and the passage betwixt them six and half feet. The remains of the mound is about four feet wide, but on the east side, for the space of 17 feet, is entirely levelled. The opening from the inclosure is exactly to the south. This account, and the drawing, were taken in the year 1776, but they have been lately raised, I imagine, by the proprietor of the common, with a view to their being more distinctly seen, perhaps at the place of his residence. September 14, 1787."† Dean Parish.

A step over the township of Lostock, in the parish of Bolton, which pierces the parish of Dean, and divides Horwich from Westhoughton, brings us into the latter township or perpetual chapelry, and completes our perambulation. The scene is now totally changed from the wild and sterile mountainous regions of the moors; we come into a flat and fertile plain well stored with a manufacturing and agricultural population. There are here four places of public worship—an Episcopal chapel dedicated to St. Bartholomew, existing in 1662, when it was covered with thatch, and in the midst of moors; this humble edifice was rebuilt in 1731, under the patronage of the vicar of Dean;‡ there are also a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1785; a Quaker's meeting-house, built in 1820; and an Independent chapel, built in 1827. From the period of the Reformation, when the possessions of the abbey of Cockersand were confiscated, the manor of Westhoughton has been in the king, and lord Skelmersdale now holds this manor in fee from the crown, receiving the small chief rents. The heirs of the late duke of Bridgewater, and L. G. N. Starkie, esq., and William Hulton, esq., are the chief owners of property here. In this township, at a place called Drake-lane-brook, there is a strong sulphurous spring, which, on the application of a lighted candle, bursts into a flame, and burns Westhoughton.

* A tradition prevails in the neighbourhood, that the two unfortunate youths, lost in the storm, to whose memory these twin piles are supposed to have been erected, were the sons of Bishop Pilkington, but there is no evidence to support this supposition, except the coincidence, that the bishop had two sons, and that they both died young.

† Rasbotham's MS. Collections, Vol. I. pp. 19 and 25.

‡ In the time of Mr. Orme, who died about the year 1730, the income of this living did not amount to more than £6 a year; but, by a division of the commons, certain lands were allotted to it, and it was further augmented by the queen's bounty; so that its revenue in 1787 amounted to £60 a year.—Rasbotham's MSS.

Dean Parish.

with sufficient power to raise water held over it in a vessel to the boiling temperature. The properties of this spring are precisely the same as those of the Burning Well at Hindley, in the parish of Wigan. Brinsop hall, and Daisey hall, or Westhoughton hall, are the most ancient houses in the township, but they are not connected with any local history. In the year 1727 or 1728, a fatal and malignant epidemic prevailed in Westhoughton, and some of the townships in the parish of Leigh, which carried off one-third of the inhabitants; but such was its peculiarity and locality, that it did not spread to several of the adjoining townships. Two events connected with the criminal history of the county, both within living memory, are referred to by the inhabitants with awe and horror. In the year 1796, Samuel Longworth, convicted of robbing and murdering a young man of the name of Horrock at Dean, was, after his execution at Lancaster, hung upon a gibbet on Dean Moor, where the body remained for two months, when it was removed and buried. A century and a half before this time, the army of Prince Rupert had assembled upon this moor previous to the fatal attack upon Bolton, which issued in the storm and surrender of that place. In the year 1812, the parish of Dean, like the neighbouring parish of Middleton, was a scene of popular riot and outrage. A great body of labouring people, calling themselves the followers of "Ned Ludd," fell upon the power-loom manufactory of Messrs. Wroe and Duncuft, at Westhoughton, near the Bolton and Wigan road, and burnt it to the ground. For this outrage a number of the offenders were brought to trial under a special commission, at Lancaster, on the 27th of May, 1812, and four of them were executed for the offence.

No market is held in the parish of Dean, but there are two fairs, established in 1832, at Westhoughton, for cattle and pedlery. There is an annual rush-bearing held on the first Sunday in September, which existed probably before James I. published his Book of Sports, but which is conducted much after the fashion of that monarch's pastimes.

To the honour of the inhabitants, considerable attention is paid in the parish of Dean to the education of youth. In addition to the numerous Sunday-schools, and to the charity-schools of more early date, already enumerated, there is at Horwich a school-house, erected in 1793, and now appropriated to education upon the national and infant school system, capable of accommodating 800 children, who are taught during the week for a small payment, within the reach of persons in low circumstances. There is also a school at Halliwell, founded in 1809, in honour of our late venerable monarch, George III. on his having entered the 50th year of his reign, called the Jubilee School, in which 150 boys and girls are educated for a small payment; and another at Peel or Street-Yate, founded in 1701 by George Kenyon,

esq., and rebuilt in 1819 by lord Kenyon, capable of accommodating 160 children, and conducted on the same plan as the schools at Horwich and Halliwell.

Dean Parish.

The parish of Dean to the south presents a flat country, varied by fertile and interesting valleys. In the north, Smethells, Dean, and Horwich moors give it a more bold, but a less fertile appearance. The soil generally is a stiff loam, about one-fourth part of which is arable, and the other part pasture, meadow, and common. The rent of land varies according to its localities and fertility, from 25s. to 55s. per statute acre, with a tendency downward, though an improved system of tillage and drainage has been recently introduced. In Heaton there are quarries of slate and flags, and in Middle and Little Hulton excellent stone; but the principal mineral productions are found in the rich and valuable coal-mines in the southern townships, rendered still more valuable by the Bolton and Leigh Railway, which opens out for them an improved conveyance to extensive and unfailing markets.

Bolton Parish.

Bolton Parish.

ROGER DE POITOU, among his other possessions, received the manor of Bolton from William the Conqueror. Bolton, therefore, is an ancient manor, but a modern parish, no church having existed here in the year 1291. This parish is situated in the northern part of the hundred of Salford, in the deanery of Manchester, and the archdeaconry of Chester, and comprehends the following

Townships and Chapelries.

Anlezarke	Edgworth	Lostock
Blackrod C.	Entwisle	Quarlton
Great Bolton	Harwood	Rivington C.
Little Bolton C.	Darcy Lever C.	Sharples
Bradshaw C.	Little Lever	Tong with Haulgh
Breightmet	Longworth	Turton C.

The length of the parish from S. S. E. to N. N. W. is eleven miles, and its breadth from W. to E. nine miles, exclusive of Blackrod and Lostock, which are separated from the main body of the parish by the intervention of the western townships of Dean. The number of acres in the parish, Cheshire measure, which obtains, in the out-township surveys, is 12,938, including 518 statute acres for Great Bolton, and 674 statute acres for Little Bolton. The celebrated Douglas water rises on the west side of the parish of Bolton; and the three rivulets called Tonge, Croal, and Bradshaw, have their source in the hills by which this town is overlooked, and flow either directly through the town, or within a short distance from it, making their confluence with the Irwell at Prestolee, near Little Lever. The ancient Saxon orthography of this place is Boltune, or Boltune, a town adjoining to a principal mansion, or manor house, and the affix, or distinctive name of "le Moors," is derived from its ancient situation in the Moors, as distinguished from Bolton-le-Sands, in this county, and the several Boltons of Yorkshire.

Descent of the manor. De Poitou

The ancient manor and town of Bolton descended with that great mass of property granted to Roger de Poitou at the time of the Conquest, and subsequently

transferred to Roger de Meresheia, or Meresheya, from whom it passed by purchase, in the reign of king Stephen, to the earls of Chester. In the preliminary chirograph, or charter, Roger conveyed all the lands, which he had between the Ribble and the Mersey, to the earl, including Boulton, with all its appurtenances, subject to a præfine of forty marks.* Bolton Parish. De Meresheia.

By a charter of ratification, deposited in the custody of sir Ranulf de Bray, the earl agrees to make a payment of two hundred marks, and to render annually at Easter a pair of white gloves, or one penny, for these possessions, which are particularized and described to consist of the manor of Boulton, with all its appurtenances, that is to say, whatever was possessed by Roger de Maresheya, in the manor of Bolton, in Little Bolton, in Tonge, in Halghe, in Brethmete, in Ratecliffe, in Ormeston, in Weffeleg, in Sharplis, in Haghe, in Fanedisch, in Longeree, in Sevington, in Chernoc, in Hedchernoc, in Dokesbury, in Adelvinton, in Whitall, in Hirelton, in Skaresbreck, in Heton near Lancaster, in Melner, in Derwente, and in Eccleshill, and in all other places belonging to the said lands.† Charter.

Roger de Mareshey, after the sale of his possession between Ribbel and Mersey, held in chief of the king three knight's fees in Mereshey (Marshaw,) Hotton (Priest Hutton,) and Barneby (Barnacre.)‡

In 16 Henry III. Ranulph de Blundeville, soon after the completion of his purchase, having granted a charter to his town of Salford, making it a free borough,§ died, and his estates, as we have seen, devolved upon his four coheiresses, the third De Blundeville.

* See vol. I. p. 256-7.

† "Omnibus præsentibus et futuris, Rogerus filius Ranulfi de Maresheya, salutem. Sciatis me vendidisse et in perpetuum de me et hæredibus meis dimisisse domino Ranulpho comiti Cestriæ et Lincolniæ, manerium de Boulton, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis: scilicet quicquid habui, vel ad me vel ad hæredes meos accidere potuit, in dicto manerio de Bolton, et in Parva Bolton, in Tonge, in Halghe, in Brethmete, in Ratecliffe, in Ormeston, in Weffeleg, in Sharplis, in Haghe, in Fanedisch, in Longeree, in Sevington, in Chernoc, in Hedchernoc, in Dokesbury, in Adelvinton, in Whitall, in Hirelton, in Skaresbreck, in Heton juxta Lancaster, in Melner, in Derwente, et in Eccleshill, et in omnibus aliis locis ad dictas terras pertinentibus: in homagiis, feodis, servitiis, consuetudinibus, dominicis, custodiis, releviis, redditibus, escaetis, advocationibus ecclesiarum, et in omnibus aliis rebus: Reddendo inde annuatim quasdam cheirothecas albas, vel unum denarium, ad pascha, pro omnibus servitiis et demandis universis, salvo forinseco servitio. Et pro hac venditione et dimissione mihi dedit prædictus comes ducentas marcas argenti, &c. Hiis testibus, domino Waltero abbate Cestriæ, domino Willielmo justiciario Cestriæ, Radulfo de Bray, Ricardo de Burun, Galfrido de Dutton, Galfrido de Appelby, Johanne de Lexington, magistro Gilberto de Weston, Rogero de Derbey, Simone et Johanne clericis."—*Couchir Book Com. Lanc. Vol. I. fo.* 77.

‡ Heres Rogi de Mareshey tenz tria feoda milit' in Mareshey Hotton Barneby in capite de dno Rege. Testa de Nevill', Fol. 398.

§ See vol. II. p. 169.

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of whom, Agnes, having married William de Ferrars, earl of Derby, had the lands between the Ribble and the Mersey; William, their eldest son, in 36 Henry III. obtained a charter for free-warren in the manors of Salford, Bowelton, Penelton, Swineshurst, Burtonewood, and Cherlasch; as also in Liverpool, West Derby, Evertone, Crosseby, and Wavertre; and for a market and fair in the manor of Bolton.* In 50 Henry III. Robert de Ferrers forfeited his estates, which were granted on the 28th of June, in the same year, to Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaster,† but by an inquis. post mortem, 25 Edw. I. num. 51, the earl does not appear to have had any possessions in the hundred of Salford, though other lands, formerly belonging to the Ferrers, are enumerated, in West Derby, Leyland, and Amounderness, in that document. By another inquisition, of 16 Edward I., twenty-three years after the grant to Edmund, earl of Lancaster, and nine years before his death, William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, died possessed of the manor of Bolton, in the wapentake of Salford, and of the wapentake and bailiwick of Leyland.‡ In 20 Edward I. Christiana, wife of Thomas, son of Matilda de Bolton, brought her writ of dower at Lancaster on the octaves of the Holy Trinity, against John, archbishop of York, and Edmund, the king's brother, for a tenement in Bolton, and recovered her right.§

De Ferrers.

Earl of Lancaster.

In 1 Edward III. Thomas, earl of Lancaster, died seised of the manor of Salford, the manor of Bolton, and of a place called Hyde Park;‖ and in 35 Edward III. the inquisition on the death of Henry, duke of Lancaster, enumerates among the fees held of the honor of Tuttebury, Bolton, Brightmet, Asphull, and Lostock. In 45 Edward III. the manor of Bolton-super-Moram, and the wapentake of Salford, the manors of West Derby, Chorley and Croston, the suit and service of the court of Penworthin, and estates in other counties, are found in the possession of William de Ferrarijs de Groby, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Henry de Percy, and relict of Robert the son of Gilbert de Umfraville, earl of Anjou.¶ This lady had Chorley assigned to her as part of her dower.**

The Harringtons.

From the Ferrers the manor of Bolton appears to have passed into the family of the Harringtons, for on the attainder and conviction of sir James Harrington, in the reign of Henry VII.†† for his adherence to the cause of Richard III. his manors and lands, amongst which is enumerated Bolton-super-Moras, became the property of

* Rot. Chart. 36 Hen. mem. 24, in Turr. Londin. and Duchy Records, Repert. Bag A. p. 18, num. 28.

† Pat. 5 Hen. III. mem. 12.

‡ Escaet. 16 Edw. I. num. 27.

§ Plita de Juratis et Assisȝ corā Hugone de Cressinghā, fo. 20. M.S. in the Chapter House, Westminster.

‖ Escaet. 1 Edw. III. num. 88.

¶ Escaet. 45 Edw. III. num. 22.

** Ibid.

†† Rot. Parl. vol. VI. p. 275.

sir Henry [Edmund] Stanley, knight, lord Monteagle,* which manor is found in the possession of the Stanleys, in 13 Henry VIII. on the death of Thomas, earl of Derby, by whom it was held of the king, with the manors of Chetham and Chetewoode.† The manor of Great Bolton is now held by separate lords, in the proportions following,—The earl of Derby, the earl of Bradford, and the Rev. Mr. Freeman, each one-fourth; the remaining fourth is held by Mr. Claughton and the representatives of the Levers, two-thirds by the former and one-third by the latter. Notwithstanding the loss of property sustained by James, earl of Derby, from his unshaken adherence to the ungrateful family of the Stuarts, the present earl of Derby still inherits larger possessions in the Bolton division of the hundred of Salford than any other landed proprietor.

Bolton Parish.

Lord Monteagle.

Present lords.

The manor of Little Bolton, mentioned in the charter of Roger de Mareshey, was held by the family of Bolton, soon after the death of Ranulph de Blundeville. William de Bothelton, says the Testa de Nevill', held a bovate of land in chief of our lord the king in fee-farm; his heir is in wardship of our lord the king. Roger de Bothelton holds one carucate of the heir of Ranulph Fitz-Roger, by the service of the twelfth part of one knight's fee. This Ranulph held four carucates in chief of the king by ten shillings, and finding a judger for the court; his heir was in wardship of Eustace de Moreton for the king.‡

Manor of Little Bolton.

In Birche's MS. a feodarium, drawn up in the time of Henry, duke of Lancaster, Roger de Myddleton is said to hold a hamlet, which is called Bolton, by homage and service of eleven pence forward of Lancaster Castle, to be rendered yearly at the feast of St. John the Baptist, and 2s. 6d. per annum for sake fee at the four terms of the year by the service of the twelfth part of one knight's fee;§ and in the same record, Richard de Bolton is said to hold Little Bolton in thanage by the service of sixteen shillings per annum. Roger de Bolton is said to hold of our lord the duke of Lancaster, the sixteenth part of one knight's fee in Little Bolton in Salford, which his ancestors formerly held of the earl of Ferrers as of the king. In 20 Henry VII. Roger de Bolton was seised of this manor,‖ and in 2 James I. Robert de Bolton had messuages and lands in Little Bolton.¶ James Moss, esq., was lord of Little Bolton in the beginning of the eighteenth century, dying without male

* Duchy Records, vol. V. inquis. post mort. 15 Hen. VII. num. 64.

† Ibid. inquis. 13 Hen. VIII. num. 68.

‡ Testa de Nevill', Fol. 405.

§ Rogerus de Myddelton ten' un' hamell' q̃d vocat' Bolton p homag' & servic' xj^{d}. ꝑ ward Castri Lanc' & ꝑ sake fee ij^{s} vj^{d} ꝑ annū ad iiij^{or} t' p̃d' p servic' xijꝑt' unius feod militis.

‖ Duchy Records, Vol. I. num. 14.

¶ Ibid. Vol. XIX. n. 16.

Bolton Parish.

issue, the property descended to his nephew, John Garside, of Caump, esq., who likewise died without male issue, on which the estates passed to Thomas Tipping, esq., the present lord.

Leland's description.

In the reign of Henry VIII. Leland gives the following description of Bolton:—"Bolton apon Moore Market," says he, "stondith most by cottons, and cowrse yarne. Divers villages in the Mores about *Bolton* do make *cottons*. Nother the site nor the ground aboute *Bolton* is so good as it is aboute *Byri*. They burne at *Bolton* sum canale, but more se Cole, of the wich, the pittes be not far of. They burne Turfe also."* The "cottons" here spoken of by Leland were in reality woollens,† the cotton manufacture not having been introduced into England till at least half a century after the life of the learned itinerant had terminated in a state of mental alienation. As early as the year 1337, a number of Flemish clothiers settled in this place, and brought over their craft with the laudable ambition of making their fortunes, or, as those who brought them quaintly expressed it, with the expectation "that their beds would be good, and their bed-fellows better, seeing that the richest yeomen in England would not disdain to marry their daughters to them."‡ After the revocation of the edict of Nantz, in 1685, a number of French refugee manufacturers, attracted by the trade of the place, took up their settlement here; and in the reign of queen Anne, in the early part of the eighteenth century, an accession was made to the number of the emigrants by the arrival of weavers in the county palatine of Lancaster, from the palatinate of the Rhine.

Camden does not mention the town of Bolton, though he speaks of Cockley, Turton Tower, and Entwissell. "As I was seeking eagerly," says he, "near the Irwell for Coccium mentioned by Antoninus, I saw Cockley [Cockey], a wooden chapel among trees, Turton chapel among precipices and wastes, Turton Tower, and Entwissel, two houses whereof the latter had noble proprietors of its own name, and the former is now the residence of the illustrious family of Orell."§

Bolton bowmen.

In the battle of Flodden Field, so memorable in our county history, the fame of the Bolton men, who fought under sir Edward Stanley, is celebrated in language which conveys a strong impression of their courage and prowess:—

> "W^th fellowes fearce and freshe for feight,
> W^ch Halton feilds did turne in foores,
> W^th lustie ladds liuer and light
> From Blackborne and Bolton in y^e Moores."‖

The ancient sport of archery, though falling so much into disuse in other parts of

* Itinerary VII. p. 56. † See Vol. II. p. 402. ‡ Fuller's Church History, page 110.
§ Britannia, Gough's 2d Edit. Vol. III. p. [375.] ‖ Vol. I. p. 462.

Lancashire, is still enjoyed in Bolton, and a company of archers shoot for prizes during the summer, upon a target ground, at the eastern entrance to the town. Bolton Parish.

The alarm of the Spanish invasion, in the year 1588, called forth the most striking demonstrations of patriotism in this town and neighbourhood; the beacon on Rivington Pike was for months ready to blaze forth on the appearance of the invaders, and to call into active operation the great body of the male population, led on by the gentry of the district.* Alarm of invasion.

About this time flourished Richard Rothwell, the exorcist, a non-conformist divine, and a native of Bolton, whose life and marvellous contests with, and triumph over the devil, stand recorded in the works of the Rev. Stanley Gower, of Dorchester, in a strain well suited to the age of witchcraft and demoniacal possession. Richard Rothwell, the exorcist.

During the civil wars of Charles I. this town, "the Geneva of Lancashire,"† as it was called, which was the first place in the kingdom to raise a militia force under the authority of parliament, and witnessed more of the horrors of war than any other town in the county of Lancaster. The main body of the inhabitants, like those of Manchester, embraced the cause of the parliament, and a garrison in that interest was maintained in Bolton. Civil wars.

A connected history of the civil wars of the commonwealth, in the county of Lancaster, having already been given in this work,‡ it will be merely necessary in the parish histories somewhat to dilate and illustrate those historical transactions within this period, which possess a local interest.

The first operation of the garrison at Bolton was undertaken by captain Bradshaw and captain Venables, who marched against Wigan with their two companies, but when within a short distance of the town, they were met by a large body of the cavaliers, and captured, after a desperate struggle.§ Dec. 17, 1642.

In the month of February in the following year, while part of the garrison was employed in the attack upon Houghton Tower, the earl of Derby despatched a strong force from Wigan under captain Anderton, of Lostock, captain Anderton, of Burchley, and sir Gilbert Garrard, to carry the town of Bolton by assault. The first attack was made upon the works at the entrance to Bradshaw-gate, and though the garrison had "three sconces" established at this point, such was the fury of the onset, that they were beaten from the works, and obliged to retire towards a mud wall and chain, within the town, the wall being two yards thick. Having carried the outworks, the assailants came furiously upon the mud wall, which they attempted First attack upon Bolton. Feb. 25, 1642-3.

* Vol. I p. 556. † *Mercurius Belgicus*, May 28, 1644. ‡ Vol. II. pp. 1—58

§ Rare Tracts in the King's Lib. No. LXXXVIII.

Bolton Parish.

to force with their ordnance, with balls of five or six pounds' weight; but such was the gallantry of the resistance made by the parliamentary forces under colonel Ashton, that they were repulsed. Undismayed by their repulse, they again advanced up to the mouths of the muskets of the garrison, and attempted to seize them with their hands. All this carnage proved unavailing, and they were finally beaten off, taking with them two or three cart-loads of dead bodies, and leaving behind them twelve dead, and numbers mortally wounded. Soon after the retreat of the earl of Derby's forces, captain Radcliffe arrived with reinforcements for the town from Manchester, and about the same time two hundred clubmen arrived from Middleton, Ouldham, and Rochdale.* On their retreat from Bolton, the enemy set fire to two or three houses, which the inhabitants pulled down to prevent the spread of the conflagration.

Second attack.

The attack upon Bolton was resumed by the earl of Derby's forces on the 28th of March. At three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the town was summoned to surrender, but they resolved to adhere to "the king and parliament." At the close of the day, while the soldiers were at prayers, a furious assault was made, and some of the cavaliers leaped upon the walls, where they were assailed by clubs from within. During the night they made another attack upon the south end of the town, to which they attempted to set fire, but they were again repulsed with the loss of three and twenty men. Inspired with confidence by these repeated successes, the garrison marched against Wigan, which they captured with little difficulty, but, on the approach of a formidable force under the early of Derby, they abandoned the town, and marched back to Bolton.†

Bolton stormed and taken, 1644.

These operations were the forerunners of a terrible and sanguinary conflict, now approaching; and the fatal character of which, the repeated defeats and disappointments of the earl of Derby served only to aggravate. On the appearance of prince Rupert in the north, the works at Bolton, which consisted principally of a thick mud wall, defended by cannon, and surrounded with a wide and deep fosse, were materially strengthened, and colonel Rigby, who had been for three months engaged in the siege of Latham-house, retreated with his army of two thousand men to this place. The prince, whose first object was to raise the siege of Latham, having effected that purpose by his approach at the head of 10,000 men,‡ marched to Bolton, where he arrived on the 28th of May, 1644, and was joined by the earl of Derby from the Isle of Man. By two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the whole force was assembled on the moor at the south-west of the town. Here a council of war was called, and it was resolved to carry the place by storm. The assault was made with great gallantry and resolution, but being met with equal firmness on the part of the

* Rare Tracts, No. XCVI. † Valley of Achor. ‡ Rushworth, Vol. V. p. 623.

garrison, consisting now of 3,000 troops, under the command of colonel Rigby, the assailants were obliged to retreat, under a galling fire of cannon and musketry, and with the loss of two hundred men. A second council of war was now called, and a second onset resolved upon. The earl of Derby, feeling how much the future safety of his own family and the interests of the royal cause, were concerned in the issue, requested the prince to allow him two companies of his old soldiers, under the command of colonel Tyldesley, and to confide to his lordship the post of honour, which was to command the van, declaring that he would either carry the town or leave his body in the ditch. With this request the prince complied reluctantly, from a disinclination to hazard a person of so much consequence in so dangerous a service. After due preparation the prince gave orders for the second assault, and the earl of Derby, at the head of his two hundred Lancashire men, principally his tenants and their sons, marched directly to the walls; here the conflict was again renewed with desperate resolution on both sides. While the battle was raging in this quarter, the prince's cavalry, treacherously conducted, as it is said, by a townsman, entered the streets at the Private Akers, and spread a general panic.* The people flew in all directions before the enemy's horse, to which it was in vain to offer further resistance, and all that remained for the garrison was to save themselves by flight. The royal forces rushed into every quarter of the town, and put great numbers to the sword, pursuing their victory not only in the town, but some miles round, in outhouses, fields, highways, and woods, killing, destroying, and spoiling almost all they met, and, as the inhabitants allege, denying quarter, and using other violences, besides totally plundering the town.† Amongst the slain were four ministers of religion, Heyricke, Tilsbury, Harpur, and Fogg; and it afterwards became a matter of serious and frequent declamation in parliament, that a foreign prince should be allowed to exercise so much severity upon the lives of the English in their own country.‡ It was alleged, in extenuation of this severity, that colonel Rigby had caused an officer, sent by the prince with a summons, to be put to death in his sight; but the name of the officer is not mentioned, and the fact is denied by the parliamentary party. Against the earl of Derby it is alleged, that he caused captain Bootle to be put to death, after quarter had been given,§ and that the cruelties practised after Bolton was in the hands of the assailants, were contrived by his lordship. Colonel Rigby, the commander of the parliamentary forces, retreated out of the town,

* About twenty years ago, a cannon ball, now in the possession of Mr. Dawes, solicitor, was found under the pavement of Old Akers, that had, no doubt, been shot on this occasion.

† Rushworth's Historical Cellections, Vol. II. part iii. p. 623.

‡ Whitelock's Mem. p. 85.

§ This allegation the earl denied on the scaffold, a few moments before his execution.

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and took the route to Yorkshire, by which many of his men escaped from the general carnage. As a just tribute to the gallant and intrepid countess of Derby, Charlotte de la Tremouille, the colours taken at Bolton were sent to that lady, by her illustrious relative, prince Rupert, under charge of sir Richard Lane, and received by her as a mark of peculiar honour. Such were the sufferings produced by the civil wars in Lancashire, that an ordinance was passed by parliament, that the officers and soldiers who had, under colonel Rigby and colonel Richard Shuttleworth, at Bolton, lost limbs, or been otherwise maimed, and the women and children whose husbands or fathers had been slain, should be pensioned out of the sequestered estates of the papists and delinquents.

Without impugning the general accuracy of the representations made by Whitelock and Rushworth, an examination into the facts of the storm and "Massacre" of Bolton, leads to the conclusion, that not one of the ministers, said to have been slain on that occasion, actually lost his life. A narrative of the transactions of the day, written by an eye-witness, and published by authority of parliament,* makes no mention of the name of any minister amongst the killed, though several other names are stated; and one of the main objects of the writer seems to have been to portray, in the most vivid colours, the excesses committed by prince Rupert and the earl of Derby. It further appears, that in the Lancashire Presbyterical Classis, instituted by authority of parliament in 1646, that is, two years after the fall of Bolton, Mr. Richard Heyricke stands at the head of the ministers in the first classis; John Harper, at the head of the second; John Tilsley, in the same classis; and John Fogg, in the fifth classis.†

1648. On the 9th of May, 1648, a declaration, issued from Bolton by Nicholas Shuttleworth, Hugh Bradshaw, Vghtred Shuttleworth, James Chantrell, Richard Radcliffe, and John Ashurst, declared, on behalf of the officers and soldiers of the county palatine of Lancaster, that they owned the solemn league and covenant, and that they would stand for the fundamental government of king, lords, and commons; but the execution of the king the early part of the following year, and the virtual abolition of the upper house of parliament, do not appear to have called forth any strong demonstration from this quarter.

1651. The fate of the monarchy was now sealed; and the overthrow of the army of Charles II. by the forces under Oliver Cromwell, in the disastrous battle of Worcester, led, as has been seen, to the capture of James, earl of Derby, in Cheshire, where being brought to trial before a military tribunal, he was sentenced to die at Bolton.‡ This place seems to have been selected as the scene of his suffering, on account of the part which his lordship had taken in the excesses that followed the

* Rare Tracts, No. CV. † See vol. II. p. 38-9. ‡ Vol. II. p. 50-1.

surrender of the town of Bolton to prince Rupert, seven years before. The trial took place on Saturday, the 11th of October, 1651, and on the Wednesday following, being the day appointed for his execution, his lordship arrived in Bolton about midday, under a military escort of two troops of horse and a company of foot soldiers. The public sympathy was strongly excited in his favour. His lordship alighted near the cross; and going into a room with some of his friends and servants, had time allowed him till three o'clock in the afternoon. This interval he spent principally in prayer, and in relating how he had lived, and how he had prepared to die. The fear of death, he said, was no trouble to him; and his only care was for his wife and children; but he was satisfied to commit them to God. On the scaffold, which was built at the Market Cross,* he preserved the equanimity of his deportment, and, having placed himself at the east end of the scaffold, he made the following address to the people:—†

Bolton Parish.

Execution of the earl of Derby.

"I come, and am content to die in this town, where I endeavoured to come the last time when I was in Lancashire, as to a place where I persuaded myself to be welcome, in regard the people thereof have reason to be satisfied in my love and affection to them; and that now they understand sufficiently. I am no man of blood, as some have falsely slandered me, especially in the killing of a captain in this town; whose death is declared on oath, so as the time and place now appears under the hand of a Master in Chancery, besides the several attestations of a gentleman of honour in the kingdom, who was in the fight in this town, and of others of good report, both in the town and country; and I am confident there are some in this place, who can witness my mercy and care for sparing many men's lives that day.

His speech on the scaffold.

"As for my crime (as some are pleased to call it) to come into this country with the King, I hope it deserves a better name; for I did it in obedience to his call, whom I hold myself obliged to obey, according to the protestation I took in parliament in his father's time. I confess I love monarchy, and I love my master Charles, the second of that name, whom I myself proclaimed in this country to be king. The Lord bless him, and preserve him: I assure you he is the most goodly, virtuous, valiant, and most discreet King that I know lives this day; and I wish so much happiness to this people after my death, that he may enjoy his right, and then they cannot want their rights. I profess here in the presence of God, I always sought for peace, and I had no other reason; for I wanted neither means nor honours, nor did I seek to enlarge either. By my king's predecessors mine were raised to an high condition, it is well known to the country; and it is as well known, that by his enemies I am condemned to suffer by new and unknown laws. The Lord send us our King again, and our old laws again, and the Lord send us our religion again.

"As for that which is practised now, it has no name, and methinks there is more talk of religion, than any good effects of it.

* This ancient Market Cross was removed in the year 1776.

† Ex MS. penes Jac. nuper Com. de Derby. From Mr. Baguley's account

Bolton Parish.

"Truly to me it seems I die for God, the king, and the laws, and this makes me not to be ashamed of my life, nor afraid of my death."

At which words, "*The King* and *Laws*," a trooper cried, "We have no King, and we will have no Lords." Then some sudden fear of mutiny fell among the soldiers, and his lordship was interrupted; which some of the officers were troubled at, and his friends much grieved, his lordship having freedom of speech promised him. His lordship seeing the troopers scattered in the streets, cutting and slashing the people with their swords, said, "What's the matter, gentlemen? where's the guilt? I fly not, and here is none to pursue you?" Then his lordship perceiving he might not speak freely, turned himself to his servant, and gave him his paper, and commanded him to let the world know what he had to say, had he not been disturbed; which is as follows, as it was in my Lord's paper under his own hand:—

"My sentence (upon which I am brought hither) was by a council of war, nothing in the captain's case alleged against me; which council I had reason to expect would have justified my plea for quarter, that being an ancient and honorable plea amongst soldiers, and not violated (that I know of) till this time, that I am made the first suffering precedent in this case. I wish no other suffer in the like case.

"Now I must die, and am ready to die, I thank my God, with a good conscience, without any malice, or any ground whatever; though others would not find mercy upon me, upon just and fair grounds; so my Saviour prayed for his enemies, and so do I for mine.

"As for my faith and my religion, thus much I have at this time to say:

"I profess my faith to be in Jesus Christ, who died for me, from whom I look for my salvation, that is, through his only merit and sufferings. And I die a dutiful son of the church of England, as it was established in my late master's time and reign, and is yet professed in the Isle of Man, which is no little comfort to me.

"I thank my God for the quiet of my conscience at this time, and the assurance of those joys that are prepared for those that fear him. Good people, pray for me, I do for you; the God of heaven bless you all, and send you peace; that God, that is truth itself, give you grace, peace, and truth. Amen."

The tumult having subsided, his lordship took the axe in his hand, and kissed it; and afterwards laying his head upon the block, with his face to the church, and committing his wife and children to God, he twice exclaimed—

"Blessed be God's gracious name for ever and ever. Amen."

"Let the whole earth be filled with his glory. Amen.

He then gave the signal by lifting up his hand, and the executioner struck off his head at one blow. On the following day, the remains of the noble victim were conveyed from Bolton to Ormskirk, and interred in the family vault of the Stanleys.

It is principally to these agitated times that the following singular inscription, on a tombstone in Bolton church yard, refers:—

"John Okey,

Bolton Parish.

"The servant of God, was born in London, 1608, came into this town in 1629, married Mary, daughter of James Crompton, of Breightmet, 1635, with whom he lived comfortable 20 years, & begot 4 sons and 6 daughters—Since then he lived sole till the day of his death—In his time were many great changes, and terrible alterations—18 years Civil War in England, besides many dreadful sea-fights—the crown or command of England changed 8 times—Episcopacy laid aside 14 years—London burned by the Papists and more stately built againe—Germany wasted 300 miles—200,000 murdered in Ireland by the Papists—This town thrice stormed—once taken and plundered—He went through many troubles and diverse conditions—found rest, joy, & happiness only in holiness—the faith, fear, and love of God in Jesus Christ. He died the 29 of April, and lieth here buried, 1684.

"Com Lord Jesus, o come quickly.

"Holiness is man's happiness."

The inscription is still legible, and has at the foot the arms of Okey. It appears from the M.S. of Dorning Rasbotham, esq. that a tradition, which was generally believed, prevailed in Bolton, that this John Okey was one of the judges of king Charles I.; but the arms upon the stone do not correspond with the regicide's seal; and there is still stronger evidence to disprove the identity, for, according to the State Trials, colonel John Okey, after being executed on the 19th of April, 1662, was quartered, and his mangled remains interred in the Tower of London.

The parish church.

Bolton is not one of the ancient parishes of Lancashire; while we find in the Valor of pope Nicholas,* the churches of Manchester, Eccles, Prestwich, Bury, Middleton, and Rochdale, the name of Bolton does not occur in that ecclesiastical document. Anterior to the Reformation, however, a church existed here, as is proved by the preaching of some of the martyrs; and on the institution of the bishopric of Chester, 33 Henry VIII. the king annexed to that see the prebend of Bolton-le-Moors, in Litchfield cathedral. In 1534, it is described as a curacy and a prebend of Litchfield; and is said to be valued, along with the archdeaconry of Chester, at £65. 10s. In the Liber Regis, Bolton church, dedicated to St. Peter, is styled a vicarage, and valued at £10. 3s. in the patronage, as it still remains, of the bishop of Chester. The church stands on a precipitous eminence, at the eastern extremity of the town. It is a plain ancient pile, constructed of the dark red-stone of the district, in two divisions, with a porch bearing the initials of William Lightburne, gent. with the date 1694, by whom this portion of the edifice was built. The tower is capacious, but low. The interior of the church consists of a nave and two side aisles, divided by massive pillars plainly fluted, which support the three spacious galleries. The front of the west gallery is neatly carved, and the intersection of the cross beams sustaining the roof, are ornamented by various rude figures. Formerly there were

* Vol. II. p. 116.

Bolton Parish.

stalls in the church; the eagle and child, emblems of the Stanleys, are carved underneath a moveable seat. Several members of the family of the Bartons, of Smethells Hall, are interred here. Sir Robert Barton, knight, was buried in the choir, in 1659; and under an adjoining stone, the remains of sir Rowland Bellasis, K.B. and lady Anne, his wife, repose. Sir Rowland was buried from Smethells Hall, in the year 1699, by torch light; the ceremony made a durable impression in the neighbourhood; and the aged people, towards the close of the last century, were accustomed to speak of it as extremely imposing.

The following epitaphs record their interment:—

Here resteth the Body of the Honorble Sir Thos Barton, of Smethells, Knt. departed the 17th of July, and was buried the 17th of August, 1659.

Lady Ann Bellasys, Wife of ye Honorble Sir Rowland Bellasys, of Smethells, Knt. of the Bath, was interred the 13th of Novr 1677.

On an adjoining stone—

Here resteth the Body of the Honorble Sir Rowland Bellasys, of Smethells, Knt. of the Bath, who was here interred the 16th of August, 1699.

Upon a tablet in the wall of a chapel to the north of the altar:

To the Memory of Humphrey Chetham, Esq. Founder of the Hospital and Library at Manchester, A.D. 1651, under the Direction of 24 Governors, for the maintenance and education of 60 Boys, the number in this present year, 1730, of which 15 are chosen out of Bolton and 8 out of Turton.

Upon a large bookcase in the same chapel, which contains some books, purchased out of the bequest of this benefactor,* is inscribed—

"The Gift of Humphrey Chetham, Esq. 1655."

a1833.

A handsome mural tablet, of white marble, has just been placed,[a] by public subscription, in the south wall of this church, to the memory of lieut.-colonel Fletcher, an active magistrate of the county palatine of Lancaster, acting for this district, who died on the 22d of February, 1832, at the age of 74 years.

We have seen that Bolton was not amongst the ancient original parishes of Lancashire; the church, however, is of the Tudor age, or of the date of the wars of the Roses; but there is no record to shew by whom it was built, nor any inscription coeval with the date of the structure. Towards the latter part of the last century,

* See vol. II. p. 226.

the north and south sides were repaired. The east window and wall of the chancel is repaired by the Lostock estate, formerly in the possession of sir Francis Anderton, but now the property of the Blundells, of Ince; the north wall and window, by the Bradshaw estate, formerly the property of the Bradshaws; the south wall and window, by an estate in Little Bolton, once possessed by the Manders, afterwards by John and James Moss, and subsequently by John Garside, esq. To the north of the chancel is a chapel, once belonging to the Chethams, of Turton, whose arms are upon the window, and subsequently to the Greens. To the south of the chancel is another chapel, the property of sir Henry Bridgman. The arms of the Bridgman family are upon the north window, and upon the south window those of Bridgman, bishop of Chester, as bishop of this diocese.* The earliest entry in the parish register is of the date of January xxi. 1587. In that year the baptisms are obliterated, but the number of marriages is 36, and burials 46. The following year the baptisms amount to 28, marriages to 25, and of burials to 77. In the year 1623, when the plague raged in Lancashire, the number of burials at the parish church of Bolton amounted to nearly 500. In the beginning of the two following centuries the numbers stood thus:—

A.D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.	A.D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1600	140	31	120	1700	150	50	190
1601	200	30	80	1701	152	55	200

The present parish clerk, when asked to produce the results of the registers for the years 1831 and 1832, was either unable or unwilling to do so; and he contented himself with a vague answer, that for the last two years, the average number of baptisms was 1200, marriages 400, and burials 800. According to the register, Edmund Hopwood, esq. magistrate, the general parliamentary high priest of these parts, published the banns of marriage in 1659 at the Market Cross. In 1642-3, sixteen soldiers, who, no doubt, fell in the first attack made upon the town by the earl of Derby, were buried here; and, in May, 1644, when the town was carried by storm by prince Rupert, the names of 78 soldiers appear in the parish register, from which it may be inferred, that this engagement was less sanguinary than has been generally represented. In the year of the earl of Derby's execution (1651) no register was kept, or, at least, none has been preserved.

The following is a list of the vicars of Bolton, from the end of the 15th century to the present time, with the date of their respective institutions, the patrons of the advowson, and the cause of the vacancies, extracted principally from documents in the episcopal registry office at Chester:—

* MS. notes of the late Dorning Rasbotham, esq.

Bolton Parish.

Vicars of Bolton.

Date of Institution.	Vicars.	On whose Presentation.	Cause of Vacancy.
	Rich. Leyvor	Prior and Convent of Marrossey, diocese of York	Rich. Leyvor's death.
Jan. 27, 1503	James Smithley		
	James Bolton		
Oct. 20, 1556	Thos. Pendleburie	The Bishop of Chester	James Bolton's death.
	Edw. Cockrell		
Aug. 7, 1582	Alex. Smythe	Barnard Anderton	Edw. Cockrell's death.
April 7, 1587	Geo. Chrychley		
	Jaspur Saundres		
Sept. 29, 1598	Zacharius Saunderson		Jaspur Saundres' resig.
Dec. 16, 1625	Robt. Parke		Zach. Saunderson's death.
Aug. 12, 1661	Michael Stanford		
	Richard Goodwin		Ejected 1662.
1663	Robt. Harper		
1673	John Lever	The Bishop of Chester	
Dec. 1, 1691	Peter Haddon		
Sept. 14, 1721	Thos. Morrall		Peter Haddon's death.
Nov. 23, 1737	Edw. Whitehead		Thos. Morrell's death.
1789	Jeremiah Gilpin		
Nov. 27, 1793	Thos. Bancroft		
March 9, 1811	John Brocklebank		Thos. Bancroft's death.
Sept. 23, 1817	James Slade, present Vicar		John Brocklebank's resig.

Chapels.

The vicarage near the church is an ancient and interesting edifice.

One of the curates at this church is called "The Lecturer," and is appointed by the rate-payers. Before the act of uniformity passed, in 1664, the lecturer preached at the Market Cross.

Episcopal.

There are nine episcopal chapels and twenty-five dissenting chapels in this parish. Great Bolton has one episcopal and ten dissenting places of worship. The episcopal chapels are:—All Saints, Little Bolton, erected about 1750, and lately repaired; patron, Thomas Tipping, esq. St. George's, Little Bolton, a large brick structure, consecrated August 19, 1796; patrons, the proprietors, who erected the church by subscription. Holy Trinity, Sweet Green, Great Bolton, an elegant and spacious Gothic structure, with richly ornamented pinnacles, founded by the Rev. James Slade, vicar, June 7, 1823; erected by the parliamentary commissioners, at a cost of £13,000, and opened September 11, 1826: patron, the vicar.

Bolton Parish. Dissenting.

The Unitarians have a chapel in Bank-street, Great Bolton, originally Presbyterian, founded in 1689. The first minister of this chapel was Mr. Robert Seddon, a native of Prestolee, who was ejected from the rectory of Langley, in Derbyshire, and who presented the congregation with the house and land on which this chapel stands.* Oliver Heywood preached here occasionally. On the death of Mr. Seddon, in 1695, he was succeeded by his nephew, Mr. Samuel Bourn; on whose death, on the 4th of March, 1719, he was succeeded by Mr. Withington. In 1729, Thomas Dixon, M.D. was minister at this place. He was followed by Mr. Buck; and he by Mr. Philip Holland, who came to Bolton in 1754. Mr. John Holland succeeded his uncle, and was ordained on the 13th of May, 1789. On resigning his charge, on account of ill health, he was succeeded by Mr. Jones, and he by the present minister, Mr. Franklin Baker, who was ordained the 23d of September, 1824. The Independent chapel, in Duke's Alley, was erected in 1754; and that in Mawdsley-street, in 1807; the Swedenborgian chapel, in Little Bolton, was erected in 1800: the Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in Ridgway Gates, built in 1776; another in Fletcher-street, in 1819; and a third in Bridge-street, Little Bolton, erected in 1803.

The charities of the parish of Bolton are both numerous and important, as the following epitome of their nature and revenues, derived principally from the XIXth report of the parliamentary commissioners, published in 1827, will sufficiently prove:—

TONGE WITH HAULGH—				
	School allotment, 4 acres of land, Tonge Moorgate.			
1630.	Brownlow's Charity—£40 to maintain a Granary for the Poor, laid out in premises, which produce (distributed in labour to the poor) . .	£32	0	0
TURTON—				
	Turton School. This ancient school has a dwelling for the Master. Humphrey Chetham, in 1746, left £1000, of which 2-3ds were to augment the salary of the curate of Turton, and 1-3d to the Schoolmaster of Turton School. About 40 Boys and Girls receive instruction.			
1748.	Humphrey Chetham's Charity, for Clothing to the Poor	39	10	0
1786.	Abigail Chetham's Charity, for clothing 6 poor Boys	28	0	0
1794.	Eagley Bridge School—no free scholars	4	0	0
	Smalley's Charity, divided between the Masters of Eagley Bridge and Walmesley Schools	4	14	0
1795.	Walmesley School, supported by subscription.			

* The first place appropriated to preaching by the Nonconformists in Bolton, stood on the south side of Deansgate, at the back of the public-house called the Woolpack, in the house occupied by Mr. Yates, the bookseller.

Bolton Parish.

The family of Popplewell, natives of Bolton, stand distinguished as eminent benefactors of this parish. By will, dated March 3, 1820, John Popplewell, esq., a gentleman of the medical profession, who died at Woodford, in Essex, in 1829, at the age of 73 years, bequeathed at his death to the vicar of Bolton, and three others, as trustees, the interest of £6,900 in the funds, for the following purposes:—£4,500 in the 3 per cents, to buy clothing and bread for the poor in Great and Little Bolton and in the township of Turton; £2,000 in the 3 per cents, to provide scholarships for the Free Grammar School; and £400 in the 3 per cents, to repair All Saints chapel, Little Bolton. He also left the following bequests to the township of Blackwood: the interest of £1,600 in the 3 per cents, to keep in repair the tomb of his uncle, Thomas Aynscough, and to the minister 40s. and to the parish clerk, singers, and ringers, 20s. each, to be paid yearly on the 10th of December; the residue of the sum to be given, in linen, flannel, stockings, and bread, to such poor as attend the chapel, and do not receive parochial aid; the interest of £400, for clothing six boys or girls of the Grammar School; of £300 in loaves to the poor at fixed periods; and of £200 for twelve pairs of blankets to those old women in the township who attend the church most frequently; and the interest of £1,000 to augment the curate's salary. Altogether, Mr. Popplewell left to these and other places the interest of £15,099. 15s. 3d. in the 3 per cent consols, to which his sisters have since added in all the interest of £12,600 in the same stock. A marble monument has been erected to the memory of Mr. Popplewell in Bolton church. Anne and Rebecca Popplewell, his sisters, left, in 1831, the interest of £2,000 in the 3 per cents, to the poor of Great and Little Bolton; of 1,500 to the Grammar School; and of £2,150 in trust to the minister and clerk of Blackrod, and the usher of the school there, to be distributed to the poor, in bread and blankets, on the 10th of December annually.

BOLTON CHARITIES.

		Ann. Proceeds.
1622.	Gosnell's Charity, the rent of a farm	£80 0 0
	4-6th to the Lecturer at the parish church.	
	1-6th to the Grammar School.	
	1-6th to the poor of Bolton.	
1641.	Bolton Free Grammar School (about)*	485 0 0

* By an act of parliament, 28 Geo. III. cap. 18, entitled, "An act for incorporating the governors of the Free Grammar School of the town and parish of Bolton in the Moors, in the county palatine of Lancaster, of the foundation of Robert Lever, late of London, gentleman, deceased, and for enlarging the trusts and powers of the said governors for the benefit of the said school," it appears that there was previously an old school in this township; and that the testator bequeathed lands in Harwood, to be sold to the amount of £380, to be applied to pious uses. He died without making

		Ann. Proceeds.			Bolton Parish.
No date.	Lomax's Charity—				
	To 40 poor persons of Breightmet and Harwood . .	£1	0	0	
	To the Vicar	1	0	0	
	And for the poor Scholars at the University, from Breightmet, £5. annually	7	0	0	
1653.	Guest's Charity, amounting to £500, to be divided amongst several parishes, for the purchase of land for the poor.				
1691.	Hulton's Charity—an estate consisting of houses, land, &c. . . .	277	0	0	
	For a Lecturer in the Church.				
	Apprenticing Boys born in Bolton and Breightmet, and a Master to teach English, Latin, and Greek, at Breightmet.				
1714.	Marsden's Charity School	14	15	0	
1734.	Astley's Charity—the interest of £180, to be laid out—				
	1-3d for the use of the Poor.				
	1-3d for a Sermon to awaken Sinners, in the Presbyterian Meeting.				
	1-3d for Seats in the Presbyterian Chapel.				
1744.	Brook's Charity—7 Pews in the south Gallery of the Church; for teaching orphan Children to read in Great Bolton and Little Bolton, and in Tonge, Haulgh, and Breightmet	15	16	0	
1774.	Cocker's Charity, for Linen for the Poor of Bolton	5	9	0	
1784.	Crompton's Charity, to be expended in Linen for the Poor . . .	7	10	0	
1800.	Aspinall's Charity, distributed to the Poor of Ridgway Methodist Chapel .	5	15	2	
	Mort's Tithe Rents—(See Astley, in parish of Leigh.)				
	High Style School—(See parish of Dean.)				
	Unknown Donor, given in Linen by the Boroughreeve	2	0	0	
	Parker's Charity, distributed in Linen by the Boroughreeve . . .	5	0	0	
LITTLE BOLTON—					
1764.	Stones's Charity, to poor Widows and Orphans	3	0	0	
1780.	Greenhalgh's Charity, the interest of £100, of which £2. 2s. is paid to Manchester Infirmary, the rest to the Poor.				
	Wright's Charities, of various dates, for teaching Children . . .	1	5	6	
ANGLEZARK—					
	Shaw's Charities—(See Standish.)				
BLACKROD—					
1627.	Grammar School, founded by Elizabeth Tyldesley, widow, in 1627, rents and interest	140	4	0	

any specific appointment as to the application, and the surviving executors determined on its appropriation to the building and endowment of a new free grammar school. The present income is about £485 per annum, out of which is paid £335 in salaries to a head, second, and writing master. The residue appears to be applied to defraying incidental expenses. Robert Ainsworth, the author of the "Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ," was educated in this town, and was for some time at the Grammar School.

Bolton Parish.

	Ann. Proceeds.
A yearly sum of £5. left by John Holmes, for an exhibition at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; had accumulated in 1827 to £2574. 6s. 6d. in the 3 per cent. consols. Since 1800, three exhibitioners have been appointed, and received £60, £70, and £80 per annum.	
Turner's and other Charities, on the tablets in the church, amounting to £325. There are also lost Charities, to the amount of £125.	
BREIGHTMET—	
1725. Roscow Fold School, founded by William Baguley, with £200, for this township.	
Parker's Charity, discontinued about 1808	5 0 0
EDGEWORTH—	
1804. Edgeworth School, where instruction is given to 26 Children . . .	22 12 0
ENTWISLE—The interest of £9 from an unknown donor, distributed to the poor in linen.	
1800. Brandwood's Charity—laid out in linen	4 10 0
HARWOOD—Goodwen and Brooke's Charity of £150, lost.	
DARCY LEVER—Brownlow's Charity—(See Tonge.)	
LITTLE LEVER—School, founded in 1736 by the Rev. Eleazer Heywood, land and building engaged by the Master.	
LOSTOCK—No free scholars.	
Rivington School—	
Free Grammar School, founded 18 Elizabeth, by James Pilkington, bishop of Durham. 150 Children, boys and girls, receive instruction .	308 9 8
Several small charities in this township.	

From the restoration of the Stuarts to the present time, the tranquillity of Bolton has suffered no interruption from civil war, though when the young chevalier, prince Charles Edward, penetrated into the heart of the kingdom, taking the route of Preston and Manchester, his army skirted this place, and alarmed its peaceful inhabitants. Soon after the expulsion of the royal adventurer, though wholly unconnected with that event, a new era opened upon the manufactures of Lancashire. The age of invention commenced; and the town of Bolton took its full share in the race of enterprise and improvement already detailed.*

Manufactures.

As early as the reign of Richard I. an aulneger, or measurer by the ell, was appointed in this place, and as his office was to measure all cloths made for sale, and to mark them with the king's seal, bearing the maker's name and the length of the pieces, it is probable that the woollen cloth trade existed here as early as the twelfth century. We have the authority of Leland, the itinerant, for saying that the manufactures, which at that time bore the name of cottons, but which in reality were woollen fabrics, as well as the spinning of yarn, prevailed in Bolton in the reign of Henry VIII., and it appears from an act passed in the 8 Elizabeth, that it was found

* See History of Cotton Manufactures, vol. II. pp. 397—530.

necessary to appoint deputies to assist the aulneger, in the places where he had heretofore exercised his office, and Bolton is mentioned as one of the places where those deputies were to be employed. This district of country became successively the resort of the Flemish clothiers, the French refugees, and the Rhenish weavers, all workers in woollens. The first mention of the manufacture of real cotton goods made in Lancashire is in the year 1641, on the eve of the civil wars, and Bolton is named as a principal seat of the manufacture of fustians, vermillions, and dimities. Dr. Fuller, in his "Worthies of England," published in 1662, says, that Bolton is the staple place for the making of fustians, which were brought there from all parts of the country; and Humphrey Chetham, the public benefactor, who lived at Turton, in this parish, was amongst the wholesale dealers in these articles, Bolton being the principal mart for the unfinished, and Manchester for the finished goods. Linen yarn was then used as the warp in the making of fustians, and nearly all the other cottons of this country, till the year 1773. In 1673, Mr. Blome, in his Britannia,[a] says, "Boulton, seated on the River *Irwell*, a fair and well-built town, with broad streets; hath a *Market* on *Mondays*, which is very good for *Cloth* and *Provisions;* and is a place of great trade in Fustians." Velvets, composed entirely of cotton, were first made by Mr. Jeremiah Clarke, of Bolton, about the year 1756; and muslins and cotton quiltings were made by Mr. Joseph Shaw, in 1763. Originally fustians, India jeans, ribs, and thicksets, were the principal articles woven in this town and neighbourhood, but they have been superseded by muslins, counterpanes, dimities, satteens, toilet covers, and shawls, which are now the prevailing manufactures.

Bolton Parish.

[a] p. 134.

Jeremiah Clarke.

Joseph Shaw.

Mr. Rasbotham, an inhabitant of the adjoining parish, in his notes written 100 years after Blome's Britannia, has this passage: "There is a staple here for fustians of divers sorts, especially those called Augsburgh and Milan fustians, which are brought into its markets and fairs from all parts of the country, and sold to the countrymen for clothes, and to the gentry for linings and other uses." The age of mechanical improvement had now opened, and the most distinguished of all the early manufacturers by the aid of machinery was a resident here, Richard Arkwright, an humble barber. The merits of this fortunate and enterprising man have been already discussed in this work.* Having brought his machinery into operation between the years 1768-9, he left his native county in the latter year, and, with the aid of a monied partner, established himself in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, where he carried on his works without being subject to the popular rage directed against improvements, which poor Hargraves, the inventor of the spinning-jenny, had had to encounter two years before.† The disposition to put down machinery for the abridgment of manual labour, by violence, continued strongly to prevail in this parish

Richard Arkwright.

* See History of the Cotton Manufacture, Vol. II. p. 414—451. † Ibid. p. 453—456.

Bolton Parish.

till the year 1779, when it again broke out in open outrage, on which occasion Dorning Rasbotham, esq., a resident magistrate, wrote and disseminated widely a dissuasive from such lawless proceedings, in which the danger and the folly of the rioters' conduct was strongly exhibited. Ten years after the spinning-jenny and the water-frame had found their way into general use, Samuel Crompton, an inhabitant of the parish of Bolton, residing in part of an old mansion, called "Hall in the Wood," produced a machine, which combined the principles of the two other inventions, and was called from that circumstance the Mule. This valuable machine was given to the public in the year 1780, and the inventor was rewarded, first by two private subscriptions to a small amount, and afterwards by a grant from government to the amount of £5,000.* Previous to Mr. Crompton's invention of the mule, the muslin manufacture, which has since formed so important a branch of trade in Bolton, had been attempted, but without much success; but in the year 1812 it was ascertained, that 70,000 persons were employed in spinning by Mr. Crompton's machine, that 150,000 weavers were employed in weaving the yarn produced by that machine, and that four-fifths of the cloth, bleached in the neighbourhood of Bolton, was spun by the mule. Spinning factories, principally on a small scale, were erected in the neighbourhood soon after the introduction of machinery into the manufacture of cotton, and worked by water, of which there is here but a scanty supply.

Samuel Crompton.

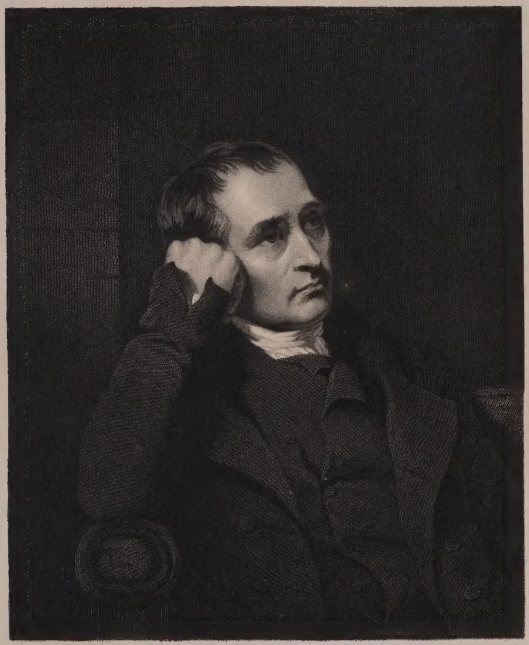
Moving power.

The use of the steam-engine, and its application to the purposes of manufacture, overcame this difficulty, and there are now in the parish of Bolton no fewer than thirty-nine steam-engines employed in the cotton mills, of the aggregate power of 913 horses, in addition to sixteen steam-engines employed in bleaching, of the power of 356 horses, and eight in the foundry business, of the power of 127 horses; with six in the making of paper, of the power of 76 horses, thirty-one in coal mining, with the power of 504 horses, and two in saw-mills and chemical works, of 25 horses' power, making a total of 201 engines, with the power of 2,200 horses, exclusive of numerous water-wheels.

Still further to extend the manufacturing operations on the Irwell, a plan has been formed for equalizing the power of the stream in the river by the accumulation of water on the adjoining eminences,† and reservoirs are now forming in the townships of Turton and Entwistle, that will cover an area of 136 acres, to feed the stream in seasons of drought. Thousands of spindles, each of them yielding more yarn than an individual spinner could have produced seventy years ago, are in motion in the factories, and two of the principal spinners in Bolton have 100,000 spindles each employed. Bleaching is carried on in the neighbourhood to

Reservoirs.

* Vol. II. p. 455. † Ibid. p. 399.



Painted by Allingham. Engraved by Jas Morrison.

SAMUEL CROMPTON.

Saml Crompton

FISHER, SON & Co. LONDON, 1833.

Painted by Wm Linton. Engraved by Thos Higham.

HALL I'TH' WOOD, NEAR BOLTON.

FROM A PAINTING IN THE POSSESSION OF BENJ^N HICK ESQ^R OF BOLTON.

Proof

FISHER, SON & Co LONDON, 1832.

a great extent, and the average quantity of cloth bleached in this parish annually is estimated at six millions of pieces. Since the introduction of the dephlogistic system, the bleaching operation has attained a degree of rapidity that would have startled our ancestors, and might, two centuries ago, have added another page to the history of witchcraft. At present (1833) there are no fewer than twenty-two bleach-grounds, within five miles of the town of Bolton. A large proportion of the cotton fabrics manufactured here, are sold to the Manchester merchants. In the infancy of the manufactories, this was not the case; the inhabitants, aware of the advantages that accrued from selling their goods in their own markets, erected extensive warehouses and sale-rooms in the principal streets, and customers came from the metropolis, and other parts of the country, to replenish their stocks of drapery. At length, the spirit of competition induced some of the manufacturers to meet their London friends at Manchester, and this practice continued to increase till the market was finally transferred to that place, and the ancient warehouses of Bolton were deserted. Several of these buildings were in existence fifty or sixty years ago, and their construction was both singular and ornamental. They generally consisted of three stories; a warehouse or sale-room occupied the first floor; on the second there was a gallery in front, with shops and sale-rooms behind; and the third story consisted of rooms supported by wooden pillars that projected over the galleries, and formed a sort of piazza for passengers. Time has swept them all away, and not a vestige remains to proclaim a fact which is nevertheless well authenticated, that Bolton was at one time a principal market for the sale, as it is still a principal seat of the manufactures of the county of Lancaster. There is now (July, 1833,) three cotton-mills, and an iron-foundry, erecting; and flax-spinning, upon a respectable scale, has recently been introduced into this place.

Bolton Parish.

Public mart.

Bolton, like other parts of Lancashire, has derived considerable advantage from inland navigation; the Bolton canal, already described,* runs from this place to Manchester, and forms an excellent water communication both for the conveyance of merchandise and passengers. A branch of this canal passes to Bury over an aqueduct at Raikes, and these important manufacturing stations are thus connected to their mutual advantage.

Inland navigation.

But canals, the great improvement in the conveyance of merchandise and passengers in the last age, have been to a certain extent superseded by the still more important improvement of the present age. Stimulated by the success, even in anticipation, of the Manchester and Liverpool railway, a company was formed for constructing a railroad from Bolton to Leigh, incorporated March 31, 1825, and

Railway.

* See Vol. II. p. 315.

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another from Leigh to Kenyon, incorporated May 14, 1829, at which a junction is formed with the Manchester and Liverpool railway. The construction of the roads, including the land, cost about £10,000 per mile. On the 13th of June, 1831, the road was opened along the whole line, and by this means Bolton and Liverpool, though at a distance of thirty-three miles, are brought as near for the purpose of public conveyance, as Bolton and Manchester, though less than twelve miles asunder. The carriages start from the station in Great Moss-street, three times every day; and such is the facility of travelling, that 1545 passengers in a month avail themselves of this cheap and rapid medium of intercourse. Still further to increase these facilities, an act has been obtained to construct a railway along the canal banks from Bolton to Manchester, by way of Bury, at an estimated expense of £100,000; and the work is about to be commenced, under the direction of Mr. Jesse Hartley, the civil engineer.

Price of provisions here in 1745.

Mr. Rasbotham, in his MS. notes, has preserved a list of the prices of provisions in Bolton, in the year 1745, and forty-two years afterwards, which may be considered applicable to the other manufacturing towns of the county at those periods; the prices in the agricultural districts being somewhat lower. From this return it appears, that in 1745, between August and Christmas, the average price of beef, veal, and mutton was from 2d. to 2½d. per lb., that of pork 3d., and that a good stubble goose might then be had for 18d. In 1787, when these notes were made, the average price of beef, veal, and mutton, in Bolton market, was 4½d., of pork 4d. to 5d., and a good stubble goose sold for 3s., and butter sold at from 9d. to 11d. per lb. Wheat had in the mean time advanced from 28s. to 49s. per quarter, according to the returns in the Eton books; and manufacturing wages had probably doubled, in 1787, the amount in 1745.

Police establishments.

The townships of Great and Little Bolton have each a separate police, consisting of a boroughreeve, two constables, a deputy-constable, and inferior officers, who are elected annually, at the courts leet, in the month of October. Petty sessions are held in Bolton, on the Monday and Thursday in every week, at which the magistrates in the Bolton division of Salford hundred attend in rotation. The privilege of holding a court baron for the recovery of small debts under 40s., is vested in the lords of the manor of Great Bolton; and sixty-two years ago, a court of this kind was held here, but in the 6th of George III. it was discontinued, owing to the clerk having absconded, and conveyed away part of the records. Great Bolton is governed, cleansed, and lighted by a body of forty commissioners, or trustees, incorporated by police acts, passed in 1792 and 1817; and Little Bolton is governed by thirty trustees, under the authority of a police act passed in 1830. Bolton is amongst the

towns meant to be incorporated by the Bill of Incorporation introduced into parliament in the session of 1833, in which the franchise of the police commissioners will merge, on that act passing into a law. Bolton Parish.

The weekly market, which is held on Monday, is well supplied with provisions. There are two annual fairs, the first on the 31st of July, and the other on the 14th of October, for hardware, toys, &c.; and on the day preceding each, there is a fair for horned cattle. There is also a fortnight fair for lean cattle, which commences on the first Monday after the 5th of January, and is continued every alternate Monday till the 12th of May. Previous to the 22 Edward IV. sir George Stanley claimed a market every week at Bolton on the Friday, and one fair there every year on the eve of St. Margaret,[a] of two days' duration.* Markets and fairs.

a July 19.

The progress of population has been very rapid in Bolton. In the year 1773, the following census of Great and Little Bolton was taken:— Population.

	Houses.	Males.	Females.
On the west side of Bradshaw Gate	147	324	340
On the east side of Bradshaw Gate	123	242	288
On the south side of Deansgate	256	597	746
On the north side of Deansgate	255	591	621
In the Church Gate and Windy Bank	165	411	407
	946	2166	2402
Little Bolton and suburbs	232	491	545
Total			5604

In 1791, a census was taken of the town by the existing authorities, when it appeared, that the number of inhabitants in Great Bolton amounted to 9000, and in Little Bolton to 2000, making 11,000; but these round numbers are not much to be relied upon. In 1801 they had increased, by a more satisfactory enumeration, to 17,416; in 1811, to 24,149; in 1821, to 31,295; in 1831, to 41,195,† making the almost incredible increase within the last sixty years, of eightfold.

The manners of the labouring class of the people in this place are frank and primitive; but there is amongst them a mode of settling their quarrels by single combat that cannot be too strongly condemned. At almost every assize at Lancaster several individuals are tried for murder or manslaughter, arising out of battles, when, to the astonishment of strangers, evidence is given of parties mutually agreeing to fight "*up and down*," which includes the right of kicking, (or *purring*, as it is called Manners.

* Ac clamat quoddā merc. sing. sept. apud Bolton p diem Veneris ac vnam feriam ib. quolet anno in Vigil. S. Margt. p ii dies durat.—*Kuerden, 4to. MS. fo. 55.*

† See vol. II. p. 109.

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in Bolton) on every part of the body, in all possible situations, and of squeezing the throat, or "*throttling,*" to the very verge of death. At races, fairs, and on other public occasions, contests of this nature are witnessed by crowds of persons, who take part on each side, with as much interest as is excited by the regular boxing matches of the south. That death often occurs in such matches will not be thought extraordinary, especially when it is considered that clogs, or heavy wooden-soled shoes,* covered with iron plates, and studded with large nails, are commonly worn in the districts where this barbarous custom prevails. To check these revolting contests, several of the judges, about thirty years ago, revived the almost obsolete punishment of burning in the hand, upon conviction of manslaughter arising from kicking. By an act passed in the third year of the reign of his majesty George IV.[a] that punishment is abolished, but the punishment of transportation for life, or for years, or imprisonment and hard labour, not exceeding three years, is extended to this crime; and it is understood that the highest infliction will be resorted to, if necessary, for the purpose of putting an end to a practice which is a disgrace to a civilized country. The terrors of the law may be usefully employed for this purpose, but moral culture will have its benefit, and the influence of the teachers of youth over the ductile minds of their pupils will be found not the least efficient instrument for effecting a radical reform in what is emphatically called "the Lancashire way of fighting." Another remedy has been suggested, and that is, by the influence of the upper classes to introduce amongst the people the "fair and manly mode of fighting;" but certainly the best remedy is to be found in the habit of abstaining from personal conflicts altogether. Persons best acquainted with the habits and pastimes of the inhabitants say, that the custom of up and down fighting, with purring, is less frequent amongst the 40,000 inhabitants of 1831, than it was amongst the 5000 inhabitants of 1773; and they augur, that from the combined operation of the terrors of the law, the dissemination of religious instruction, and that spirit of civilization which is slowly but perceptibly spreading through the parish, it will shortly only be known as a matter of history. There is a kind of bread used here, and in some of the other manufacturing parts of Lancashire, called *Jannock,* made of oat-meal, in the form of a loaf; but modern refinement has almost banished this food, introduced by the refugee Flemings, and wheaten bread and oat-cakes are taking its place.

[a] Cap. 38.

Sunday school establishments.

In a town where the children are employed at an early age in the manufactories, and where the opportunity of learning to read and write can scarcely be enjoyed at

* Wooden shoes were introduced into Lancashire by the emigrant Flemish weavers; but their *sabbots,* as they were called, were made entirely of wood, lined with a little lamb's-skin, to protect the top of the foot, while the *clogs* of the present day have strong leather tops, and thick wooden soles.

all during six days of the week, Sunday schools are of the greatest utility; and the religious communities of Bolton have displayed for a number of years a very laudable zeal in the instruction of youth by means of these institutions. At the present moment, not fewer than 10,000 children are instructed in the Sunday schools of Great and Little Bolton, and about 230 children are receiving instruction daily, at the four charity schools, out of a sum of £1200 a year, raised by voluntary subscriptions for that purpose. Bolton Parish.

The spirit of public improvement, though only slowly progressive during the preceding century, has received an extraordinary impulse during the last dozen years. Three new squares have been formed in different parts; namely, the New Square, between Oxford-street and Newport-street, the area of which is used as a market-place, completed in 1826; Nelson-square, near the centre of Bradshaw Gate, formed in 1823; and Bradford-square, laid out in 1825, at the entrance to the town from the Manchester road, but not yet completed: in addition to which there is a considerable number of villas and other houses used as the residences of the opulent manufacturers and others, principally at the southern entrance to the town. The public buildings are the Dispensary, in Nelson-square, opened in 1825; the Exchange, in the New-square, opened in 1829; and the Town Hall, in St. George's-street, Little Bolton. There are also assembly-rooms, a theatre and concert-room, and two cloth halls. A new town-hall is projected in Great Bolton, for the purpose of holding the courts, and for accommodating the magistrates and the police commissioners. Great and Little Bolton, and the township of Sharples, are now well supplied with excellent water, under the provisions of an act passed the 17th of June, 1824, from a reservoir at Belmont, covering fifteen acres, at an elevation sufficiently commanding to convey this indispensable fluid to the upper rooms of all the houses in the town; and the streets are lighted with gas from the public works established in 1818. Notwithstanding all these improvements, much remains to be done here, as at Bury; and the observation made by the commissioners for fixing the boundaries of the borough, is tolerably correct, though somewhat too unqualified, namely, "that the town does not carry with it the appearance of opulence or comfort, that there are a great many narrow lanes, that there is a great deficiency of pavement, and that the drainage is indifferent." The foot paths of Little Bolton are at present [1833] undergoing a thorough flagging, and preparations are making for lighting the town generally with gas. Hitherto the lighting has been partial only. Public improvements.

The extent of the population and trade of this town and neighbourhood seemed to demand a local medium of public intelligence and communication; and on the 5th of July, 1823, a newspaper was established here by Mr. J. Yates, under the title of the "Bolton Express." The requirements of trade, or of party, or probably their First Bolton newspaper.

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combined influence, produced another newspaper in the "BOLTON CHRONICLE," the first number of which was issued on Saturday, the 9th of October, 1824, which still continues to be published, though the "EXPRESS" was discontinued in 1827.

Bolton Moor.

In the year 1792, at the dawn of what may be called the age of improvement in Bolton, an act was obtained for inclosing Bolton Moor and improving the town. This waste consisted of two hundred and fifty acres; and after the claims of the five manorial lords had been satisfied, the remainder of the land was sold off in lots, and the proceeds appropriated to the purpose of public improvements.

Constituted a representative borough.

The parliamentary reform act, as finally passed by the legislature, confers upon this town the privilege of returning two members to parliament. The reform bill, as originally introduced to the House of Commons by lord John Russell, in March, 1831, only provided for the return of one member, but that number was increased on the petition of the clergy, magistrates, and inhabitants of the towns of Great and Little Bolton, representing "that the population of those towns is about 43,686, and the number of houses 7,791; but both towns have of late greatly increased, and are still rapidly increasing, both in population and wealth, being the centre of the cotton trade, and possessing practical facilities for the promotion and extension of that manufacture, and praying that the two towns may return *two* members." From the summary of the information collected by the commissioners, it appears, that, in 1831, the number of houses assessed to the poor's-rate in Great Bolton was 5,002, and in Little Bolton 2,418; and that in the former there were 1,234 houses, worth £10 a year and upwards, and 338 in Little Bolton of similar value. From these returns it was enacted, that this borough should be invested with the franchise of returning two members, and that the boroughreeves of Great and Little Bolton should be the returning officers. And by the act for settling and describing the divisions of counties and the limits of cities and boroughs, it was enacted, "that the several townships of Great Bolton, Little Bolton, and the adjoining township of Haugh, except that detached part of the township of Little Bolton which is situated to the north of the town of Bolton, should form the boundaries of the borough." The first election of members for the borough of Bolton, so constituted, took place on the 12th and 13th of December, 1832, on which occasion the following members were returned:—

2 Will. IV. cap. 45.

2 and 3 Will. IV. cap. 64.

LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT TORRENS, of London, and
WILLIAM BOLLING, of Darcy Lever, New Hall, esq.

Proposed incorporation.

The number of voters polled at this election amounted to 1714. A bill introduced into parliament by the lord chancellor Brougham, for granting a charter of incorporation to this and other recently enfranchised boroughs, assigns the same limit to the jurisdiction of the corporation, as the boundary act prescribed to the limits of the borough. On the passing of the proposed act, the government will devolve upon

a mayor and aldermen, and common council, aided by a recorder. The mayor to be chosen by the aldermen, the aldermen by the common council, and the common council by the resident burgesses, entitled to vote in the election of members of parliament for the borough. Bolton Parish.

The armorial bearings of Bolton are—gules, two bends, or: crest, on a wreath, an elephant and castle.*

The history of this township is interwoven in the general history of Bolton. Little Bolton stands immediately to the north of Great Bolton, on the opposite bank of the small river Croal, which, to a common observer, scarcely forms a line of separation, so nearly are the two towns connected. A portion of the township is separated from the rest by the intervention of the township of Sharples, and in an isolated part, on a woody bank above the Tonge, stands the old brick-and-plaster mansion, called Little Bolton Hall, which is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient manor house. Township of Little Bolton.

The extensive Barony of Manchester comprehended Little Lever, and probably Darcy Lever, the adjoining township, from two to three miles S.E. of Bolton. Albert Gredle, styled *Juvenis*, gave to Alexander Fitz Umoch two bovates of land in Parva Lofre for half a mark and twelve-pence, or one of the smaller breed of hawks, called a *nisus;* and in the reign of king John his heirs held that land.† Little Lever.

The township of Little Lever has contributed largely to the worthies of Lancashire.

THOMAS LEVER, B.D., Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to king Edward VI., was the second son of John Lever, of Little Lever, near Bolton, Esq., and born about the year 1520. Parentage.

After having received the early part of his education at home, he was entered a student of St. John's College, where he took his degrees in Arts, was admitted Bachelor of Divinity, and chosen Fellow of his College. Education.

He was ordained both Deacon and Priest by Ridley, Bishop of London, in 1550, and became a most eloquent and popular preacher, and was elected Master of St. John's College on the 10th of December, 1551. His ordination, and popularity.

On the accession of Queen Mary in 1553, he resigned his preferment, left England, and fled to Frankfort, where he resided with the other exiles for religion, until he was appointed chief pastor of the Protestant congregations at Aron and Zurich, in Switzerland. Resignation, and exile.

After the Queen's death he returned home, and was collated by Dr. Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, to a Prebend in Durham Cathedral, and afterwards, on the 28th of January, 1562, to the Mastership of Sherburne Hospital, a piece of preferment of both honour and Return, and preferment.

* See initial letter at the commencement of the history of this parish.

† Idem Abtus dedit Alexõ fil' Umoch ij bovat' terre in Pva Lofre p dimid mr' & xij den' vel j nisum hered' tenēt ram illam.—Testa de Nevill'. Fol. 404.

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profit, founded by Hugh Percy, "the joly Busshoppe of Duresme," and Earl of Northumberland, in 1180.

Strype also mentions his appointment to the Archdeaconry of Coventry, but is by no means clear in his account of the matter.

His death.

He fell sick on his journey northwards from London, and dying at Ware, in July, 1577, his body was brought to Sherburne, and interred within the altar rails in the chapel there. Over his remains is this inscription, "Thomas Lever, Preacher to King Edward the Sixte. He died in July, 1577."

Under the Mastership of Mr. Lever, St. John's College flourished greatly, and in it the Reformation advanced so rapidly, that on the re-establishment of the popish religion, after the death of Edward VI., he, and twenty-four of the fellows, resigned their preferments.

During his residence in Germany and Switzerland, he had deeply imbibed the opinions of Calvin, and was so great a favourer of those tenets as to be considered one of the chiefs of the party opposed to the English Church establishment.

The indiscreet conduct of several of them soon made the whole obnoxious to government; and uniformity being strictly pressed, Lever, among others, was convened before the Archbishop of York, and deprived of his ecclesiastical preferments. Many of the cooler churchmen, however, thought him hardly dealt with, as he was a moderate man, and not forward in opposition to the received opinions.

Zeal for reformation.

On his collation to Sherburne, he found there "great disorders and little obedience, its members favourers of the old superstition, and too negligent of the worship of God according to the prescription of the reformed religion; and that the former Masters of the Hospital had made unreasonable leases and grants, by reason whereof the House was like to go utterly to decay."

Not being armed with powers to amend the existing evils, he applied for redress to the Bishop of Durham, who, either from fear that the party attached to the ancient religion was too strong in the northern parts, or from some dislike to Lever himself, "did but coldly proceed in the correcting or bettering of these things."

He next addressed his complaint to Grindall, Archbishop of York, who recommended the matter to the notice of the Lord Treasurer. Nothing effectual being done, Mr. Lever, whose active and indefatigable spirit does not seem to have been easily daunted or repressed, now memorialized the President and Council of the North; and got the Archbishop again earnestly to write to the Treasurer, telling him, that a restraining statute was the only means of saving the Hospital from ruin.

The successive exertions of Lever, added to the glaring necessity of the case, probably produced the "Act for the Incorporation of the Hospital of Christ in the town of Sherburne, in the Bishopric of Durham," of the 27th of Elizabeth, to the regulations of which the House is still subject, and by which it is governed at this day.

Mr. Baker, in his MS. Collections, gives him a very high character. "In the days of Elizabeth," says he, "when others were striving for preferment, no man was more vehement, or more galling in his sermons against the waste of church revenues, and other prevailing corruptions of the Court; and his conduct on these occasions induced Bishop Ridley to rank him even with Latimer and Knox."

He was a man of much natural probity, and blunt native honesty, without guile and artifice; who never made suit to any patron, or for any preferment. No one can read his sermons without imagining he has something before him of Latimer or Luther; and though they are bold and daring, and full of rebuke, yet it was his preaching that got him his advancement. His rebuking of the courtiers made them afraid of him, and procured him reverence from the king. He was one of the best masters of his college, as well as one of the best men the college ever bred. Bolton Parish. His character.

Mr. Lever has written the following works:—

Three Sermons printed in the year 1573. The first preached in the Shrowds, upon Rom. xiii. verse 1 to vii. The second before King Edward, upon John vi. verse 5 to 14. The third, at Paul's Cross, upon 1 Cor. iv. verse 1.; and in 1575 he composed and published a book entitled, "The right way from Danger of Sin and Vengeance in this wicked World, unto Godly Wealth and Salvation in Christ." His works.

Little Lever Hall, a wood-and-plaster building, destroyed about sixty years ago, was the seat of the Levers in 1567; and Robert Andrews, of Rivington, esq. possesses at present by marriage the estate of the local family in this township. Lever House, or Lomax Fold, is the seat of Peter Lomax, esq. The family of Heywood was long resident in this township; and Oliver Heywood, the celebrated Nonconformist divine, born here in March, 1629, was of that family.

OLIVER HEYWOOD, B.A. curate of Coley Chapel, in the parish of Halifax, a Nonconformist divine and author, was the second son of Mr. Richard Heywood, of Little Lever.

He was by his parents designed for the ministry from his birth, and was also himself inclined that way; and having been well educated under the best teachers, was admitted in 1647 a pensioner of Trinity College, Cambridge, and placed, by the advice of Dr. Hill, the master, under the tuition of Mr. Akhurst, then reckoned eminent for his learning and piety. Destined for the ministry.

He pursued his studies industriously, and took his degree of Bachelor of Arts; but, his father not being in circumstances to support the charges of his residence at the University any longer, he was called home. Studied at Cambridge.

He lived in retirement a short time, but, at length, by the solicitation and advice of the neighbouring ministers, became a preacher; and having done duty occasionally about the country, was invited to Coley Chapel, in the parish of Halifax, soon after which he passed the usual examinations in divinity, and other exercises, and was ordained at Bury church by the second classis of Lancashire, on the 4th of August, 1652. His disputation was "An Pædobaptismus sit licitus?" and his sermon on the 10th chapter of the epistle to the Romans and the 15th verse. Becomes minister of Coley chapel.

Mr. Oliver Heywood was not without his difficulties. He had several disputes with his congregation: some were displeased with him because he would not admit all comers promiscuously to the sacrament; others, because he would not thank God for certain His troubles.

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advantages over the Scots. Once he was carried by some of Colonel Lilburne's soldiers before Cornet Denham, who told him he was one of the Cheshire rebels; but on the mediation of some of his friends, he was dismissed. In 1659, he was in various ways molested, but kept his station, though often urged to remove.

His income.

His annual income from Coley did not exceed £36; but he held a lecture every Thursday, for several years, at the house of one Hopkins, at the Stubbing, in Sowerby, for which he received a consideration. He had also a small paternal estate in Lancashire, exclusive of what he might get from Mr. Angier, whose daughter he married in 1655. He had a presentation to the vicarage of Preston, in Lancashire, from Sir Richard Hoghton, worth at that time a hundred pounds per annum, but, on some account, declined the acceptance.

Persecutions of the restoration of the Stuarts.

After the restoration of Charles II. he was prosecuted in the Consistory Court at York, for not reading the Common Prayer, a whole year before the Act of Uniformity was published at Halifax, on the 29th June, 1662.

On this he forbore to preach at Coley, but took no steps towards getting rid of his suspension, because he well knew that the Act of Uniformity would silence him in August following, and to which he did not choose to conform. Before it took place, however, he ventured to take leave of his flock by two or three days' preaching.

On the 2d of November an excommunication was published against him; on which he went to York; but found, from the Chancellor, that nothing could be done for him, unless he would take the oath "de parendo juri, et stando mandatis Ecclesiæ," which his conscience would not permit him to do.

In 1664, came out the writ "de excommunicato capiendo," but he was not taken, though he preached in his own house, and even officiated in public churches, where there was a vacancy, with the leave of the churchwardens.

Driven from his family.

On the passing of the five mile act, on the 31st of October, 1665, he left his family, and went into Lancashire and Cheshire, returning home but seldom. After the edge of that act was a little worn off, he took more liberty, and preached often publicly in the chapels of Idle, Bramhope, Morley, Pudsey, Bramley, Farnley, and Hunslet, all in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the three last mentioned places in the borough of Leeds.

Committed to gaol, but soon liberated.

In 1669, preaching occasionally in a private house in Leeds, he was carried before the mayor, who sent him to prison, but released him next day, at the intercession of some friends. In July, the same year, he preached at Coley chapel, in the absence of Mr. Hoole, the minister, at the desire of several of the people, for which a warrant was issued to distrain on ten pounds worth of his goods; but, Dr. Calamy says, nobody would buy them.

Restored to the ministry.

In 1672, Charles, who secretly favoured popery, granted indulgences to the Nonconformists; and, at last, he was restored, by the king's declaration, on the 15th of March, to ministerial employment in his own house, by licence, as appears from a private register kept by himself. After this, he preached at Alverthorpe, Lassel Hall, Sowerby, Warley, and other places, on the week days.

Fresh troubles.

On the calling in of these licences in March, 1675, he met with fresh troubles; for, on 15th of August, 1680, he was again cited before the Consistory Court at York, with his

wife and others, for not attending the sacrament, at the parish church of Halifax; and for contempt in not appearing, they were all excommunicated, the sentences being read on the 24th of October; but keeping private, the storm blew over. Bolton Parish.

After this he was indicted at the Wakefield sessions, for a riotous assembly in his own house, and fined fifty pounds; for non-payment of which, and for not finding sureties for his good behaviour in forbearing to preach, he was committed to York castle, where he had both an expensive and troublesome confinement, and from which he was not freed without great difficulty. During this confinement, Charles II. died, and was succeeded by his brother James, an acknowledged Catholic. At first he pursued the measures Charles had adopted against the Nonconformists, but afterwards changed his plans, and very unexpectedly issued a declaration for liberty of conscience, on the 4th of April, 1687. Indicted at the sessions.

In 1688, he built a chapel at Northowram, in the parish of Halifax, and preached his first sermon on Sunday July 8th, that year. Built Northowram chapel.

On the accession of William III. the religious rights of the dissenters were confirmed by law; and Mr. Heywood, though now nearly sixty years of age, having a more favourable opportunity for public service than in any period of his life, laboured incessantly, until prevented by indisposition from continuing his duties.

In 1691 he was confined to his house by sickness eight weeks, and it was generally thought that he would not recover. "I was not afraid of death," said he, "nay, I longed for it; and when many judged me a gone man, I was afraid it was too good news to be true; and was loath to be sent back from the port and harbour, into the tumultuous sea of a wicked world, with a wicked heart." Rejoices in the prospect of death.

After the death of Mr. Newcome, of Manchester, he was invited to accept the charge of his congregation, but declined changing his residence. Invited to Manchester.

Soon after this, he became so infirm that he travelled abroad but seldom, preached only in his own chapel, and spent much time in his study. Twelve months before his death, he writes, "This winter I have been greatly afflicted with shortness of breath; have had much ado to walk to my chapel, or go up stairs to my chamber, or go to a neighbour's house, or lie down in my bed, but with sore panting and blowing. They persuaded me to ride to my chapel, which I did, March 20th, 1701, but very much tired with getting on and off horseback. When I was in the pulpit, I could pray and preach audibly for a long time together." Overtaken by the infirmities of age.

He continued his duties till the Sunday but one before he died, and expired on the 4th day of May, 1702, in the 73rd year of his age. His death.

Mr. Heywood appears to have been a very determined and laborious minister; not easily prevented from following the bent of his inclination; not intimidated from doing his duty by the numerous Acts passed to restrain the Nonconformists within what were thought the necessary prescribed bounds. In a journal, in the possession of Mrs. Stansfield, of Sowerby, he says, "I have now been above fifty years labouring in the Lord's vineyard; studying, praying and preaching, at home and abroad; travelling where Providence hath called, and have arrived well towards two years beyond the age of man; now, at last, I am incapacitated for travel, not only with age, but a very sore shortness of breathing, called the asthma, so that I am confined much to mine own house; only I can His character.

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study, preach in my chapel, and exercise myself in writing books and sermons for those that desire them."

His diary.

His diary fell into the hands of Thoresby, the historian of Leeds, whereby it appears, that in one year he preached one hundred and five times, besides Sundays; kept fifty days of fasting and prayer, nine of thanksgiving, and travelled fourteen hundred miles in his Master's service." In other parts are the following entries: "This year, 1677, I preached, besides Lord's days, sixty times, kept forty fasts, eight days of thanksgiving, and travelled eleven hundred and ninety-eight miles.—This year, 1678, I preached sixty-four times on week days, have kept fifty fast days, four days of thanksgiving, and travelled one thousand and thirty-four miles.—This year, 1679, I preached seventy-seven times on week days, kept fifty-two fast days, seven days of thanksgiving, and travelled thirteen hundred and eighty-six miles."—Under June 2d, 1678, is this remarkable passage, "Lord's day, preached too long, being under a mistake a whole hour; *I was employed six hours; not weary.*"—In the same diary are also these entries. "Jan. 18, 1677, Began to write my Brother's life.—Jan. 22. Writ my Father Angier's life.—Jan. 23. Writ part of a Letter in answer to J. Frith, turned papist at London.—Feb. 14. Writ my Brother's Life. 18th. Writ Dissertations concerning my dear Brother's Life. 19th. Writ on the former subject.—May 14, 1678. Writ my Brother's Narration.—Oct. 23. Writ part of an Epistle before my Brother's book.—Jan. 22. Writ the Epistle dedicatory to my Brother's book.—March 27, 1679. Writ my Father Angier's Life.—Aug. 25 and 26. Writ Father Angier's Life."

Of this Life of Mr. Angier there was a copy in Thoresby's possession, with notes, by Mr. Newcombe, of Manchester.

His labours were not confined to the pulpit; he was very diligent in visiting the sick, conversing with persons in trouble of mind, and catechising children. He wrote a considerable number of small treatises, which were never printed, and published the following works:—

His works.

"Heart Treasure," 1667. "Closet Prayer," 1671. "The sure Mercies of David, a Sermon on Isaiah lv. 3." Lond. 1672, 8vo. "Life in God's Favour;" the substance of sundry Sermons, on Psalm xxx. 5., Lond. 1679, 8vo. "Israel's Lamentation," 1681. "Mr. Angier's Life," 1685. "Baptismal Bonds," 1687. "Meetness for Heaven," 1690. "The Family Altar, erected to the honour of the Eternal God; or, an Essay to promote the Worship of God in private Houses," Lond. 1693, 8vo. "Best Entail," 1693. "A New Creature," 1693. "Job's Appeal: a Funeral Sermon on the Death of Mr. John Denton," 1695. "Heavenly Converse," 1697. "The Genuine Assembly," 1699. "The Two Worlds, the Present and Future; a Funeral Sermon on Cor. I. 15, 19," 1701, 8vo. "A Treatise on Christ's Intercession," 1701.

He also printed and prefaced several other works, and communicated to Dr. Calamy Memoirs of those who suffered for Nonconformity in the Counties of Lancaster and York.

Heywood, of Little Lever, &c.

John Heywood, of Bolton, Lanc. temp. Edw. VI. = .. daughter of .. Seddon, of Prestolee.

Oliver, of Little Lever, parish of Bolton, died 1628, aged 72. = Alice Hulton, of Breightmet, sister to Adam Hulton, of that place.

1st wife. Richard, of Little Lever, son and heir, died 1 Mar. 1677, aged 81, buried at Bolton. = Alice, only daughter of Critchlow, of Longworth, par. of Bolton, born 1593, married 1615, died at Norwthowram, April 22, 1657.

2d wife. = Margaret Brereton, died 8 Decr. 1697, buried at Bolton, s. p.

John, died Sept. 1664, at Barbadoes, (his male issue extinct.)

Rev. Oliver Heywood, (1) M.A. of Trin. Coll. Cambridge, ejected from Coleley 1662, died May, 1702, aged 72; left issue.

Rev. Nathl. Heywood, (2) M.A. of Trin. Col. Cambridge, vicar of Ormskirk, ejec. 1662, died, and was buried at Ormskirk 1677, aged 44. = Elizabeth Parr, of the Wood in Eccleston, of the family of Parr, bishop of Man.

Josiah went with his brother to Barbadoes, and died there April, 1664, s. p.

Four daughters; all married.

1st wife. Nathaniel, born at Little Lever, 6th Jan, 1659, died, and was buried at Ormskirk, 26 October, 1704. = Isabel Lynford, of Brinscawes, near Blackburn, died 9 January, 1687-8.

2d wife. = Rebecca Angier, of Warrington, died 1695.

Benjamin, born at Ormskirk, settled as a merchant at Drogheda, died 1725, aged 36. = Anne, daughter of General Arthur Graham, of the county of Armagh.

1st wife. Arthur, of Liverpool, banker, born 1719, died 11 Feb. 1795, buried at St. Nicholas church, Liverpool. = Sarah, dau. of Saml. Ogden, of Mossley Hill, esq. by Sarah Pemberton, his wife.

Sarah, (3) mar. Jas. Mason, of Shrewsbury, Esq.

2d wife. = Hannah, 2d wife, daughter of Richard Milnes, of Wakefield, Esq., died Sept. 1806.

Elizabeth, (4) married Charles Caldwell, of Dublin, Esq.

Mary, (5) married Wm. Stewart, co. of Tyrone, Esq.

Isabel, married Richard Fisher, of Slane, co. Louth, Esq.

Anne, (6) married Aisgoin, Esq. of Dublin.

Benjamin, 2d son, of Liverpool, ob. 1795. (Banker at Manchester circ. 1787.) = Phœbe, daughter of Saml. Ogden, of Mossley Hill, Esq.

Nathaniel, (7) 3d son, Lt.-Col. in the Coldstream Guards, and Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Duke of Gloucester, married 1st, Maria, daughter of General Bowles, and 2ndly, a sister of Admiral Sir Richard Hughes, and widow of Admiral Thos. Collingwoodd; left issue.

Richard, banker in Liverpool, died 3d May, 1800, aged 49, s. p. = Mary, d. of Willm. Earle, of Liverpool, Esq.

Benjamin, of Stanley Hall, Wakefield, Esq. d. 1822, aged 70.

Elizabeth, d. and coh. of James Hobson, Esq. York. = Arthur, of Liverpool, Esq. born about 1753; unmarried 1832.

John Pemberton, of Wakefield, Esq. barrister-at-law.

Margaret, d. of P. Drinkwater, Esq. of Irwell House, Prestwich. = 1. Anna Maria, 2. Bridget, both died unmarried.

Samuel, eldest son, serg.-at-law, and a Welch Judge, born 1753, died 1828. = Susan, dau. of John Cornwall, of London, Esq.

Benj. Arthur, of Manchester, banker, born 1755, died unma. 1828.

Elizabeth, married Sir Josh. Birch, Bart. of the Hasles, Lanc. sometime M.P. for Nottingham, died.

Sarah, (8.) married Rd. Bright, of Bristol, Esq. died

Nathaniel, of Manchester, banker, died April 2, 1815, aged 56. = Anne, dau. of T. Percival, M.D., F.R.S. of Manchester.

1. Anne 2. Phœbe, unmarried.

Arthur, Captain 3d Drag. Guards. = Mary, dau. of Col. Durour of the Coldstrm. Gds. by his wife, sister of Sir E. Winn, Bt.

Elizabeth, marr. Hugh Jones, of Liverpool, Esq.

Mary, mar. Dan. Gaskel, of Lupset, Esq.

Hannah, ma. Rev. Edward Brooksbank, Vicar of Tickhill.

Phœbe.

Ann, mar. Lt.-Col. Eliot of the Royal Artillery—(have issue.)

Several daughters, died unmarried.

Benjamin, bo. Dec. 12, 1793, banker in Manchester, & M.P. for the co. of Lanc. = Sophia, dau. of T. Robinson, of Manchester, Esq.

(have issue.)

Nathaniel, unmar. 1832.

Thomas, of Manchester, bo. Sept. 3, 1797. = Mary Elizabeth, da. of John Barton, of Manchester, Esq.

(have issue.)

Richard, of Manchester. = Jane, da. of W. Magee, D.D. Archbp. of Dublin.

(have issue.)

James, bo. 1810, unmarr. 1832.

Elizabeth, married her cousin, B. H. Bright, Esq. and died at Bath, 1818, s. p.

Margaret.

Peter, born Oct. 18, 1799, Barrister-at-law. = Sarah, dau. of — Longeville, Esq. co. Salop.

Richard, banker, of Liverpool.

John.

Oliver-Arthur.

Anna Maria, wife of Rev. Henry Gylby Lonsdale, of Litchfield.

Bolton Parish.

The populous chapelry and village of Little Lever, situated at the confluence of the Croal, the Tonge, and the Bradshaw, with the Irwell, produces coal in abundance, and the Bolton canal, branching off to Manchester in one direction, and to Bury in another, affords unusual facilities to manufacturing and mining enterprise. The episcopal chapel of St. Matthew's, a brick edifice, was built in 1790, and the Wesleyan Methodist chapel in 1820.

Darcy Lever.

Darcy Lever possesses similar local advantages, and is hence a thriving district. The ancient hall, bearing the name of the township, presents four wood and plaster gables, inscribed $\overset{L}{R}E$ 1641, the initials of the names of Robert and Elizabeth Lever, is one of the original seats of this widely extended family, of whom was Robert Lever, the founder of the Grammar School of Bolton. The estate passed from the local family to the Rev. M. Williams. Darcy Lever New Hall, built by the Bradshaws, in the last century, is a handsome brick mansion, encircled by extensive pleasure grounds, and is now occupied by William Bolling, esq. M. P. one of the members for the borough of Bolton. The aqueduct over the Tonge and the Bradshaw, conveying the Bolton canal to Manchester, is in this township.

Tonge with Haulgh.

In the reign of king John, Gilbert de Tonge held one bovate of land of the king, in Tonge, for four shillings;* and that this place was in the parish of Bolton seems to be proved by a record in Birche's M.S. Feodarium, in which, after mentioning Blackrode, it is said that John, son of Elias Tonge, holds one bovate of land there by the service of four shillings per annum for sake-fee.† The family of Tonge probably gave name to the hamlet of Tong in Prestwich, which, in 43 Elizabeth, was possessed by Christopher Tonge.‡ This township is united with Haulgh, under the designation of Tonge-cum-Haulgh; these places extend in two angles, between the rivers Croal, Tonge, and Bradshaw, and come to the confines of Great and Little Bolton, the latter being now incorporated with the borough. The principal landed proprietor here is the earl of Bradford. Haulgh Hall is a plain erection. In the year 1821, a barrow was opened here within a hundred yards of the canal, and was found to contain two Kist-vaens,§ an urn of red earth, a number of mouldered and mouldering bones, with a bronze spear head and armour, which were very appropriately presented to lady Bradford. Vestiges of a barrow also exist in Breightmet,

* Gilbtus de Tonge tenet vnā bovat' de đno Rege in Tonge p iiij sol'.—Testa de Nevill', fol. 405.

† Johannis filius Elie Tonge ten' unam bovat' t' ibidem p servit' iiij^{s} p annū p sake fee.

‡ Duchy Records, vol. XVIII. num. 14.

§ The *Cromlech* is formed by large stones set on end upon other stones, while the *Kist-vaen* is closed at the top and sides, giving to the monument the appearance of a chest; in pure Lancashire, *Kist*, from the Anglo-Saxon.

and a mass of human bones was dug up in Tonge in 1750, probably relics of the civil wars, when prince Rupert and the earl of Derby carried Bolton by storm. At the northern extremity of Tonge stands "Hall i'th' Wood," once the seat of the Norrises, but now the property of L. G. P. N. Starkie, esq. a principal proprietor in this township. This house, even in its decay, has been rendered somewhat famous in modern times, as the residence of Samuel Crompton, the inventor of that potent cotton spinning machine, called the MULE. The house is of stone, with mullion windows, and a stately porch inscribed $\overset{1648}{\text{A N A}}$, and the interior is adorned with finely polished and carved oak stairs. In a window of the farm-house, or grange, at Lower Wood, in this township, the arms of Norris are emblazoned. Tong-fold wake, a rustic festival of some note, commencing on the 29th of May, and continuing two or three days, is held here. There are in Tonge-cum-Haulgh no fewer than eight bleach-works, three collieries, and a large paper-making establishment. Bolton Parish.

The manor of BREIGHTMET [Bright Meadow], part of the ample possessions of Henry, duke of Lancaster, in 35 Edward III., seems to have been comprehended within the manor of Manchester; for by an inquisition taken in 47 Edward III., sir Robert Holland, knight, was found seized of the moiety of the manor of Brightmede, the sixth part of the manor of Harwode and the whole manor of Dalton, all of the barony of Manchester.* In 1 Richard III. this manor was one of the forfeited estates of "our Rebell," sir Thomas St. Leger,† and by that monarch conferred upon lord Stanley,‡ whose good fortune it was to augment the family inheritance by forfeited estates, both in the northern and in the southern parts of the county of Lancaster, and from the unfortunate adherents of both the houses of Lancaster and York. The ill-fated sir Thomas St. Leger, though he had married the duchess of Exeter, sister of king Richard, not only lost his estates by attainder, but his life by the hands of the public executioner. Breightmet.

In Birche's MS. Feodarium, under the head *Salforth*-shire, Nicholas Devins (more correctly written D'Ewyas) is said to hold the moiety of the hamlet of Brightmede, which is a moiety of the town of Bolton, by his homage, and the service of four shillings per annum for ward of Lancaster castle, at the term of St. Michael in Winter, and fifteen pence for sake-fee at the four terms, and for the sixteenth part of one knight's fee; and Robert de Holland part of the moiety of the same hamlet, by his homage and service of four shillings per annum for ward of Lancaster castle, at the term of St. Martin, and twenty pence for sake-fee at the four terms aforesaid.§

* Escaet. de an. 47 Edw. III. num. 22.

† Actus Convictionis et Attinctionis. Rot. Parl. Vol. VI. p. 244 et seq.

‡ See Vol. I. p. 428.

§ Nicholas Devins ten' mediet' hamlet de Brightmede q̃d est mediet' ville de Bolton p̃ homag' &

Bolton Parish.

In a subsequent entry, the heirs of sir Robert de Holland and Nicholas Devias, are said to hold of the duke of Lancaster the eighth part of a knight's fee in Brightmede, a hamlet in the township of Bolton, which their ancestors held of the earl of Ferrers and the king.* In the Rolls of Parliament of 2 Edward III. is a petition from sir Robert de Holland, for a certification from the exchequer that his lands and tenements were, by default of the sheriff, still in the king's hands, into which they had been seized in the preceding reign among the estates of the adherents of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, but ordered to be restored by act of parliament. In answer to this petition, a schedule was ordered to be prepared, in which were enumerated many estates in Lancashire and other counties, and "quedam tentã in Broughtmete." So that though his other manors had been seized, that of Breightmet appears to have escaped the general wreck.† Sir Gilbert Southworth, who was living in 37 Edward III., married the daughter and heiress of Nicholas D'Ewyas, and thus became possessed of the manor of Samlesbury, and this portion of Breightmet, which was found to be the property of his descendant, sir Christopher Sotheworth, in 18 Henry VII.‡

The earl of Derby, and Thomas Parker, esq., of Astley, are the chief proprietors here: the ancestors of the latter long possessed Breightmet Hall, a substantial stone building. Oaken Bottom, in this township, was formerly the residence of the Cromptons, a family of substantial yeomen. Crompton Ford, an elegant mansion, is now one of the seats of J. Bolling, esq.

About fifty years ago, twelve Roman urns of earthenware were found in this township a little below the surface, containing the ashes of the dead, but on being exposed to the air they mouldered into dust.§ These vessels were of cylindrical form, and within the top of each was a small bone, and one bone only! about two inches in length. The venerable Camden evidently had the impression, that the *Coccium* of Antoninus was near this place, and the name Cock-key Moor, or Cockey Moor, immediately adjoining, affords some countenance to this supposition. The

servic' iiij^{s} p ann' p ward Castri Lancastriæ t' Sči Martini in hieme & xv p sake fee p ann' ad iiij^{or} ter' p̂d' & pro xvj pt' unius feodi militis. Robertus de Holland alſam ptem mediet' ej$^{\odot}$dem hamlett' p homag' et servic' iiij^{s} p annū p ward Castri Lanc' t' Sči Martini & xx^{d} p sak fee ad iiij terminos p̂d' unius feodi militis.

* Heredes Roberti de Halland chr & Nichis Devias ten' de dicto duce viij pt' unius feodi militis in Brightmede de Hamell ville de Bolton q̃ antecessores eorum tenuerunt de Com' Ferrers & de dno Rege.

† Rot. Parl. Vol. II. n. 56, p. 29.

‡ Duchy Records, Vol. III. num. 100.

§ Gen. Mag. Vol. LXXVII. p. 1097.

Roman road from Overborough to Almondbury, after passing through Ribchester, advances to Manchester by way of Edgworth, Bradshaw, and Cockey Moor, and appears at this day near the eastern boundary of Breightmet, as a broad paved way of irregular surface. Bolton Parish.

The township of HARWOOD, or Hare-wood, to the north of Breightmet, formed the subject of an ancient suit at law, wherein Thurstan de Holland, knt., was plaintiff, and Roger le Broune of Ines, and Margaret his wife, William Hert of Orell, and John del Heth of Kenyan, were deforceors, and the property in question was a messuage and lands in "Harewode" near "Bolton othe Mores,"* thus shewing at once the ancient orthography, and indicating the etymology of Bolton. Sir Edmund Trafford, knt., was a proprietor here in 2 Edward VI., and John Bradshaw held one acre and a half of land in this place of sir Edward in soccage, by rendering one iron arrow, of the value of three shillings and fourpence, to be paid yearly.† During the civil wars this is said to have been a military station, and coins of Elizabeth have been dug up in the township. Lomax Fold has long been the inheritance of the Lomax family, and is now the seat of R. Lomax, esq., but the principal part of the farms in the township belongs to Brazen-nose college, Oxford, being part of the bequest of William Hulme, esq., for exhibitions to certain public schools in Lancashire.‡ The affix of *Fold* or Gate to the names of the principal houses, meaning the enclosure of the homestead, prevails much in this district. Harwood.

SHARPLES, another member of the ancient barony of Manchester,§ was possessed by Roger de Mareshey or Maresey, who conveyed it to Randulph de Blundeville, earl of Chester. Robert (Roger in the pedigrees) de Samelisbury, and Alexander de Harewode, held a bovate of land in "Chapplis" for three shillings, of Robert Gredle.‖ The same persons also held the sixth part of a carucate in Harewode, which belonged to Robert de Holland's knight's fee of Aspul, Turton, and Brockholes, held by him of Robert de Grelley, and consequently also a part of the barony of Manchester.¶ Sharples is not a manor, but the lord of Sharples, by an ancient tenure, can claim from Smethells a pair of gilt spurs annually. Subsequently this place gave name to a local family, who occupied the hall, now a plain edifice with a centre and two gables. The chief landed proprietors now in this lordship, are the earl of Wilton and L. Wright, esq., whose relative, Thomas Wright, esq., occupied Sharples.

* Rot. Ped. Fin. 42 Edw. III. de Com. Lanc. in the Chapter House, Westminster.

† Harl. MSS. Cod. 2085, p. 486.

‡ See Vol. II. p. 222. § See Vol. II. p. 184.

‖ Rogus de Samelisbur' & Alex' de Harewode tenēt unā bovat' ꝑre in Chapples p iijˢ ꝺe Roƀto Gredle. Testa de Nevill', fo. 404.

¶ Rogus de Samelisbur' & Alex' tenent sextā caruc' in Harewode de ꝑdc̄ō feodo. Ibid.

Bolton Parish.

the mansion called Hill Top. Belmont reservoir, from whence the town of Bolton is supplied with water, is in this township, and, in excavating through the peat earth, ferns and fossils were found, and oak trees were dug up, at the depth of fifteen feet, perfectly sound, and as black as ebony. There are here two chapels, one of them belonging to the Independents, and the other to the Wesleyan Methodists; both built in 1821.

Bradshaw.

The chapelry of BRADSHAW, on the east bank of the rivulet of that name, is admired for its bold and interesting scenery, in that part of the valley called the "Jumbles." The family of Bradshaw were seated here in the sixteenth century. In 1606, Henry Bradshaw became owner of Marple, in Cheshire. His son Henry, by Dorothy, daughter and coheiress of George Bagshaw, of Ridge, married Catherine, daughter and coheiress of Ralph Winnington, of Offerton, by whom he had three sons, William, Henry, and John, the latter of whom being brought up to the bar, became president of the high court of justice on the trial and condemnation of king Charles I., and subsequently chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster,* (not sheriff of Lancaster, as erroneously stated.)† Henry Bradshaw, son of Henry, purchased Bradshaw Hall in 1693, and proved the will of the president, his uncle, of whom Clarendon says, that he was a gentleman of ancient family in Cheshire and Lancashire, but of a fortune of his own making. Milton, who knew the president well, thus speaks of him and his family: "Est Johannes Bradscianus (quod nomen libertas ipsa, quacunque gentium colitur, memoriæ sempiternæ celebrandum commendavit) nobili familia, ut satis notum est, ortus." Bradshaw Hall, in this township, affords a beautiful specimen of the style of architecture which prevailed in the early part of the seventeenth century, and the arms of the Bradshaws are still to be seen both in the stained glass of the window, and cut on stone over the hall door. By the marriage of Mary, the sole heiress of Henry Bradshaw, esq., with Nathaniel Isherwood, of Bolton, the estates have descended to John Isherwood, esq., of Marple Hall. Bradshaw Hall is an irregular building, embosomed in trees, and Thomas Hardcastle, esq., is the present occupier.

The date of the episcopal chapel here is not ascertained, but it was rebuilt of brick and stone by public subscription in the way of brief, amounting to £1,017. 3s., in 15 Geo. III., and is remarkable for the excellent order in which it is kept, and the fine-toned organ, what gives solemnity to its worship. In the chapel yard are the remains of a rude octagonal font, which had anciently a crown, and is now bound with a simple fillet.

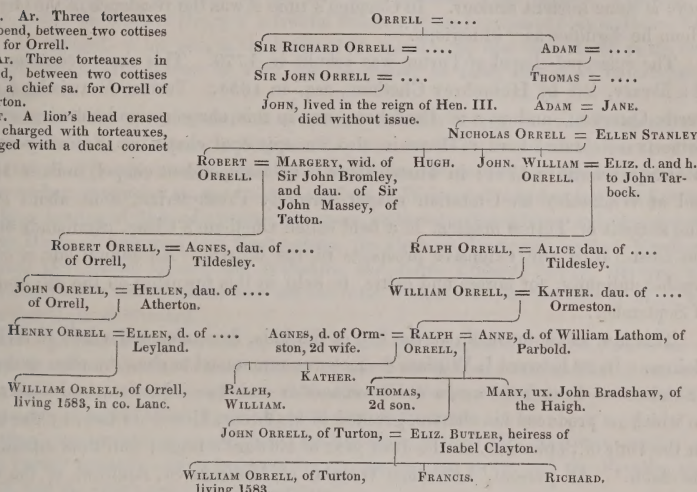
* See Vol. I. p. 184.

† See Vol. II. p. 33. President Bradshaw was baptized at Stockport, Dec. 10, 1602, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Marbury, of Marbury, co. of Chester, and died issueless Dec. 16, 1659, thus escaping the fate of other members of the High Court of Justice.

Bolton Parish.

Orrell, of Orrell, and of Turton.

Arms. Ar. Three torteauxes in bend, between two cottises gu. for Orrell.
Ar. Three torteauxes in bend, between two cottises gu. a chief sa. for Orrell of Turton.
Crest. A lion's head erased ar. charged with torteauxes, gorged with a ducal coronet gu.


Orrell = ...
Sir Richard Orrell = ...
Adam = ...
Sir John Orrell = ...
Thomas = ...
John, lived in the reign of Hen. III. died without issue.
Adam = Jane.
Nicholas Orrell = Ellen Stanley.
Robert Orrell. = Margery, wid. of Sir John Bromley, and dau. of Sir John Massey, of Tatton.
Hugh.
John.
William Orrell. = Eliz. d. and h. to John Tarbock.
Robert Orrell, of Orrell, = Agnes, dau. of .... Tildesley.
Ralph Orrell, = Alice dau. of .... Tildesley.
John Orrell, of Orrell, = Hellen, dau. of .... Atherton.
William Orrell, = Kather. dau. of .... Ormeston.
Henry Orrell = Ellen, d. of .... Leyland.
Agnes, d. of Ormston, 2d wife. = Ralph Orrell, = Anne, d. of William Lathom, of Parbold.
Kather.
William Orrell, of Orrell, living 1583, in co. Lanc.
Ralph, William.
Thomas, 2d son.
Mary, ux. John Bradshaw, of the Haigh.
John Orrell, of Turton, = Eliz. Butler, heiress of Isabel Clayton.
William Obrell, of Turton, living 1583.
Francis.
Richard.

Still keeping our northern perambulation, we arrive at the township of Turton, situated between the Tonge and the Bradshaw. Aspul and Turton, in the time of king John, were held by Roger Fitz-Robert (de Holland,) and the former was a member of the fee of the honor of Tuttebury in the time of Henry, "the good duke of Lancaster." The Roman road passes through this township, and presents the appearance already described in the township of Breightmet. From the illustrious house of Lancaster, the manor of Turton passed into the knightly family of the Orrells, by whom it was held till purchased by Humphrey Chetham, esq. for £3000,* from whom it passed successively to Humphrey, Samuel, and Edward Chetham, and by Anne, one of the coheiresses of Edward Chetham, it was conveyed by marriage to —— Bland, esq. whose sole heiress married Mordecai Green, esq. whose granddaughters, the issue of his son, James Green, esq. now inherit it. The single estate of Turton Tower, at present occupied by a yeoman, consists of 365 acres. Turton

Turton.

* A subscription has been entered into to erect a monumental pillar on the hill in Chetham's Close, Turton, to the memory of the benefactor, Humphrey Chetham.

Bolton Parish.

Tower is a venerable square building of stone, with two wood and plaster gables in front. The edifice has long been rendered irregular by additional buildings; but the tower, properly so called, consists of four stories, with an embattled parapet, in which there is some ancient armour. In Camden's time it was the residence of the Orrells, whom he dignifies as "illustrious."

The episcopal chapel of Turton was rebuilt in 1779. This chapel contains part of a library, left by Humphrey Chetham, esq. in 1654. Turton, Entwistle, Edgeworth, Quarlton, and part of Bradshaw, are in this chapelry, and marriages were formerly celebrated here. There is also an episcopal chapel at Walmsley in this township, rebuilt in 1771; in Turton there is an Independent chapel, built in 1812, and at Walmesley an Unitarian chapel, formerly Presbyterian, built about 1671. The summit of Turton heights, in a field called Chetham's Close, commands one of the most varied and extensive prospects in the district. An annual fair of considerable antiquity, for horses and cattle, is held in this township on the 4th and 5th of September.

Quarlton.

This is a small township at the foot of the hills, five miles and a half N.N.E. of Bolton. In 20 Edward I. William de Lee was summoned to shew by what authority he claimed to have free warren at Ravensmales and Lee, Quelton, and Charnock, on which he produced his charter, granted to his father, Henry de Lee, by the king, on the 10th of September, in the 12th year of Edward's reign; and thus established his claim.* At present, Lawrence Wright, of Mottram St. Andrew, is the chief land-owner here.

Edgeworth and Entwistle.

Edgeworth and Entwistle, on the north-eastern extremity of the hundred of Salford, near the junction of the mountainous region of the Forest of Rossendale and the manor of Tottington, were anciently common land belonging to the Blackburns and the Entwisles. As early as the reign of king John, the father of William de Radeclive held twelve bovates of land in Edgeworth and Heton, two of which he gave in marriage with his daughter to Robert de Hennetwisel.

The family of Entwisle was long settled here in the township of this name, and Camden, as we have seen, speaks of Entwistle Hall, in his time, as a "neat and elegant mansion," the residence of "noble proprietors of its own name." Sir Bertine Entwisell, knight, viscount and baron of Bricqbec, a distinguished warrior in the reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI., born at Entwistle Hall in this hamlet, at the beginning of the fifteenth century, was of this family.

Sir Bertine was amongst the heroes of Agincourt, and contributed by his skill and valour to the conquest of France, led on by that royal and accomplished general Henry V.

* Placita de Quo Warranto apud Lanc. 20 Edw. I. Rot. 1. In the Chapter House, Westminster.

From that king also he received, as a reward for his services, extensive estates in Normandy, and was created Viscount and Baron of Bricqbec, the chief town of a canton, in the district of Valognes, near Cherbourg, in the department of the Channel. Bolton Parish.

On his return to England, on the loss of Normandy by the Duke of Somerset, he became, after the death of Henry V. a faithful follower of the fortunes of his son, Henry VI.; and was engaged, on his side, in the battle of St. Alban's, the first blow struck in the fatal quarrel between the houses of York and Lancaster, in 1455, and there unfortunately perished. Viscount Bricqbec. Attached to the house of Lancaster.

Richard, Duke of York, and his adherents, the Earls of Salisbury and Warwick, with the Lord Cobham and others, finding that they were not likely to prevail against the Duke of Somerset, who was become the object of popular indignation, by any thing less than open warfare, assembled an army on the confines of Wales, and marched towards London. The king hearing of Richard's hostile movement, collected a strong force, and, accompanied by the Dukes of Somerset and Buckingham, the Earls of Pembroke, Stafford, Northumberland, Devonshire, Dorset, and Wiltshire, the Lords Clifford, Sudley, Berners, and others, and about two thousand men, set out from Westminster, on the 20th of May, and slept that night at Watford.

The next morning he reached St. Alban's, and fixed his standard in St. Peter's-street, in a place called Gosselowes; and having entrusted the defence of the barriers of the town to Lord Clifford, waited the approach of the Duke of York; who, upon his arrival, drew up his men in a field called Key-field, south-east of the town.

After some unavailing negociations, the battle commenced with great fury; and, for a time, victory seemed to hover between the two armies; but in the end the Yorkists prevailed, and the king's army was overthrown.

In this battle eight hundred men are reported to have fallen, on the side of the Lancasterians; among whom, besides the Duke of Somerset, were the Earls of Stafford and Northumberland, John Lord Clifford, Sir Robert Vere, Sir William Chamberlaine, Sir Richard Fortescue, Sir Ralph Ferrers, Sir Bertine Entwisell, and many Esquires and Gentlemen. On the side of the Yorkists, about six hundred were supposed to have been killed, but among them no persons of distinction. Slain in the battle of St. Alban's.

The bodies of the nobles were consigned to honourable interment in the Abbey Church, in the Chapel of the Virgin; and some other persons of rank were buried in St. Peter's church, among whom was the body of Sir Bertine. Interred there.

Over his remains was placed his effigy in brass, with the following inscription:—

Monument.

Here lyeth Sir Bertin Entwysell, Knight, who was borne in Lancashire, and was Viscount and Baron of Brickbecke, in Normandy, A baylife of Constantine; who died the XXVIII May in the year of our Lord God MCCCCLV, on whose soule God have mercy. Amen.

This brass remained entire till the last repairs of the church, when the stone on which it was laid was broken to pieces by the workmen, and the upper part lost. The remaining

Bolton Parish.

half, after much inquiry, was discovered by Mr. Carter, in October, 1797. There is a drawing of the monument in the British Museum, done in colours, with the shields, labels, ornaments, &c. so far back as 1611, when the whole was in a perfect state.

Sir Bertine Entwisell married Lucy, fifth daughter of Sir John Ashton, of Ashton, Knight, relict of Sir Richard Byron, Knt. by whom he left a daughter, Lucy, from whom the family of Braden, of the county of Northampton, are descended.

He occurs as an attesting witness to a charter, relating to Church, near Accrington Vetus, in the time of Henry VI.; and Dame Lucy Entwisell was living, as his widow, in 1467, as appears by an inquisition taken at Derby, in the 7th of Edward IV. when she was found to possess the dowry settled upon her by her second husband.

Family connexions.

Though the chief branch of this family ended in Sir Bertine, yet the male line continued another generation, for in 14 Edward IV. when two lords, nine knights, fifty-eight Esquires, and twenty Gentlemen, bound themselves by indenture, to serve William, Lord Hastings, against all men whatever, their allegiance to the King, and his successor, excepted, Thomas Entwisell, Esquire, was one; who presented to the church of Braybroke, in the county of Northampton, on the 21st September, 1482, and was High Sheriff of the counties of Leicester and Warwick, Richard III. 1483.

And though Weever, in his Funeral Monuments, says he found in the collections of Lawrence Dalton, Norroy, a Wilfred Entwisell, "who solde the lande that was left him, and served as a launce at Musselborrow field, in the second year of the reigne of King Edwarde the 6th—and after that he served the Guyes in defence of Meth; after that he was one of the four Captains of the Fort of Newhaven, where being infected with the plague and shipped for England, was landed at Portsmouth, and being uncertaine of any house, died under a hedge in September, 1549;" there was, besides him, a George Entwisel, of Entwisel Hall, who died s. p. and was succeeded in his estate by his brother and heir, William Entwisel, who married Alice, daughter and heir of Mr. Bradshaw, of Bradshaw,* and had Edmund Entwisle, of Foxholes, Esq. from whom was descended, in the female line, John Entwisle, Esq. High Sheriff of the county of Lancaster, in 1824, the father of the first John Entwisle, of Foxholes, Esq.

There is evidently an error in Mr. Lucas's manuscript, where he says, Sir Bertine Entwisell had *two* daughters, one of whom wedded Sir Robert Brudenel. The pedigree of the Brudenel family clearly proves this to be wrong, by making Margaret, the wife of Sir Robert, the sister and heir of Thomas, son of Thomas Entwisell, Esq. of the times of Edward IV. and Richard III.

* From the pedigree it appears that she was heir to her mother.

Entwisle, of Entwisle and Foxholes.

Edward Entwisle, of Entwisle Hall, Esq. died 8th July, 36 Hen. VIII. 1545, seised of the manor of Entwisle, &c. = ...

George Entwisle, of Entw. Hall, Esq. aged 22, at his father's death, 1545, died without issue. = Margaret, da. of Thomas Rigmaden, Esq. Weddacre, widow of Cuthbert Brockholes, of Claughton.

William Entwisle, 2d son of Edward. = Alice, dau. of .... Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, heir to her mother.

Edmund Entwisle, of Foxholes, in Hundersfield. = ...

Richard Entwisle, of Foxholes. = ... dau. of Arthur Ashton, of Clegg, Esq.

Richard Entwisle, of Foxholes, died about 1645. = Grace, dau. of Robt. Chadwick, of Heley Hall.

1. Margaret, wife of Edward Shacklock, of Moston Hall, Esq.

John Entwisle, of Foxholes, an utter barrister, Middle Temple, Lond.; living 1665, aged 32. = Dorothy, dau. of Robt. Holt, of Castleton and Stubley, Esq.

2. Mary.

1. Richard Entwisle, of Foxholes, aged 14 in 1665; buried in Rochdale. = Eleanor, 2d dau. of Hu. Currer, of Rildwick, co. York.

.. dau. & coh. of Nicholas Stratford, Bishop of Chester. = 3. Edmund Entwisle, D.D. Dean of Chester. = Priscilla, da. of Sir Thos. Bunbury, Bt. 2d wife.

Dorothy, married 1st. .. Dodd, Esq. of Edge, co. Chest. 2dly. .. Case, of Redhashes, died s. p.

Bertie Entwisle, of Wigan, Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy, 2d son. = Clarissa, da. of John Chorley, of Ormskirk.

Richard, Henry, both unmarried.

Robert Entwisle, of Foxh. Just. of the Peace for the co. born 8th Nov. 1692, died unma. 1778. 1st son.

Edmund Entwisle, of Preston, 2d son, died about 1746, in S. Carolina.

Margaret, dau. of .... Preston, of Ellen Grange. = Dorothy, died unmar.

Mary, wife of Witby Hallowes, of Newbold, died s. p.

John Markland, of Wigan, b. July, 1666, died July, 1742. = Ellen, eldest child, baptized 9th September, 1685, marr. 19th July, 1713, died about 1755.

Rev. Willm. 1st son.

John, ... of Liverpool, 2d son.

.... da. of Houghton, of Liverpool.

3. Alexander.

4. Thomas, 1649.

Mary, Dorothy, Lucy, Mary, died young.

Elizabeth, wife, 1st, of Humphrey Booth, of Salford; 2dly, of Ri. Houghton, of Liverpool.

Robert Entwisle, of Foxholes, Just. of Peace for co. Lanc. living 1786; unmarried.

Rev. Ralph Markland, born 1714; died unmarried.

2. John Markland, of Manchester, bo. 1716, died January 18, 1799. = Elizabeth, 3d dau. of Robt Wilson, of Manchester.

3. Bertie Markland, buried at Wigan, 1725.

4. Robert, died unma.

Edward, died unmarr. 1772.

Elizabeth, Dorothy, Clara, Lucy,

Died unmarried.

John Markland, took the name and arms of Entwisle, 1787. Just. of Peace and Dep.-Lt. of Lanc. born 1744. = Ellen, d. of Hu. Lyle, of Colraine, bo. 1765, married 1782.

Mary, w. of Sam. of Harvey, Manchester, died s. p. 1812.

Ellen, living 1833, unmarried.

Margaret, w. of Nath. Hyde, of Ardwick, has issue, living, 1833.

Robert Markl. of Manchester, born 1747. = Elizabeth, d. of Robt. Hibbert, of Manchester, married 1776.

Edw. M. of Leeds, bo. 1748. Twice Mayor of Leeds. = Elizabeth Sophia, d. of T. Hardy, died 1805.

Bertie M. of Cuerden Hall, born 1750. = Mary, d. of John Hindle, of Blackburn.

Samuel M. of Leicester, bo. 1757, died 1805. = Sarah, dau. of — Linwood, of Leicester. Dead.

1. John Entwisle, M.A. of Foxholes, Justice of Peace for Lanc. Chest. and the W. R. of York, High Sheriff 1824; born 1784. = Ellen, 2d d. of Thos. Smith, of Castleton Hall, Esq. married 1812.

2. Hugh, b. at Leeds, married in 1824 Mary Anne, dau. of T. Royds, Esq.

3. Robert, Lieut.-Col. of Lanc. Militia, unmarried 1833, born 1788.

4. Henry, bo. 1789, died unmarried.

6. Philip Brye, born 1791.

5. Bertie, bo. 1790, died leaving two daughters.

1. Ellen, born 1783, married 1804 John G. Royds, of Brown Hill.

2. Elizabeth, born 1787, married 1805 Robt. Peel, of Manchester.

3. Margaret, born 1793, unmarried 1833.

4. Mary, born 1795, died 1796, buried at Rochdale.

John Smith Entwisle, born 1815, living 1833.

Ellen Matilda, living 1833.

Augusta, living 1833.

Bolton Parish.

Longworth.

LONGWORTH, as its name imports, is an extended narrow tract of land between the prongs of two branches of the Tonge, on the edge of dreary moors. The phenomenon, as it may almost be called in the manufacturing parishes of Lancashire, of a considerable decrease of population, occurs in Longworth, the numbers having been reduced from 238, the amount in 1821, to 179, the number in 1831. William Hulton, esq., is the sole proprietor of the soil in this township.

Anglezark.

ANGLEZARK, anciently a member of the barony of Manchester, was transferred by Roger de Poictou to Albert de Grelley, whose grandson gave to Robert, son of Henry de Latham, two bovates of land in Anglezark, for three shillings. Sir Robert Fitz-Henry, lord of Latham, by a deed without date, gave to the priory of Burscough, in free, pure, and perpetual alms, a part of his lands in *Anelshargh*, called Swynleyhurst, with the liberties and easements of the vill of *Anleshargh*, and also a place of pasture in Anleshargh, for the support of themselves and their cattle; and wood to build houses. This grant was confirmed by charter of Edward II. in the 17th year of his reign.* By the grant of successive sovereigns, and by the donations of the pious, the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem exercised a jurisdiction and claimed exclusive privileges in Analeshargh, Hasphull, Edgewich, [Edgeworth,] and Blakerode in the parish of Bolton; in Chaderton, in the parish of Prestwich; in the parish of Middleton; and in Boterwrth and Wordehull, in the parish of Rochdale, and in other parts of the county. These privileges were exercised in a way that appears to have infringed the king's prerogative, and the liberties of the subject, and in 20 Edward I. the prior of that hospital was summoned to answer to the king, by what authority he claimed as the head of his order, to have weyft, infangenethef and gallows, correction of broken assize of bread and ale, the forfeited chattels of fugitives and felons; and for the hospitallers and their vassals, exemption from amerciaments, from all mercies and scutage, from geld and other aids to the king, from hidage, carucage, Danegeldage, and scutages, from suits of county and wapentakes, and from wardpenny and hundredpenny. To this summons he appeared, and answered, that he claimed them by charter from Henry III. granted in the 37th year of his reign, which he produced, and which witnessed, that the same king granted, and by his charter confirmed, to God and St. Mary, and to St. John the Baptist, and to the brethren of St. John of Jerusalem, all the reasonable donations of lands, men, and alms, in the said places, conferred upon them either by the king's predecessors or others in past times, or by the king himself, and the king also commands that the said brethren and their vassals may have and hold all their possessions and alms, with all liberties and free customs and acquittances in wood and plain, in meadows and pastures, in waters, in

Temp. Ric. I.

* Cartular. de Burscogh, fo. 56 a. In the Duchy Office.

Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by A.Le Petit.

RIVINGTON PIKE, FROM BLACKROD, LANCASHIRE.

FISHER, SON, & Cº LONDON 1836.

mills, in ways, in foot paths, and in lakes, in all places within their borough and without, with sok and sak, thol and theam, infangthef and outfangenethef, and hamsok and gridbreth, and blodwite and flethwit, and ferdwyt, and hengwyt and leyrwyt, "et flemmenesfrith et murdro et latrocinio et forestale et ordel et oreste," &c. To a certain degree, the claims of the military monks were admitted by the inquest held to determine the matter in dispute, but they abridged their number, and limited their extent.* Bolton Parish.

At present the soil and minerals of this township are in the Standish family, of Duxbury Hall. The lead mines found here are partially worked, but with no great success; the carbonate of barytes, a mineral substance supposed to be peculiar to this township, but since found in the lead mines of Yorkshire and Shropshire, was first discovered in the mines of Anglezark. Large quantities of stone are dug from the quarries, and used with advantage both for building and for repairing the public roads. The rigours of the climate in these inhospitable regions, combined with the inducements of higher wages for labour, and fuller employment for children, obtained in the neighbouring towns, gradually draw away the population, and here again the number of the people has diminished in the decennial period between the years 1821 and 1831, from 215 to 168 souls.†

Rivington was doubtless a member of the barony of Manchester, though in the ancient survey of this barony the name of the lord of Rivington and Lostock does not occur. According to Dr. Kuerden, confirmed by the Testa de Nevill', Albert Gredley Juvenis gave to Thomas de Perpoint three carucates of land in Revinton and Lostoc by the fee of the third part of one knight, and "his heirs," says that document, "now hold that land."‡ The Testa de Nevill' in enumerating the fees of Robert Gredle, changes the name of Pierpoint to Peton.§ Among the tenants of this barony, enumerated in Birche's MS. Feodarium, are the heirs of John, son of Henry de Halton, [Hulton,] who held of the barony of Manchester, the third part of one knight's fee in Romworth with Lostock, which Robert Parpoynte formerly held of the fee, thus shewing that the Pierpoints held the three adjoining townships of Rumworth, Lostock, and Rivington,‖ the two former of which passed to the Hultons, and Rivington was enumerated in the reign of Edward III. among the fees of Roger de Montebegon, baron of Hornby, and then held of him by the Pilkingtons in Rivington.

* Placit. de Quo Warranto. apud Lanc. 20 Edw. I. Rot. 4 d. In the Chapter House, Westminster.

† See Vol. II. p. 109. ‡ See Vol. II. pp. 173, 184, 187.

§ Thom' de Peton ꝑciam in Rowinton & Lostok.

‖ Heredes Johīis fil' Henrici de Halton tenēt de dicta baronia iij p̄s univs feod' militis in Romworth cū Lostocke qu' Robertus Parpoynte quondā tenuit de feodo.

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thanage.* In the Testa de Nevill' William Fitz William is mentioned as holding twelve bovates of land in thanage for twenty-four shillings, in Ruhwin ton.†

A branch of the Pilkingtons afterwards became principal proprietors in Rivington, and few families in the county of Lancaster are more closely interwoven in its history than the members of this knightly house.‡ The battle of Bosworth field proved almost as fatal to the fortunes of the parent stock of the Pilkington family as to the power of the royal tyrant their master; and in the grant made by Henry VII. under the great seal, to Thomas earl of Derby, of divers manors, lands, and premises, in Lancashire, forfeited by sir Thomas Pilkington, knt., the following are enumerated: Holland, Nether Kellett, Halewood, Samlesbury, Pilkington, Bury, Chetham, Chetewood, Hallewall, Broughton in Furness, Boulton in Furness, Undesworth, Salford, Shuttleworth, Shippelbotham, Middleton, Overesfield, Smithells, Selbithwaite, Tottington, Elleslake, Urswick, and many others.§ The long residence of the Pilkingtons in this parish and neighbourhood, as lords of the manor of Rivington, together with their possession of Bolton in Furness, which with Adgarley, constitutes a manor, having its court-baron and other manorial rights, has given rise to a very general erroneous opinion, that they were lords of the manor of Bolton-le-Moors.

The property in Rivington, not belonging to sir Thomas Pilkington, escaped the general wreck. Fuller speaking of this family, says:—"The Pilkingtons were gentlemen of repute in this shire before the Conquest; and the chief of them, then sought for, after espousing the cause of Harold, was fain to disguise himself as a mower; in allusion to which circumstance, the man and scythe was adopted as their crest. From Richard, second son of sir Roger Pilkington, lord of Pilkington, descended Richard Pilkington, lord of the manor of Rivington. He married Alice, daughter of Lawrence Ashawe, of the Hall on the Hill, in Heath Charnock, by whom he had issue seven sons and five daughters. The said Richard Pilkington built Rivington church, and James, his second son, was master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and one of the six divines for correcting the Book of Common Prayer, for which and other services, he was, in 1560, created Bishop of Durham."

* Alexander Pakinton [Pilkington] ten' vj bovat' in Rovingeton in thanagio p serv c' xx^{s} p annū sed portea fil' avunculi sui ten' ꝑā illam.

† Wills fil' Willi tenet xij bovat' terre in Ruhwinton in thanag' p xxiiij solid.' Fol. 405.

‡ See Vol. I. pp. 281, 353, 416, 426, 441. Vol. II. 144, 187, 564.

§ Duchy Records, bundle H. num. 13.

Bishop James Pilkington, B.D., the first protestant prelate of the see of Durham, was the third son of Richard Pilkington, of Rivington Hall, and was born in the year 1518. Bolton Parish.

He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he is said to have taken his degree of Doctor of Divinity, and was one of the revivers of Greek literature in the University. He was presented by Edward VI. in December, 1550, to the vicarage of Kendal, in Westmorland; but, during the persecutions in the reign of Queen Mary, was a voluntary exile at Geneva, Basil, and Zurich, where he read lectures, and associated with, and imbibed the Calvinistical opinions of, the Reformers, respecting the Church of England.

On the accession of Elizabeth, he returned home; and, on the 20th of July, 1559, was elected Master of St. John's College, and soon after nominated to the see of Durham. He had the royal assent on the 20th of February, 1560, was consecrated on the 2d of March, received part of the temporalities on the 25th, and was enthroned in the Cathedral on the 10th of April.

Elizabeth, on his nomination, following the example of her father, excepted out of the restitution several very valuable manors and estates, which the bishop had the courage to contest; and, after long and repeated solicitations, the good fortune to recover, charged, however, with an annuity to the crown of £1020.

On his return from Geneva, Bishop Pilkington had brought home with him a dislike to the cap and surplice, though he did not absolutely refuse to wear them. In a letter to the Earl of Leicester, dated from Auckland, the 15th of October, 1564, he points out the delight of the Papists at finding the use of their apparel continued by the Protestants; traces the origin of the surplice to a heretic bishop of the Novatians, and quotes Bucer, who, "when asked why he did not wear quadratum pileum," made answer. "Quia caput non est quadratum." With more discretion, however, he pressed the necessity of not quarrelling with men of learning and piety for ordinances of mere form and circumstance, in a dark and superstitious province, almost destitute of Protestant preachers, where "the priests go with swords and daggers, and such coarse apparel as they can get, not being curious or scrupulous what colour or fashion it be."

Dr. Pilkington visited his Cathedral in 1564, and complained heavily to the Archbishop of Canterbury of the state of matters generally in the north; he censured the negligence of the Bishop of Chester in not visiting his diocese, and in having compounded with the Archbishop of York for the omission; and points out the absence of the Bishop of Man, and the gross indifference of the inferior clergy:—

"It is to be lamented," says he, "to see and hear how negligently they say any service, and how seldom. I have heard of a commission for ecclesiastical matters, directed to my Lord of York; but because I knew not the truth of it, I meddled not. Your cures, all, except Rochdale, be as far out of order as the worst in all the country. The old Vicar of Blackburn resigned for a pension, and now liveth with Sir John Biron Whalley, hath as ill a Vicar as the worst. And there is one come thither that hath been deprived, or changed his name, and now teacheth school; of evil to make

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them worse. If your Grace's officers lust, they might amend many things. I speak this for the amendment of the country, and that your Grace's parishes might be better spoken of, and ordered. If your Grace would, either by yourself, or by my Lord of York, amend these things, it were very easy. One little examination, or commandment to the contrary, would take away all these and more. The Bishop of Man liveth here at ease, and as merry as Pope Joan. The Bishop of Chester hath compounded with my Lord of York for his visitation, and gathereth up the money by his servants; but never a word spoken of any visitation, or reformation. And that, he saith, he doth of friendship, because he will not trouble the country, nor put them to charge in calling them together. I beseech you, be not weary of well doing; but with authority and counsel help to amend that is amiss. Thus after commendations I am bold boldly to write, wishing good to my country, and furtherance to God's glory. God be merciful to us, and grant, ut liberè currat Evangelium. Vale in Christo. Cras profecturus Dunelmum, volente Deo

"Tuus Ja. Δυνελμεν."

On the 8th of June, 1565, he preached a memorable sermon at St. Paul's Cross, on the burning of St. Paul's Cathedral, exhorting the people "to take the dreadful devastation of the church to be a warning of a greater plague to follow, if amendment of life were not had in all estates." In this sermon he touched upon certain abuses of the church, and the conversion of the building to purposes inconsistent with a place set apart for the worship of the Deity. These observations were reflected upon by the Papists, in a paper handed about the city, making the chief causes of the destruction to be, "that the old fathers and the old ways were left, together with blaspheming God in lying sermons, preached there, polluting the temple with schismatical service, and destroying and pulling down altars, set up by blessed men, and where the sacrifice of the mass was ministered." In answer to this paper, the bishop published a tract in vindication of his sermon, in which occurs the following curious remark on the abuses of St. Paul's.

"That no place had been more abused than Paul's had been, nor more against the receiving of Christ's Gospel; wherefore it was more marvel, that God spared it so long, than that he overthrew it now. That from the top of the steeple down within the ground, no place had been free. From the top of the spire, at coronations, or other solemn triumphs, some for vain-glory had used to throw themselves down by a rope, and so killed themselves, vainly to please other men's eyes. At the battlements of the steeple, sundry times were used their popish anthems, to call upon their gods with torch and taper in the evenings. In the top of one of the pinnacles was Lollard's tower, where many an innocent soul had been by them cruelly tormented and murdered. In the middest alley was their long censer, reaching from the roof to the ground; as though the Holy Ghost came down in their censing, in likeness of a dove. In the Arches, men commonly complained of wrong and delayed judgment in ecclesiastical causes; and divers have been condemned there by Annas and Caiaphas for Christ's cause. Their images being on every wall, pillar, and door, with their pilgrimages and worshipping of them: passing over their massings and many altars, and the rest of their popish service. The south alley was for usury and popery; the north for serving; and the horse fair in the midst for all kinds of bargains, meetings, brawlings, murders, and conspiracies. The front for ordinary payments of money, as well known to all men, as the beggar knows his dish."

He visited his Cathedral again in 1567, and assisted in the removal of the popish ornaments and figures, according to the instructions of the Queen's Commissioners.

During the occupation of the See of Durham by Bishop Pilkington, the northern provinces of England were shaken by several religious storms, which threatened the subversion of the Reformation, and the complete annihilation of the civil government. The ancient faith, "which lay like lees at the bottom of men's hearts, and, if the vessel were ever so little stirred, soon came to the top," was at this crisis particularly acted upon by the interest inspired by the misfortunes of the Queen of Scots, and the fears for the safety of the Duke of Norfolk, who had been sent to the Tower for aspiring to a marriage with that unfortunate lady.

Among the Roman Catholic peers who favoured the Duke's pretensions, the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland were summoned to court; but instead of obeying the royal mandate, they raised the standard of rebellion in the north, but afterwards dispersed their army without striking a blow.*

The vast confiscations which followed, produced a greater change in the landed property within the bishopric, than had ever happened since the Conquest. The princely house of Neville, with all its adherents, was entirely ruined, and the immense estates of the castles of Raby and Brancepeth, with the dependent manors, ought to have vested in the Bishopric, according to the full right to forfeitures for treason and felony within the palatinate. The Queen, however, seized all, and obtained, on pretence of covering the expenses incurred in the suppression of the rebellion, an act of parliament, that "the convictions, outlawries, and attainders of Charles Earl of Westmorland, and fifty-seven others, attainted of high-treason, for open rebellion in the north parts," should be confirmed, and "that her Majesty, her heirs and successors, should have, for that time, all the lands and goods, which any of the said persons, attainted within the Bishopric of Durham, had, against the Bishop and his successors, though he claimeth jura regalia, and challengeth all the said forfeitures in right of his church."

The Bishop, during these disturbances, being a Protestant and married prelate, and therefore obnoxious to the insurgents, had fled with all his family into the south, and, after an unsuccessful suit to the crown for the forfeitures of war, petitioned to retire for the winter, with the hope, perhaps, and the desire, of being removed to some other diocese.

In the next, and last year of his life, he required permission to pay over his tenths to the treasurer of Berwick, from fear of robbery; and at the same time refused to surrender the fishery of Norham to the Crown.—He died at Auckland on the 23rd of January, 1575, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and was buried there, but afterwards removed to Durham cathedral, and interred in the choir.†

Willis has preserved the following epitaph, with two others, one of them written by Fox the martyrologist:—

* See vol. I. p. 516, 517.

† Surtee's History of Durham, lxxviii.

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" D. JACOBO PILKINGTONO Episcopo Dunelm. dioc.
(Cui per annos 14, menses 10, et dies 23, maxima
Fide præfuit) Lancastrensi, ex equestri
Pilkingtonorum familia, Rivingtoniæ oriundo;
Et Scholæ ibid. grammaticalis sub nomine et auspiciis
Elizabethæ Reginæ fundatori piissimo:
Cantabridgiæ in Col. D. Johan. primum allumno, post
Magistro, ac tandem in acad. ipsa professori disertissimo.
In Aggeum et Abdiam et in Nehemiæ partem
Anglicè interpreti vere Ecclesiastico.
Mariana tempestate religionis ergo inter alios
Pios, exuli Christiano.
Eruditione, judicio, pietate, disputatione, concione,
Justitia et hopitalitate, viro sui seculi clarissimo.
Aliciæ ex equestri Kingsmillorum Sigmentoriæ in com.
Hampton marito; ac Josuæ, Isaaci, Deboræ, et Ruthæ,
Liberorum parenti Sanctissimo.
Aucklandiæ Episc'. 23 Januarii 1575, Eliz. Regin. 18,
Morienti, et ibi condito: post hac Dunelmi 24 Maii,
Sepulto, anno ætatis 55.
Domini Jesu servo posuit Robertus Swiftus, suus in
Ecclesiasticis, cancellarius et alumnus."

8th Eliz. Bishop Pilkington founded and endowed the free-school of Queen Elizabeth in Rovington, alias at "Rivington,"* with lands and rents situated in the county of Durham; and the trustees have lately obtained an act to exchange them for other property in the more immediate neighbourhood of the school.

From the troublesome state of the times, we cannot wonder that no public works in this province are attributed to Bishop Pilkington. The hands of the ecclesiastics were busied in defacing the ornaments of the churches, and, under colour of removing objects of superstition, spoiling and pillaging many decorations, which contributed to the solemnity and dignity of the holy places. He was, however, far from indolent in his ecclesiastical duties, and, allowing for some tincture of puritanical severity, seems to have merited the character which Strype and other contemporaries have given of the "good old Bishop of Durham, a grave and truly reverend man, of great learning and piety, and such frugality of life as well became a modest Christian prelate."

He wrote "Commentaries on Ecclesiastes, the Epistle of St. Peter, and of St. Paul to the Galatians." "A Defence of the English Service." "Commentaries upon Haggeus, (Haggai,)

* This school is for the "bringing up, teaching, and instructing children and youth in grammar and other good learning, to continue for ever." And by the terms of the letters patent, the school is open to "all our faithful and liege people, whosoever they be."

Bolton Parish.

Lond. 1560, 8vo. "The Burning of St. Paul's Church in London, in the year of our Lord 1561, and the 4th day of June, by lightning, at three of the clock at afternoon, which continued terrible and helpless unto night," Lond. 1563, 12mo. "Commentary upon Haggeus and Abdias," Lond. 1562, 8vo. "Certain Godly Exercises, Meditations, and Prayers, &c." Lond. 8vo. "An Exposition of Nehemiah," published by Fox, the martyrologist.

The early part of the pedigrees of the Pilkingtons is involved in obscurity, and irreconcileable with documents of which the dates are known or ascertainable.

Leonard Pilkington, lord of Pilkington, lived in 10 Henry I. From Leonard descended Alexander, mentioned in the Testa de Nevill' about 15 John. Another Alexander was living about 46 Henry III. and 7 Edward I., and had issue sir Roger, who was living in 24 Edward I., and had issue sir Roger, lord of Pylkyngton, and a second son Richard, to whom he gave Rivington. The last named sir Roger, and sir Adam de Hoghton, were knights of the shire in 39 Edw. III.*

By a deed without date, Cecilia, daughter of William de Roynton, [Qu. Rovynton ?] granted lands in Roynton. In 10 Edward III. Alexander, son of Cecilie, granted the manor of Revyngton to Robert de Pilkyngton.

Birche's MS. Feodarium of the duchy, has Roger de Pilkington holding six parts of the township of Rovington by the service of 8s. 10d. at the four terms.† This Roger was probably of the younger house.

Again, Roger de Pilkington holds three parts of a knight's fee in Pilkington of the barony of Manchester, which Roger de Pilkington formerly held. This Roger, then, is the knight of the shire in 39 Edward III., and may be the son of Roger who "formerly held" this land.

So far these extracts and the pedigree in the Harleian collection coincide;—in the Lancashire and Yorkshire pedigrees there is no mention of Alexander, the son of Cecilia, or of any of these Rogers, one of whom is thus shewn to have belonged to the Rivington, and another to the Pilkington, or elder branch. What degree of affinity these persons bore to each other is uncertain, and the pedigree cannot be satisfactorily taken up before sir Thomas Pilkington, descended from Leonard Pilkington, and brother of Sir Edmund, who died without issue. The following is the Pilkington pedigree, as drawn up by sir Lyon Pilkington, bart.:—

* Harl. MSS. Cod. 4630. fo. 449. See also Vol. I. p. 306.

† Rogerus Pilkington ten' vj ꝑt' ville de Rovington ꝑ servic' viij^{s} x^{d}. t' Nat' Pasche Joñes Bapt' ℭ Michiis.

Bolton Parish.

The Pilkington Pedigree.

Sir Thomas Pilkington, brother and heir of Sir Edmund, (who died s. p.) descended from Leonard, Lord of Pilkington, in 10 Hen. I. = Isabel, daughter of Sir John Warren, of Poynton.

Sir Thomas Pilkington = ... dau. of John Norres, of Speke.

Roger Pilkington. = ... dau. of Sir Thomas Holcroft.

Sir James Pilkington, = ... dau. of John Barton, of Barton.

Jane, dau. of William Balderstone, died 12 Hen. VII.

Sir Thomas Pilkington, forfeited his estates, 1 Hen. VII., died s. p. = Eliz. d. of Sir John Radcliffe, of Ordsall.

Sir Chas. Pilkington, K.B. present at the coronation of Ric. III. = Eliz. d. of Sir John Byron.

Sir John Pilkington, K.B. = Joan, d. of Sir Richard Woodville.

Sir James, knight of Rhodes, 10 Edw. IV.

Margaret, wife of Sir John Saville, of Thornley, 16 Hen. VI.

Isabel, d. and sole heir, 20 Edw. IV. = Sir John Townley, of Townley.

Alice, dau. of Nicholas Saville, of Newhall. = Arthur Pilkington, of Bradley, son and heir of Sir John, 3d son of Sir James, and heir male to his uncle Sir Charles.

Edward, 1st son, without issue.

Robert, 2d son.

John Pilkington, = ... sister of Sir Thos. Waterton, of Walton.

Robert, brother & heir of John. = Rosamond, dau. of Sir Thomas Waterton.

.... wife of Sir Chas. Stanfield.

Mary or Elinor, wife of Charles Mirfield.

Jane, wife of Richard Beaumont.

Anne, w. of Robert Nettleton.

Thomas Pilkington, = Barbara, dau. of Lionel Reresby.

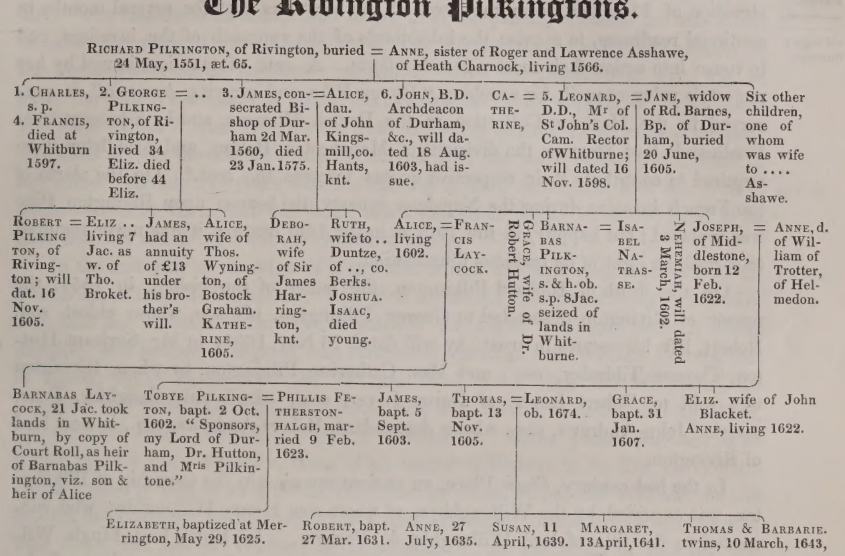
Thomas Pilkington, ancestor of the Pilkingtons of Stanley, in Yorkshire, baronets.

Another pedigree gives sir Thomas Pilkington a son, Roger, who had two daughters, co-heiresses, of whom Margaret married Henry Pudsey, of Barforth,* and the other, Alice, in the reign of Henry VIII., married first —— Redman, of Harwood Castle, and secondly Edward Saltmarsh, of Saltmarsh, by both of whom she had issue.

The pedigree of Pilkington, of Rivington, descended probably from Roger, 10 Edwward III., is uncertain down to the time of Richard the husband of Anne Asshawe.

* In the pedigree of Pudsey of Barford, occurs Margaret, "one of the six daughters and co-heiresses of Roger Pilkington, who was married to Thomas Pudsey, of Bolton and Barford, the marriage covenant dated 11 Hen. VIII." Whitaker's Craven, p. 110.

The Rivington Pilkingtons.


Richard Pilkington, of Rivington, buried 24 May, 1551, æt. 65.
Anne, sister of Roger and Lawrence Asshawe, of Heath Charnock, living 1566.
1. Charles, s. p.
4. Francis, died at Whitburn 1597.
2. George Pilkington, of Rivington, lived 34 Eliz. died before 44 Eliz.
3. James, consecrated Bishop of Durham 2d Mar. 1560, died 23 Jan. 1575.
Alice, dau. of John Kingsmill, co. Hants, knt.
6. John, B.D. Archdeacon of Durham, &c., will dated 18 Aug. 1603, had issue.
Catherine,
5. Leonard, D.D., Mr of St John's Col. Cam. Rector of Whitburne; will dated 16 Nov. 1598.
Jane, widow of Rd. Barnes, Bp. of Durham, buried 20 June, 1605.
Six other children, one of whom was wife to .... Asshawe.
Robert Pilkington, of Rivington; will dat. 16 Nov. 1605.
Eliz .. living 7 Jac. as w. of Tho. Broket.
James, had an annuity of £13 under his brother's will.
Alice, wife of Thos. Wynington, of Bostock Graham. Katherine, 1605.
Deborah, wife of Sir James Harrington, knt.
Ruth, wife to .. Duntze, of .., co. Berks. Joshua. Isaac, died young.
Alice, living 1602.
Francis Laycock.
Grace, wife of Dr. Robert Hutton.
Barnabas Pilkington, s. & h. ob. s.p. 8 Jac. seized of lands in Whitburne.
Isabel Nattrasse.
Nehemiah will dated 3 March, 1602.
Joseph, of Middlestone, born 12 Feb. 1622.
Anne, d. of William of Trotter, of Helmedon.
Barnabas Laycock, 21 Jac. took lands in Whitburn, by copy of Court Roll, as heir of Barnabas Pilkington, viz. son & heir of Alice
Tobye Pilkington, bapt. 2 Oct. 1602. "Sponsors, my Lord of Durham, Dr. Hutton, and Mris Pilkintone."
Phillis Fetherstonhalgh, married 9 Feb. 1623.
James, bapt. 5 Sept. 1603.
Thomas, bapt. 13 Nov. 1605.
Leonard, ob. 1674.
Grace, bapt. 31 Jan. 1607.
Eliz. wife of John Blacket.
Anne, living 1622.
Elizabeth, baptized at Merrington, May 29, 1625.
Robert, bapt. 27 Mar. 1631.
Anne, 27 July, 1635.
Susan, 11 April, 1639.
Margaret, 13 April, 1641.
Thomas & Barbarie. twins, 10 March, 1643,

Leland, in his Itinerary,* thus describes Rivington in the reign of Henry VIII:— Bolton Parish.

"Riding a Mile and more beyond Morle I saw on the right hond a Place nere by of Mr Aderton, and so a ii. Miles of to Lidiate Mosse, in the right side whereof my Gide said that ther were Rootes of Fyrre wood.

"Abowt this Mosse I began to se a Hill or Hilles on the right Hond that stil continuid on the same hand as a mighty long bank ontil I came to Lancastre. One part of this Hille wher I saw it first is caullid *Faierlokke*. But communely the People therabout caullith hit *Rivenpike*. One told me that aboute *Lidiate Mosse* under the Hille is a Village caullid *Riven* or [a]*Riventon*, and therabout I markid my self that ther was a Coppe in the Hille as a Bakke stondding up above the Residue of the Hille."

[a] "Stonding on a Water caullid *Andertonford:* and *Anderton*, a Gentilman having a Place caullid *Andreton*, dwellithe thereby, and Mr. *Rivintons* Howse by *Riventon*. *Anderton* Water cummith into *Duggles*."

In the reign of queen Elizabeth, when England was threatened by invasion

* Vol. V. p. 83.

Bolton Parish.

from the Spanish Armada, the beacon upon Rivington Pike, standing at an elevation of 1545 feet from the level of the sea,[a] was kept for several months in continual readiness, to apprise the inhabitants of the approach of the invaders, and to rouse into action their most vigorous efforts. A note of taxation, issued by her majesty's privy council, for watching "Ryven Pike and carrying Armour," is preserved in the Harleian Collection in the British Museum, and by a precept from Ferdinando lord Strange, the divisions of Manchester, Bolton, and Middleton were required to contribute their respective quotas towards the cost.* On the alarm of the French invasion during the Napoleon dynasty, the beacon upon Rivington Pike was replaced; but happily, in the 19th as in the 16th century, it was never required to spread the light of its ominous illumination.

[a] Mudge's Survey.

On the death of Richard Pilkington, the father of the bishop, in 1551, the manor of Rivington descended to George Pilkington, his son, whose eldest son, Robert, left his estates in trust, by will dated 16 Nov. 1605, to Mr. Serjeant Hutton, Thomas Tildesley, esq., and Mrs. Catherine Pilkington, by whom Rivington was sold to Robert Lever, of Darcy Lever, esq., whose only daughter, Jane, married John Andrews, esq., whose descendant, Robert Andrews, esq., is now lord of Rivington.

In the last century, Shaw Place, an ancient mansion in the township of Pilkington, was occupied by the Willoughbys, of whom was Henry Willoughby, who succeeded to the title of lord Willoughby de Parham. In 1765, lord Hugh Willoughby resided here. In 1779, George, the last lord, a descendant of the Willoughbys de Eresby, died, on which the title became extinct.

In Rivington, as in the other moorish lordships to the north-west of Bolton, the tide of population is subsiding, while in the parent township it is swelling with more than corresponding rapidity. The emigrant Flemings, undismayed by the severity of the climate and the sterility of the soil, took up their residence on the south-eastern side of the county of Lancaster; and there is still preserved in this place, a pair of the wooden shoes of a Flemish weaver, on the model of which the modern clogs of the district extending from the Roch to the Ribble seem to have been constructed.

The episcopal chapel here was, according to Dr. Fuller, built by Richard Pilkington, the father of the bishop; and having fallen into decay, it was rebuilt in 1666; formerly the privilege of performing the marriage ceremony was enjoyed in this chapelry, as well by the inhabitants of Anglezark and Sharples as by those of Rivington, but now the parties in this part of the parish are required to travel a distance of eight miles to their parish church, in order to contract the solemn obliga-

* See Vol. I. p. 556.

tion; a journey that may not be without its use, if it tends to promote due deliberation. The dissenters here date their origin from the passing of one of the acts which identifies the name of Lord Clarendon with St. Bartholomew; and when another of his lordship's favourite legislative measures, called the Conventicle Act, was in force, the people assembled in Rivington to celebrate public worship in the open air at a place called Winter Hill, which, from its amphitheatrical form, exalted the congregation to hear the solemn truths thundered from the stone pulpit, which stood in its centre. About forty years after the passing of those memorable acts, the Presbyterian chapel at Rivington was built, when toleration began to extend itself to all churches, not excepting even the church of Rome. Bolton Parish. In 1703.

In the first year of the reign of king John, Hugh le Norris obtained a charter for a carucate of land in Blackroade,* and at a somewhat later period Hugh de Blakerode held one carucate of land in this place of the fee of William Peverel,† whose daughter and heiress, Margaret, had contracted marriage with William Ferrers, earl of Derby, in 12 Henry II. Sir William Bradshaw having married Mabel, the daughter and heiress of sir Hugh Norres, lord of Staunton, Rainhill, and Blackrod, entered into these possessions about 8 Edward II. Three years after this, in an inquisition ad quod damnum, taken of his manor of Blakerode, we find sir William styled a felon ;‡ and in 11 Edward III., after his death, Mabel and William, the son of John de Bradshaw, became parties in a final agreement for the manor of Blakerod, with John, the son of William de Bradeshagh.§ In the reign of Edward III. Roger de Bradshaw is said to hold Blackrode of the earl of Ferrers by service of a carucate of land of 20s. per annum,‖ which is precisely the same tenure as that by which Hugh le Norreis held the manor. In 14 Henry VII. this manor is enumerated amongst the possessions of sir James Harrington, and it passed on his attainder into the hands of the Stanleys.¶ In 10 Elizabeth it is again found in possession of sir William Norreys's family on his death.** Subsequently to this time, the manor passed into the possession of the Lindsays, and lord Balcarras is the present lord of Blackrod, though sir Robert Holt Leigh, bart., is the principal landowner in the township. Blackrod.

* Rot. Chart. 1 John, Par. 1. mem. 5.

† Hugo de Blakerode tenet unam caruc' terre in Blakerode que fuit de feodo Willi Pevel p xx sol' Et habet cartā dni Reg'. Testa de Nevill', Fol. 405.

‡ Willus de Bradshag, Felo. Num. 4.

§ Rot. Ped. Fin. temp. Edw. III. In the Chapter House, Westminster.

‖ Rogerus de Bradshaw tenet Blackrode de com' de Ferr' p un' caruc' ter' p servic' xx^{s} p ann'. Birche's MS.

¶ Duchy Records, vol. III. n. 40.

** Ibid. 10 Eliz. n. 22.

Bolton Parish.

The episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, was erected in the 15th century by Thomas Houghton and Edward Norris, esquires, joint lords of the manor, and rebuilt in 1766, at a cost of £1025, raised by a brief granted for that purpose in the second year of the reign of George III. The spirit of improvement so general throughout this populous township, has reclaimed and enclosed the extensive common, called Red Moss, notwithstanding its peaty soil; and so nearly is the rivulet which takes its course through this land balanced, that a very slight pressure upon the enclosure will divert its course either to the east or to the west, to Bolton or to Wigan. The coal mines within the township afford to the inhabitants a cheap and unfailing supply of fuel, both for the manufactures and for domestic purposes. According to the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester, Blackrod was the site of the Roman station of Coccium; and at a distance of sixteen centuries the Roman roads may here be traced expanding like radii from a centre at this place.

Lostock.

Another step completes our parochial circuit, and as the township of Little Lever forms the south-eastern boundary of the parish of Bolton, so the township of LOSTOCK extends to its south-western limit. This small township, as we have seen, formed part of the barony of Manchester, and was held by Richard de Hulton. Subsequently it passed into the family of Anderton, the head of which family, sir Francis, having been involved in the rebellion of 1745, his estates went to the Blundells of Ince. Charles Blundell, of Ince Blundell, esq. is at present the principal landed proprietor.

Lostock Hall, an erection of the age of queen Elizabeth, at once the pride and the ornament of the township, has since 1824 shared the fate of so many of the old Lancashire mansions, and nothing remains to indicate its site, or to fix its antiquity, but the venerable gateway, with the royal arms, over the highest long windows, dated 1590.

Soil of the parish.

Bolton, it will have been perceived, is a parish full of interest, ancient and modern. The compass of a volume would scarcely suffice to do justice to the history of this second manufacturing town in the county of Lancaster. The soil of the parish is generally moory, and requires generous tillage; in the north it is loam on a red-rocky sub-soil; in the south it is a stiff loam. In the more populous districts land lets as high as four or five pounds the statute acre, and even higher in some favoured situations, while in Longworth and Edgeworth, and some of the more remote districts, the average rent does not exceed from thirty shillings to two pounds. Near the town the land is increasing in value, but in the northern townships it is, like the population, stationary in some places, and in others declining. About one-fourth of the land of the whole parish is arable, and three-fourths in pasture. In the northern parts the plough is seldom seen, except to prepare for rather slender crops of oats.

Like most mining districts, there is a deplorable want of timber trees in this parish, though some of the valleys are well-wooded and romantic. Bolton Parish.

The "mosses," in the popular nomenclature, are of considerable extent in the townships of Anglezark, Rivington, Blackrod, Sharples, and Entwistle; many of them are partially cultivated, but in the whole parish there are still 2300 acres of waste land. "Mosses."

There are about thirty coal mines in the parish, chiefly in Blackrod, Little Lever, and Darcy Lever, and numerous stone quarries producing excellent flags, and in some places slates. The lead mines of Anglezark and Rivington have already been mentioned, as well as the carbonate of barytes found in Anglezark. Mines.

Mineral springs of a cold chalybeate kind formerly existed in "Spaw Lane," Bolton, and at Rivington; but they have either disappeared, or have lost their reputation; and the only spaw water in the parish that now attracts public notice is a vaporous sulphur spring at Arley Hall, in the township of Blackrod, near the convergence of the three hundreds of Salford, West Derby, and Leyland, resembling the burning spring of Wigan, and supposed to issue from cavities in the coal mines. Springs

The climate of this parish is found to be favourable to health; and even on the borders of the high moors, where the rigour of winter is felt by strangers with great severity, striking cases of longevity are by no means unusual. Climate.

Eccles Parish.

Eccles Parish.

ECCLES gives name to no township, but the village forms the eastern centre of the five townships of

Townships and limits of the parish.

Barton,	Pendlebury,	Worsley.
Pendleton,	Clifton, and	

The length of the parish from Pendlebury, at its eastern extremity, to Glazebrook, the south-west boundary, is ten miles; and its breadth, from Ellenbrook, at the north-west, to the confluence of the Mersey and Irwell, at the south-west boundary, is five miles, comprising in the whole parish 16,514 statute acres.

Roman roads.

Although a parish of no high pretensions, this is amongst the most interesting divisions of the county of Lancaster, whether considered as to its surface or its minerals, its improvements in inland navigation, or in agriculture. The parish of Eccles is traversed by two Roman roads, the one passing from the station of Blackrod to Manchester, and the other from the Manchester to the Warrington Roman station, through Barton.*

The Traffords.

Adam de Eccles de Oldham occurs temp. William II. but the Traffords were settled here at a period anterior to the Norman conquest; and ancient documents, in possession of the family, shew that their property has descended to the present representative, not only by an uninterrupted line of male heirs, but without alienation, during the mutations in national faith, and the violence of civil commotions. Henry, the great-grandson of Ranulphus de Trafford, who resided at Trafford in the reigns of Canute and Edward the Confessor, received lands in Guildested from Helias de Pendlebury; in Chorlton, from Gospatricke de Chorlton; and in Stretford from Hamo, the third baron of that name, of Dunham Massie; and from his daughter Margery, then widow of Roger Pain, of Ecborn, [Ashburn,] he had the whole lordship of Stretford.† Haman [Hamo] held one carucate of land by the service of one

* See vol. I. p. 14. "This road gave the appellation of Street, or Street-field, to four meadows that lie in succession along the northern margin of the road of the Irwell." — *Whitaker's Manchester.*

† Ormerod's Cheshire, Vol. I. p. 399. The Trafford "Old Vellum Pedigree," in a note upon Richard, the first lord of Stretford, says, "By this stile he received much lands from Haimo Massy

Trafford, of Trafford.

RADULPHUS DE TRAFFORD, ante Conquestum, Temp. Canuti, about 1030, died about 1050, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. = ...

RADULPHUS FILIUS RANDULPHI, with his son, received the King's protection from Sir Hamo de Massey, about the year 1080. = ...

ROBERTUS FILIUS RADULPHI, filii Randulphi de Trafford, Temp. Will. II. and beginning of Hen. I. about the year 1120. = ...

HENRICUS FILIUS ROBERTI, filii Radulphi de Trafford, lived in the reign of Hen. I. and died about the year 1130. = ...

HENRY DE TRAFFORD, died in 1200. = ...

RICHARD FILIUS HENRICI, living shortly after 1200. = ...

HENRICUS FILIUS RICARDI DE TRAFFORD, the 3d of this name. He lived under K. Hen. III. until Anno 1253, and left three sons. = ...

GALFRIDUS DE TRAFFORD, filius junior Richardi de Trafford, received of his father the manors of Chatherton and Foxdenton, and assumed the surname of Chatherton.

DNS. HENRICUS DE TRAFFORD, Mil. ejus nominis quartus. Hee lived about the end of Henry III. his raigne, and was knighted before the year 1284, died about 1288, leaving 4 sonnes as by deedes appeareth. = ...

ROBERTUS DE TRAFFORD, 2 filius Henrici de Trafford.

JOHANNES DE TRAFFORD, 3 filius Henrici de Trafford. A priest called Johannes senior.

DNS. HENRICUS FILIUS HENRICI DE TRAFFORD, hujus nominis 5, eques auratus. Succeeded in 19 Edw. I. 1290. Knighted before 1309. Hee died anno 1334, but intayled his lands upon Henry his grand child, with the consent of Dame Margaret his wife. = MARGARET.

RICHARD TRAFFORD, Parson of Cheadle, an. 1293, very long.

JOHANNES TRAFFORD, junior, a priest.

GALFRIDUS DE TRAFFORD.

JOHN DE TRAFFORD, eldest sonne of Sir Henry, was married, and died before his parents, about 1320, 13 Edw. II. Hee left a young sonne called Henry, who succeeded his grandfather, Sir Henry de Trafford. = ...

ROBERT DE TRAFFORD, of Garrett, 3d sonne of Sir Henry. = ...

THOMAS, 4th son.

NICHOLAS, 5th son.

GEOFFREY, 6th son.

HENRY, 7th son.

HENRY, son of John de Trafford, succeeded his grandfather, and came to age 1336, married one Agnes about 1348, was knighted, and lived till anno 1370, and left 7 sonnes. = ...

HENRY TRAFFORD, de Garret, sonne of Robert. Had issue.

RICHARD DE TRAFFORD, 2d sonne of Robert.

NICHOLAS DE TRAFFORD, 3d sonne of Robert, died s.p.

Sir HENRY DE TRAFFORD, knt. 7th of that name, succeeded about 1370, 43 Edw. III. Died about 1386. His widow married Sir Ralph Radcliffe. = MARGERY, dau. of Robert Ince, died 1416.

JOHN DE TRAFFORD.

ROBERT DE TRAFFORD.

PETER DE TRAFFORD.

RICHARD DE TRAFFORD.

GALFRID DE TRAFFORD.

THOMAS DE TRAFFORD.

HENRY DE TRAFFORD, Scutifer, 8th of that name, succeeded 1386, 8 Ric. II. Hee left 2 sonnes, ann. 1394. = ELIZABETH, daughter of Sir Ralph Radcliffe, knt. died 1432, buried in St. Nicholas Chapel, of Trafford, in Manchester.

JOHANNES DE TRAFFORD, Scutifer Litteratus, so he is stiled, 2d sonne.

JOANNA DE TRAFFORD, daughter to Sir Henry, married Sir John Booth, of Barton, by whom she had many sonnes.

ELIZABETH, married John Pilkington, of Pilkington, An. Dom. 1435.

DULCIA, or DULAS, 2d daughter.

HENRY TRAFFORD, a young man, the 9th of that name, and 14th in the line, married Agnes, (she after married Sir Robert Shirley, of Nottinghamshire,) and died aged 26 years, to whom succeeded his brother Edmund.

DAME ALICE VENABLES, eldest dau. and coheir to Sir William Venables, of Bolyn, knt. = EDMUND TRAFFORD, heir to his brother, about 2 Henry V. knighted by Hen. VI. at Whitsuntide, 1426. He lived till 1457.

Sir JOHN TRAFFORD, knighted about 1444, succeeded, being the 16th lord, 1457, 36 Hen. VI. It seemeth he resigned his estate to his son in 1484, and died 1488. Sir John belonged to ye great Earle of Warwick, 1 Edw. IV. = ELIZABETH, daughter of Sir Thomas Ashton, of Ashton-under-Line, kt.

JAMES BIRON, grand-child to Sir John Biron, married, an. 1439. = JOAN, dau. of Edmund Trafford, Esq.

= WILLIAM, son and heir of Sir Alexander Radcliffe, of Ordsall, mar. 1443.

DULCIA, dau. of Sir Edmund Trafford, married Sir John Ashton, of Ashton-under-Line, 16 Hen. VI. An. Dom. 1438.

EDMUND TRAFFORD, 2d of that name, succeeded An. 1484. Hee was made Knight of the Bath, 5 Hen. VIII. Anno 1514. = MARGARET, daughter of Sir John Savage, of Clifton, widow of John Hanford, of Hanford.

WILLIAM, 2d son, had lands given him by his mother and nephew, died 35 July, 9 Hen. VIII. An. 1518.

THOMAS TRAFFORD, 3d sonne.

DULCIA, married Hugh Bulkeley, of Whatcroft, near Northwich, ancestor to Lord Bulkeley, of Anglesey, An. 5 Hen. VII. 1490.

Sir EDMUND TRAFFORD, of Trafford, knt. the 3d of that name, ob. 28 June, 1533. Æt. 48. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir Ralph Longford, of Longford, Derbyshire, and of Houghe, Lancashire, wyffe of Sir Edmond, who left by her 5 sonnes and 5 daughters.

WILLIAM TRAFFORD, 2d son, under sheriff of Cheshire, 1540. He married Margery, daughter of Sir Ralph Longford, of Longford.

HENRY TRAFFORD, 3d son, D.D. rector of Wilmslow, & Boulton Percy, co. York, and Chancellor of York from 1528 to 1537, when he died.

ALICE, married to Thom. Butler, heir apparent of Sir Thomas Butler, of Bewsey, 1522.

NICHOLAS LONGFORD, son & h. of Sir Ralph Longford aforesaid, knt. died in the lifetime of his father.—1st husband. = MARGERY, dau. of Sir Edm. Trafford, married to her 1st husband 1492.

THOMAS GERRARD, of Brynne, co. Lanc. 2d husb.

Sir EDMOND TRAFFORD, of Tr. knighted by the Earl of Hertford in Scotland, 36 Hen. VIII. He was also with the king at the siege of Boleyn, ob. an. 1564. = ANNE, dau. of Sir Alexander Radcliffe, in co. Lanc. knt.

GEORGE TRAFFORD, 2d son, married, but died s. p. and his lands went to his brother, Sir Edmond.

MARGARET, married to Sir Wm. Radcliffe, son & h. of Sir Alexander, of Ordsall, knt.

THOMAS TRAFFORD, of Langham, in co. Rutland, 3d son, married Eliz. dau. of James Fawkener, co. Rutland, and was ancestor to the Traffords of Essex.

CECILY, married, 1st, Robt. Langley, of Egcroft, co. Lanc. 2d, Edw. Holland, of Denton, Esq.

HENRY TRAFFORD, 4th son, a priest.

RICHARD TRAFFORD, 5th son.

ALICE, married, 1st, Sir Willm. Leyland, of Morley, knight, 2dly, Sir Urian Brereton, knt.

HELLEN, married Thomas Willet, of Manchester, gent.

ELIZ. married, 1st, George Booth, of Dunham, 2dly, James Donne, son of Rich. Donne, of Utkington.

MARY, 3d daughter of Lord & sister of Queen Catherine Howard, died s.p.

Edmund Howard, = Sir EDMUND TRAFFORD, of Trafford, knt. born 3d June, 1526, ob. an. 1590. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Ralph Leicester, of Toft, co. Chest. knt. 2d wife.

ROBERT, ALEXANDER.

LAURENCE, WILLIAM.

ANTHONY, JOHN.

ELLEN, wife of John Griffin, of Bartherton, co. Chester.

MARGARET, married to Sir Urian Leigh, of Adlington, co. Chest. knt.

ELIZABETH, married to Sir John Mitchell, knt. a counsellor at law.

MARGARET, dau. and heir of John Booth, of Barton, co. Chest. 1st wife.

= Sir EDMOND TRAFFORD, of Trafford, aforesaid, three times high sheriff of Lancashire, knighted at York, 17th April, 1603, died in May, 1620. = LADY MILDRED, 2d daughter of Thomas Cecil, 1st Earl of Exeter, 2d wife.

EDMUND TRAFFORD, died married, but s. p.

JOHN TRAFFORD, died unmarried.

RICHARD TRAFFORD, died unmarried.

ELIZABETH, married Richard Fleetwood, of Penwortham, gent.

CECILIA, died unmarried.

Sir CECIL TRAFFORD, of Trafford, knighted at Hoghton Tower, 16th Aug. 1617, bo. 10th Aug. 1599. = PENELOPE, daughter of Sir Humphrey Davenport, of Sutton, co. Chester, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

EDMUND TRAFFORD, eldest son and heir, born 27th May, 1652, ob. s.p. = FRANCES, dau. of Philip Draycot, of Painsley, co.

CECIL TRAFFORD, 2d son.

MILDRED, married William Massey, of Paddington.

.... daughter and heir of .... Holland, of Clifton, 1st wife. = HUMPHREY TRAFFORD, of Trafford.

= CATHERINE, dau. of Sir George Warburton, of Arcley.

HENRY, WILLIAM.

PENELOPE, mar. to Jno. Downes, of Wardley, co. Lanc.

ANNE, d. & coh. of Rich. Ashton, of Croston, ob. 5th Aug. 1699. = JOHN TRAFFORD, of Croston, co. Lanc. ob. 25 Feb. 1686. Æt. 52.

EDMUND TRAFFORD, died unmarried, at Angiers, in France, aged 21.

HUMPHREY TRAFFORD, married Aug. 1701. = ANNE, eldest dau. and coheir of Sir Ralph Assheton, Bart.

ASHTON and CECIL, died infants.

RICHARD TRAFFORD, married, and had issue.

EDMUND TRAFFORD, ob. cœlebs.

JOHN TRAFFORD, of Croston, eldest surviving son and heir, mar. 10 Feb. 1688, ob. 25 Aug. 1727. = CATHERINE, dau. & at length coheir of Thomas Culcheth, born 16th Aug. 1663.

HUMPHREY TRAFFORD, of Trafford, ob. s.p. 1 July, 1779, buried in the Old Church, Manchestr. = ELIZABETH, only dau. of Sir Oswald Mosley, ob. Oct. 1786, bu. in Old Church.

SYGYSMOND, CECIL, ASSHETON, all s.p.

MARY, and CATHERINE-MARIA, both died young.

ANNE, mar. to Philip Barnes, Esq.

ELIZ. mar. to Mail Yates, Esq.

ELIZABETH, d. & h. of Thornbury, of Westmorland. = JOHN TRAFFORD, of Croston, born 18th Feb. 1689, d. 5 Dec. 1768.

= ALICE, dau. of Jas. Shorrocks, of Preston and Fulwood, m. 18th August, 1756.

THOMAS, died cœlebs, 1757; WILLIAM, an infant.

CATHERINE, married Bamber, of Ormskirk, ob. s. p.

ANNE, a nun at Bruges, FRANCES, died unmarried.

HUMPHREY, of Croston, 4th son, bo. 15 Nov. 1698, died 11th Dec. 1773. = FRANCES, da. of John Dalton, of Thirnham, died 12th Mar. 1777.

JOHN TRAFFORD, only son, born 5th Dec. 1758, died 10th March, 1761.

LAURENCE, NICHELL, Esq. M.D. = CATHERINE ELOISA, only surviving child, bapt. 23d June, 1757.

JOHN TRAFFORD, of Croston, and after the death of his cousin Humphrey, of Trafford, 1779, as heir male of the family. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Walter Tempest, of Broughton, co. York, married there 21st Sept. 1773.

HUMPHREY, THOMAS, died infants.

MARY, died infant.

FRANCES, married to Henry Livesay, of Ormskirk, and had issue.

HUMPHREY TRAFFORD, eldest son, born at Croston, 5th Feb. 1776.

JOHN TRAFFORD, bo. 2d March, Jan. 1795; died at Manchester.

2d son, died 1st buried at

JOSEPH, and JOSEPH, d. infants.

THOMAS JOSEPH TRAFFORD, born at Croston, 22d March, 1778. = LAURA ANNE, dau. of Fras. Colman, of Hebersden, co. Devon, mar. 17th Aug. 1803.

WILLIAM TRAFFORD, bo. at Traf. 12th Aug. 1781.

HENRY TRAFFORD, bo. at Traf. 18th July, 1785.

EDMUND TRAFFORD, bo. at Traf. 6th Sept. 1786.

ELIZABETH, died an infant.

ELIZABETH, bo. at Croston, 13th March. 1775.

CLEMENTINE, bo. at Trafford, 11th March, 1783.

MARIA, bo. at Trafford, 2d June, 1784.

ELIZABETH-JANE, born 22 Oct. 1804.

LAURA ANNE, bo. 23 Nov. 1805.

JEMIMA, b. 30th Jan. 1807.

HUMPHREY TRAFFORD, born 1st May, 1808.

JANE SEYMOUR, bo. 27th July, 1809.

MARIA, bo. 16th Nov. 1810.

CAROLINE, born 29th March, 1812.

THOMAS WILLIAM, b. 23 Aug. 1813.

SYBILLA CATHERINE, bo. 23 Sept. 1815.

BELINDA, bo. 29th Nov. 1816.

HARRIET, b. 25 Aug. 1818.

JOHN RANDOLPHUS DE TRAFFORD, born 11th April, 1820.

CHARLES CECIL, bo. 28th Dec. 1821.

AUGUSTUS HENRY, bo. 12th April, 1823.

[*To face page* 110, *Vol. III.*]

judger.* A Hugh de Stretford, whose name does not appear in the pedigrees, held of Hamo four bovates, and Henry de Stretforde held half that quantity by the service of four shillings.† The same Henry is also said to hold two carucates by the render of five shillings for all services. Richard, the son of Henry, is styled in the pedigree the first lord of Stretford; and Henry, his eldest son, to whom, on the division of his estates, he had given Trafford and Stretford, obtained in 12 Edward I. a charter of free warren in those manors, as appears from a record, contained in a MS. collection of claims and pleas, tried before Hugh Cressingham and others on the octaves of the Holy Trinity, 20 Edward I. (June 24, 1291,) in the Chapter-house, Westminster, in which Henry de Trafford claims to have free warren in his territory of Trafford and Stretford, by charter of Henry then king;‡ and among the rolls of Pleas of Quo Warranto & Rageman,‖ of the same place and date, is the following record of the pleadings had upon this claim:—

Eccles Parish.

Claims of free warren.

Lanc:

Trafford & Stretford. } Henr' de Trafford sum' fuit qđ esset hic ad hūc diē ostens' quo warō clam' ħre liƀam warrennā in Trafford ꝑ Stratford sine licencia ꝑ volūtate dñi R. ꝑ ꝑgenitoꝝ suoꝝ R. Angł ꝑc.

Et Hen' ven' ꝑ ꝑfert cartā dñi R. nūc fc̄am Henr' de Trafford patⁱ ꝑđci Henr'

and Margery his daughter, the widow of N. Payne of Eckborne, viz. the whole lordshipp of Stretforde to be houlden of William de Ferrers, earle of Darby, about the year 1200; from Richard Fitz Ade de Vrmston also. And from divers others by many several deeds appeareth." The difference in these two accounts cannot now be reconciled. The fate of Roger de Poictou's possessions has been generally described in Vol. I. p. 121; it may be here added, that Ranulph de Gernons, earl of Chester, granted Stretford in fee to Hamo, the first baron of Dunham, and Hamo the third granted it to his daughter. William de Ferrers marrying a coheiress of Ranulph de Blundeville, earl of Chester, became lord paramount.

* Haman⁹ de Macy tenet unā caruc' ħre in Streteford ꝑ servic' unius judic'. Testa de Nevill' fo. 405. In the ancient Feodarium transcribed by Birch, this and other passages relating to the same property and persons, are inserted with the change of Stretford into Tratforde, under the title of Fees of Roger de Montebegon, who died 10 Hen. III.[a] By this tenure, Hamo was to find a person to serve in his lord's courts, according to the explanation given by Sir Peter Leicester, of the judger of a town in Cheshire; but this passage proves that the service was not peculiar to that county, as Blount seems to imagine.

[a] Rot. Claus. 10 Hen. III. m. 9.

† Hugo de Stretford tenet iiij^{or} bovat' ħre de iꝑo Hamone faciendo servic' unius iudic'. Henr' de Stretford tenet ij bovat' de eodem ꝑ iiij^{or} sol'. Testa de Nevill', Fol. 405.

‡ Clam̄ de Quo Warr̄, &c. fo. 180.

‖ Rageman—A statute of justices, assigned by Edward I. and his council, to hear and determine all complaints of injuries done throughout the realm, within the five years next before Michaelmas, in the fourth year of his reign.—*Jacob.*

Eccles Parish.

cuj^{o} ħes iꝑe est anno r' sui duodecĩo ꝑ quā concessit qđ iꝑe ꝛ ħedes sui impꝑm ħeant liƀam warrennā in oñibꝫ ꝟris suis de Trafford ꝛ Stratford in com' Lanc' dū tamẽ ꝟre illa nõ sint infª metas foreste dñi R. Ita qđ nullus intret ꝟras illas ad fugand in eis vł ad aliq^{i}d capiend qđ ad warennā ꝑtineat sine licenc' ꝛ volũtate iꝑius Henr' vł ħedũ suoꝫ sup foresfc̃urã dñi R. decẽ libr' ꝛc.

Jur' đnt sup sacr̃m suū qđ ꝑđcus Henr' ꝛ ꝑđcus Henr' paꝛ suus a tempe confecc̃ois ꝑđce carte debito modo usi sunt warrenna sua in ꝑđcis villis ꝛc. Iõ iꝑe ad ꝑsens inde sine die.*

The name of the parish of Eccles is evidently contracted from the Latin *ecclesia*, a church, and among the "Inquisitores Waꝑn' de Salford," in the Grand Inquisition taken 13 John, is Wiłłus de Ecclesijs.†

The Bartons.

Barton was a member of the barony of Manchester, as were also Moreton, Irwelham, and probably the greater part of the parish, held by peculiar services, which are described in the survey or extent of that great lordship in 15 Edward II.‡ The subinfeudation is thus detailed in the Testa de Nevill'—"Gilbert de Barton holds a knight's fee and a half in Barton, of the fee of Thomas Gretley, and he of the earl of Ferrers, and the latter in the chief of the king."[a] In the same ancient record this land is described as held in drengage by Gilbert de Newton, together with the lady of Barton.§ The pedigree of the Hulton family states, that Richard, son of Jorverth de Hulton, who lived in the reigns of Richard I. and John, "had a grant of lands in Barton of Edith de Barton, by the consent of Gilbert de Notton (co. York) her husband, which Jorverth, father of this Richard, had some time held of her." A family of the name of Hulin held half the manor of Barton juxta Flixton in 13 Edward III. From final covenants of that date, in the Chapter House, we have—

[a] Fol. 397.

Adam de Hulin. Senior, = ...

Thomas filius Adami de Hulin = Elena, uxor ejus.

Johannes filius Thomæ de Hulin.

It is probable that the Hulins were merely tenants under the mesne lord. The

* Placit de Quo Warr. & Assis. apud Lanc. 20 Edw. I. Rot. 12.

† One hundred and forty years after the foundation of Whelley, John Eccles, who died 21 Hen. VI. was abbot of that monastery.—Whitaker's Whalley, p. 85.

‡ See Vol. I. pp. 184, 186, &c. The lands, with fifteen messuages in Barton, were demised or let to farm by the baron, and this is assigned as the reason of their not being specifically rated in the survey.—Kuerden's Fol. MS. p. 217.

§ Drengagia.—Gilƀtus de Neuton tenet cũ đna de Barton feodũ uni^{o} milit' & di' de eodem. Fol. 404.

Bothe, or Booth, of Barton.

Adam de Booths, = ...

William de Booth, living 3 Edw. I. = Sibilla, dau. of Sir Richard Brereton.

Thomas de Booth, = ...

John Booth, Lord of Barton, in right of his wife. = Loretta, daughter and heiress of Agnes, daughter and heiress of Sir Gilbert de Barton, 20 Edw. I.

Thomas del Bothe, built the chapel on Salford Bridge, [See Vol. II. p. 198.] = Elena, daughter of Robert de Workedly; named in will 47 Edw. III.

Maud, daughter of Sir John Savage, of Clifton, co. Cest.

John de Booth, temp. Ric. II., to whom Thos. Barton granted his arms, 5 Hen. IV. = Joan, dau. of Sir Henry Trafford, of Trafford.

Henry, to whom his father gave all his lands in Irwell, by deed, 43 Ed. III.

Thomas, named in will, had issue three sons and two daughters.

William.

Alice, wife of Wm. Leigh, of Baguley.

Catherine, Margaret.

Anne, wife of Sir Edward Weever.

Lawrence, Bishop of Durham, Archbishop of York, Keeper of Privy Seal, and Lord High Chancellor, died 19th May, 1480.

1. Sir Thomas Booth, knighted 14 Henry VI. = ... dau. of Sir Geo. Carrington, and relict of .... Weever.

2. Sir Robert Booth, died 14th Septr. 1460, Sheriff for life co. Cestr., by grant, 21 Hen. VI. = Dulcia, dau. and coheir of Sir Ric. Venables, died 23 Sept. 1463, buried with her husband at Wilmslow.

5. Roger, died 18th Aug. 1467; had *Charles*, Bp. Hereford, and *Margaret* or *Isabel*, wife of Ra. Neville Earl of Westmorland.

3. William, Archbp. of York; died 12th Sept. 1464.

4. Richard, of Strickland.
6. John, Prebend of Lincoln.
7. Ralph.

1. Margery, w. of Sir John Byron.
3. Catherine, w. of Thos. Radcliffe.
4. Alice, w. of Sir Robert Clifton.

2. Joan, w. 1st of Sir Thos. Shirburn, 2d Sir Thos. Southworth.
5. Lucy, w. of Sir Edwd. Weever.

Sir Thomas Booth. = Anne, dau. of Sir John Ashton.

Sir John Booth, killed at Flodden 9th September, 5 Hen. VIII., contributed to the reasonable aid. = Ellen, dau. of Sir Nicholas Byron.

Henry, Nicholas.

Sir Wm. Booth, died 1476 or 1478, had an annuity by patent, dated 27th March, 24 Hen. VI. = Maud, dau. of Sir John Dutton, co. Cestr. 2 Hen. VI., 2d husband Sir Wm. Brereton.

Ralph Hammond, LL.D.

John, Warden of Manchester. Robert, Dean of York.

Edmund, Archd. of Stow. Peter.

Philip, mar. a daughter of Sir William Harrington.

1. Lucy, w. of Sir Peter Leicester.
2. Ellen, wife of Robt. Leigh, of Adlington.

3. Alice, w. of Robt. Hesketh of Rufford.
4. Joan, w. of H. Massey.
5. Margery, w. of James Scarisbrick.

Robert, whose issue failing, temp. Hen. VII., Barton came to Sir John, his uncle.

John Booth, of Barton. = Anne, dau. of Ric. Ashton, of Middleton.

Elizabeth, married John Hyde, of Urmston, 10 Hen. VIII.

George Booth, Esq. died 1 Ric. III. = Catherine, dau. of Robt. Mountford, co Warwick.

Laurence or Ralph.

1. Dowse, wife of Thomas Legh, of High Legh.
2. Anne, w. of John Legh, of Booths.

3. Ellen, w. of Sir John Legh, of Baguley.
4. Margery, w. of John Hyde, of Hoghton.

5. Alice, w. of John Ashley, of Ashley.
6. Elizab. w. of Thomas Fitton, of Pownal.

7. Joan, w. of William Holt.
8. Isabel.
9. Catherine.

John Booth, living 6 Eliz. died without male issue 9 Aug. 18 Eliz. = Helen, dau. of Sir Peter Leigh, of High Leigh.

Dorothy, w. of James Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick.

Margaret, dau. and coheir of Sir Thomas Ashton, of Ashton, 1st wife.

Sir Wm. Booth, died 19th November, 11 Hen. VIII. = Ellen, dau. and coheir of Sir John Montgomery.

Laurence, of Altringham. Roger.

Alice, or Anne, wife of Wm. Massie, of Denfield.

Ellen, married 1st Sir Thomas Vaudray; 2d —— Trafford, of Trafford Bridge.

1. Margaret, d. and coheir, married Sir Edmund Trafford.

2. Anne, married George Leigh, of High Leigh.

3. Dorothy, married 1st John Molyneux, of Sefton; 2d Edwd. Duckenfield.

4. Katherine, died s. p. 25 Eliz.

2. John, married Margery, daughter of Sir Peter Dutton; had issue.

1. George Booth, died 22 Henry VIII., aged 40 years. = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Thos. Butler, of Bewsey.

William, married a dau. of — Smith, co. Lanc.

Edward, married Mary, daughter & coheir of Roger Knutsford, of Twemlow.

Hamnet, ... dau. of Humphry Newton.

Henry, married .... dau. of .... Bowden, of Bowden.

Jane, w. of Hugh Dutton.
Dorothy, wife of Edward Warren.
Anne, wife of Sir W. Brereton.

George Booth, died 35 H. VIII. aged 28. = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Edmund Trafford, married May 20, 27 Hen. VIII.

John, married Elizabeth Dutton, or Anne, dau. of Sir Ric. Brereton.

Robert, rector of Thornton, co. Cestr. 1 Edw. VI.

Roger, custos rotulorum com. Cestriæ.

Ellen, w. of John Carrington.

Anne, w. of William Massie.

Margaret, wife of Sir William Davenport.

Eliz. w. of Sir Richd. Dutton.

Dorothy, wife of Robert Tatton.

Cecilia, unmarried.
Alice, wife of Peter Daniel.

Sir William Booth, knighted in 1578. = Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Warburton.

Elizabeth, married William Chauntrell.

Mary, married Randle Davenport.

Anne, married —— Wentworth, co. York.

William, died s. p. before his father in 1572.

Sir George Booth, created Baronet May 22, 1611, Sheriff of Lanc. 1623, died Oct. 24, 1652. = Catherine, dau. of Sir Edmund Anderson, Chief Justice of Common Pleas.

Edmund, died without issue.

John, married .... daughter of —— Prestwich, of Holme.

Robert, died 1628.

Peter, died infant.

Richard, ancestor of Booth of Barrow.

Eleanor, bapt. Feb. 27, 1573.

Susan, married 1st Sir Edward Warren, 2d John Fitton.

Alice, w. of —— Powton, Esq.
Dorothy, w. of Ra. Bunington.
Eliz. w. of William Barnet.

William Booth, died before his father, 26th April, 1636. = Vere, daughter and coheir of Sir Thos. Egerton.

Francis, died young.

Thomas, killed by a fall, 1632.

Edmund, died in 1617.

Sir John Booth, knighted after the Restoration, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Anthony St. John, by whom he had issue four sons and six daughters.

Alice, wife of George Vernon.

Elizabeth, wife of Richard, second Lord Byron.

Mary, Alice, Catherine, Cecily.

} died unmarried.

Thomas, died æt. 11, 1632, 1st son.

Catherine, daughter and heiress of Theophilus Fiennes, Earl of Lincoln, died 1643, 1st wife. = Sir George Booth, Bart, created *Baron Delamer*, 20th April, 1661, died 8th Aug. 1684.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry Grey, Earl of Stamford; 2d wife.

William, died young.

Nathaniel, living 1667.

Charles, died young.

Elizabeth, died young.

Katherine, married John Jackson, co. York.

Vere, only dau. died unmarried Nov. 14, 1717.

William, eldest son, died s. p. Jan. 20, 1661-2.

Henry Booth, Lord Delamer, created *Earl of Warrington* April 17, 1690, died 2d January, 1693. = Mary, daughter of Sir James Cottisbroke, co. Northampton.

Charles, died s. p.

George, died in 1726, having had issue, which failed.

Cecil, Neville, unmarried.

Robert, rector of Thornton, &c. married 1st Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Booth, of Salford; 2d Mary, daughter of Thomas Hales, by whom he had Nathaniel, Lord Delamer, who died Jan. 9, 1770, without male issue.

Elizabeth, w. of Edward Earl of Conway.
Diana, wife of Sir Ralph Delaval.

Anne, Jane, Sophia, died young.

James, died infant.

George Booth, 2d Earl of Warrington, born May 2, 1675, died August 2, 1758. = Mary, daughter and coheir of John Oldbury, of London, merchant.

Langham Booth, M.P. co. Chester, died unmarried 12th May, 1724.

Henry, died at Rotterdam 2d February, 1726.

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas, eldest son of Sir T. Delves, died s. p. 1697.

Mary, wife of Russel Robartes, brother to the Earl of Radnor, died 30th January, 1730.

Mary, sole daughter and heiress, married May, 1736, died 10th December, 1772, æt. 69. = Harry Grey, 4th Earl of Stamford, died 30th May, 1768.

George-Harry, 5th Earl, F.S.A., created *Baron Delamer* and *Earl of Warrington*, April 22, 1796, died May 23, 1819. = Henrietta Cavendish Bentinck, 2d daughter of William 2d Duke of Portland.

Mary, married the Hon. George West.

Booth, married daughter of Charles Mainwaring, co. Chester.

Anne, died infant.

John, died July, 1802. = Susannah, daughter of Ralph Leicester, of Toft.

George-Harry, 6th and present Earl, Baron Grey of Groby, Baron Bonville and Harrington, Baron Delamer of Dunham Massey, Earl of Stamford and Warrington, &c. = Henrietta Charlotte Elizabeth Charteris, daughter of Francis Lord Elcho, son of Francis fifth Earl of Wemyss.

Henrietta, married Sir John Chetwode, Bart., and has issue.

Maria. Jane.

Maria married John Cotes, of Woodcote, and has issue.

William, married Miss Price.

Anchetell, Prebendary of Durham.

Henry, a Captain in the Royal Navy, lost in the Weazle off Barnstaple Bay, Feb. 1799.

Sophia, wife of Booth Grey, of Ayston Hayes.

Amelia, wife of Sir John Lister Kaye, of Grange, co. York.

Henrietta Charlotte, married Rev. James Law, son of the Bishop of Chester.

Maria, born Dec. 17, 1800.

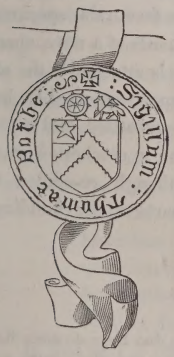
George-Harry, Lord Grey, born April 5, 1802.

Maria, died infant.

[*To face page* 113, *Vol. III.*]

Bartons of Holme, and subsequently of Smethells, seem to have been a branch of Barton, whose male line failed as early as 20 Edward I. Eccles Parish.

On referring to the pedigree of Booth, it will be seen that John de Booth, in the beginning of Edward II., married Loretta, daughter and heiress of Anne or Agnes, the daughter and heiress of sir Gilbert de Barton. Kimber supposes this to be a mistake, and opines that Thomas or Tomalin of the Booths, was the first of Barton, and that he probably became master of the estate by purchase;* but as this is unsupported conjecture, we prefer the concurrent testimony of the different pedigrees. The issue of Booth, after producing two archbishops, failed in the early part of the sixteenth century, soon after the coronation of Henry VII., and Barton passed from Robert to his brother sir John Bothe, who fell in the battle of Flodden Field. The male line of the Bothes of Barton, expiring with John Bothe, 9th May, 8 Elizabeth, the line of Robert Bothe, second son of John Bothe of Barton, became the chief branch, from whom was descended George Booth, the second and last earl of Warrington, who died in 1758, leaving an only daughter, Mary, married to Harry Grey, the fourth earl of Stamford, and thus Ashton, Dunham, and many other estates, were conveyed to this noble family. John Booth, of the elder branch, left four daughters his coheiresses, among whom the estates were divided; Margaret married sir Edmund Trafford, whose descendant is the present lord of the manor of Barton; Anne married George Leigh, of High Leigh, whose descendant now possesses Barton Hall; Dorothy married John Molyneux, of Sefton; and Katherine, the fourth daughter, died issueless about 25 Elizabeth. The Booths.



The original arms of the Booths were—a chevron, engrailed, in a canton, a mullet: the crests, a Catherine's wheel, and an Agnus Dei, as appears from the seal of Thomas del Bothe, the public benefactor, which is affixed to the deed wherein he gave to Henry, his son, all his lands in Irwell: datum apud Barton die Sabbati proxime ante festum sancti Georgii 43 Edward III., which deed was in possession of George Booth, of Dunham Massey, lord Delamer, in 1666.† Thomas Barton, in 1403, made a grant of the Barton arms—ar. 3 boars' heads, erased and erect, sa.—to John del Both in the following terms:—

Sachent toutz Gentz q' ieo Tho. de Barton ay done & p cest ma p̃sens chartre confirme a Joñ fitz Tho. del Boothe de Barton ses heires & a ses assignes mes armes p^r porter cest assavoir: D'Argent, 5 Hen. IV.

* Baronetage, Vol. I. p. 19. Rasbotham's MS. Coll. Vol. II. p. 749.

† Ormerod's Cheshire, Vol. I. p. 401.

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treiz cheifes de Sanglier de Sable raset, a aver ꝑ tener al dit Joħn ses heires ꝑ ses assignes memes les armes a touz jours Et ieo l'avant dit Tho. ꝑ mes heires les dit armes a dit Joħn ses heires ꝑ ses assignes a toutz jours encontr̄ toutz gentz garanterons et defenderons En testmoignaunce de quel chose a ycest ma present chartre jay mys mon seale Done a Barton le dismagne ꝓchaine devant la Fest de seynt Michaell L'Archangelle lan Regne le Roy Henry quart puys le conquest quint."*

In the Codex numbered 2063 of the Harleian collection, is a copy of an old book of Mr. Roger Doddesworth's, a manuscript of the date of 5 Henry IV., consisting of deeds and other papers of families in Salford, Irwelham, Barton, and other places in the parish of Eccles, and those relating to Barton being the most numerous, it is sometimes called "The Book of Barton."

The manor of WHICKLESWICKE, within Barton-upon-Irwell, was held by Thomas Massy, father and son, in the reign of Elizabeth.† "Whyccleswyck Hall," which existed previous to 1595, has now disappeared, and the exact site of this mansion is not correctly ascertained.

Ancient tenure of Cadishead.

CADISHEAD, or, as it was anciently called, Cadewalesate, and subsequently Cadewalshed,‡ a village in this township, was anciently held by the service of carpentery, and the name of the tenure, not that of the estate, designated the local family.§

Parish church.

The parish church of Eccles, in the deanery of Manchester and the archdeaconry of Chester, seated on a slight elevation, in the township of Barton, at the entrance to the village of Eccles from the Manchester road, is dedicated to St. Mary de Eccles. The building is a venerable gothic structure, forming a favourable specimen of rude architecture, with a massive tower, grey with age, and consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, the latter of which were in early times chapels attached to the old families of the parish. The structure is of an irregular shape, supported by but tresses, and adorned by arched windows. The roof is partially embattled, and on the north and south sides rise two small circular columns terminating in crocketted ornaments. The church porch, belonging to the Traffords, though re-edified in 1790, is in unison with the antique character of the other parts of the building.

* Transcript of Roger Doddesworth's MS. in Harl. Coll. Co. 2063, fo. 174.

† Duchy Records, Vol. XV. 33 Eliz. n. 31. Vol. XVII. 40 Eliz. n. 85.

‡ Birche's MS. Feodarium, *Tit.* Feoda Rogeri de Monte Bogonis.

§ Edwinus Carpentar' tenuit j bovat' terre in Cadwalesate in capite de đno Rege de dono Reg' Henr' in carpentaria & postea Swanus tenuit illam terram Et modo tenuit illam ꝑam Gilb̄tus de Notton reddendo inde đno Regi iiijs. ꝑ annū set nesciūt de quibus vel ꝑ quos terra illa alienata sit a servicio đni Regis. Testa de Nevill', Fol. 405.—This passage, with some variations, is found in Birche's Feodarium.

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The interior is spacious, light, and lofty. The columns dividing the nave from the side aisles, are octagonal, and bear escutcheons at their capitals. As the population has increased, galleries have been erected, and each side has now this accommodation: the west gallery was built in 1717; the north and south galleries in 1770; and the east gallery, which opens to a chamber over the chancel door, in 1805. The roof is supported by carved squares of timber, having clusters of flowers at the interstices of the beams. So late as 1805, there were ancient gates leading into the chancel, but they were then removed. The original church was probably of a date as early as the Conquest, and the curfew-bell, a relic of that age, continues to be rung nightly. Tradition, probably from this circumstance, fixes the date of the church in the year 1111. The church underwent a thorough repair in 1713, when an excellent painting of the king's arms, it may be, to mark the loyalty of the parish in those seditious times, was placed over the entrance to the choir.

Randle Holme, who visited this church about 1652, in his MS. Church Notes, has tricked four escutcheons from the western window, of which the first is Radcliffe of Ordsall, with the inscription—

"Laudate dm p bono statu splendidissimi Johis Ratclyffe de Ordesalle ar. huiꝰ sacelli possessor. qui istã fenestrã fecit in año dñi 1574."*

Tomb of the Breretons.

In the chancel, on the south side of the altar, inclosed within iron rails, painted blue, is an ancient tomb with whole-length figures, recumbent, of Richard Brereton, of Worsley, and his lady, (with their infant son in swaddling clothes,) their heads resting on two couches, bearing a covered helmet and two cushions, he fully armed, and attired in the costume of his age, and she dressed in the habit of her time, with large ruffs round her neck and ancles, and an enormous head-dress, their feet resting on two dogs couchant. The figure of the infant is placed upon an ornamented bracket, attached to the tomb, on which are engraved nine coats of arms, quartering various families: the coat to the west side is surmounted with two crests, both upon helmets; the one, a dexter arm holding a sword, and the other a cock; round the rim of the tomb is this inscription:—

"Hic iacent corpora Ricardi Brearton de Tatton et Worksley Arigeri et Dorotheæ vxoris eiꝰ filiæ Ricĩ Eggertõ de Ridley Militis et Ricĩ filij eoꝝ qviqvidẽ Ricꝰ obt 17 die Decẽbris ão dõi 1598 et dicta Dorothea obijt 4° die Aprilis año dõi 1639 Et dictꝰ Ricꝰ filijꝰ eoꝝ qui infans obijt año dõi 1575 et dicta Dorothea hoc Monumentũ fieri fecit 1600."

Of the Leighs.

In that part of the church belonging to Barton Hall, is an old painting in a plain frame, representing the arms of the Leighs with thirty-seven quarterings;

* Harl. Coll. Codex 2129, fo. 78.

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crest, on a helmet, a lion rampant. Underneath all this emblazoning is the following inscription:

"Here lyeth y^e^ body of Geo. Legh of Barton, in y^e^ county palatine of Lancaster esq. son & heire of George Legh Barton esq. by Frances his wife, daughter to Tho^s^. Brooke of Horton esq. younger son of George Leigh of High Leigh, in y^e^ countie palatine of Chester, esq. & son & heire to his mother Anne, daughter & coheire to John Booth of Barton esq. The sayde George married Hannah, a daughter and coheire to Tho^s^. Whitby, of y^e^ citty of Chester esq. & relict of Edw. Morquill, of Moston, gent. but died without issue y^e^ 21 day of Decembr A°. 1674."

In addition to these more ancient memorials there are several modern monuments, brass plates, and sculptured stones:—in the nave of the church is a brass plate, recording the death of William Dauntesey, esq., of Agecroft, 1642; on the south side of the altar a mural tablet records the death of Thomas Butterworth Bayley, of Hope Hall, esq., in 1802; and another near the pulpit, the death of John Greaves, of Highfield and Irlam, esq., in 1815; a fourth in memory of James Bradshaw, of Crofts Bank, gent., who bequeathed, July 26, 1803, seven acres, one rood and fifteen perches of land, at Holt in Davyhulme, to the parish fund for educating poor children, and for drink and dinners to the curate and trustees, which bequest produces £40 per annum.

Advowson.

The advowson of the church of Eccles was presented early in the 13th century by John de Lascy, earl of Lincoln, (who had purchased the living from Gilbert de Barton,) to the monks of Stanlaw, as appears from the following letter from the earl to the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield (Alexander de Stavensby):—

"Reverendo in Christo Patri Domino A. Dei gratia Covintrensi & Lichesfeldensi Episcopo, I. de Lascy Comes Lincolniæ, Constabularius Cestriæ, cum omni reverenciâ & devocione salutem. Sanctitati vestræ significo, quod advocationem Ecclesiæ de Heccles, cum terris quas Gilbertus de Bartun per Cartam suam mihi vendidit & dimisit, divinæ caritatis intuitu, Monachis meis Loci Benedicti de Stanlawe contuli, in puram & perpetuam Elemosinam, quantum spectat ad laicalem donationem. Quapropter sanctæ Paternitati vestræ supplico, Quatinus Divinæ miserationis & caritatis obtentu, ad præsentationem nostram, si placet, eos suscipiatis, solitam & expertam benignitatem vestram & gratiam illis caritativè exhibentes. Preces precibus accumularem, nisi de consueta liberalitate illis a vobis jugitèr impensa præsumerem. Valeat Sancta Paternitas vestra."*

* "Endorsed in a coeval hand, *Præsentacio I. de Lascy Episcopo A. de Ecclesia de Eccles.* Upon a strip of parchment cut from the bottom of the instrument, hangs a seal of yellow wax now

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The lands thus conveyed with the advowson of the church, appear to have been situate at Monton Green; for in pope Nicholas's valuation, or ecclesiastical taxation of abbot Stanlaw's temporalities, in 1291, he is said to have two carucates of land at the Grange of Mawynton of the annual value of 15s. each; in assessed rents £1. 3s. per annum, and £1. 6s. 8d. for the profits of the store.* This, however, was after the translation of the abbey of Stanlaw to Whalley; and, as an instance of the extreme laxity which pervades ancient estimates and computations, it may be mentioned, that in Birche's M.S. Feodarium, the abbot of Whalley is stated to hold three bovates of land in Maunton, by the service of six shillings per annum for sake fee.† By a deed of gift, of which a very imperfect copy is preserved, Edith de Barton granted conjointly with Robert Grelle, the mediety of the church of Eccles, with two closes and two pastures of land to Geoffrey de Biron, chivaler, or knight,‡ from which it would appear that her husband sold one half of the advowson to the earl of Lincoln. The date of this last mentioned charter is nearly approximated by the fact, that in 39 Henry III. Geoffrey de Buron obtained a charter for free warren in Maunton and Sunton (Swinton.)§

In 47 Edward III. Thomas del Bothe, whose father had married the heiress of Barton, by his last will and testament bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of Eccles, before the altar of St. Katherine the Virgin, and ordered that the best of his cattle should be presented to the priest as a mortuary; and to the two chaplains £66. 13s. 4d. to be paid upon the altar of St. Katherine in the church of Eccles, for the souls of king Edward III. Roger la Ware, and Thomas de Wycke, parson of Manchester, and for the souls of his father, Roger de Hulton, and all other benefactors.‖ At a later date, namely, 28 Henry VI. a chantry of two chaplains was

diminished, at first round, and about three inches wide. It bears the effigies of a knight mounted on a horse at full speed, on his head a steel coif, a large shield covering his breast, his surcoat flowing by his horse's flank."—Madox's Formulare Anglicanum. No. X.

* Item ħet apud Grangiã de Mawynton duas caruc' terr' & valet caruc' p annu' . . . . xv^{s} . .
Et ħet ibm de redd' assis' p annu' . . . . . j^{l} iij^{s} . .
Et ħet de pfic' stauri . . . . . j^{l} vj^{s} viij^{d}

† Abbas de Whalley ten' iij bovat' ter' in Maunton p servic' vj^{s} p an' p sake fee.

‡ Editha de Barton concessi Rob. Grelle dedisse Galf. Biron chr. dim. Eccles quã prx possidit duarũ clos. 2 past, T. Jo. Decan. de Manchester Steph. de Waleton Palna de Prescot. Hu. cler. de Wingwyc Ri. de Prescot.—Kuerden's Fol. MS. p. 500.—This is manifestly inaccurate as well as imperfect. The document appears to be the same to which Whitaker alludes in his remarks on the signatures of the deans of Manchester, Hist. Manch. Vol. II. p. 391. It had previously been noticed by Hollinworth, Mancun. MS. fo. 6.

§ Rot. Chart. 39 Hen. III. p. 2. m. 13.

‖ See Vol. II. p. 198-9.

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founded "in the parish church of Mary the Virgin of Eccles,* by William Bothe, bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, John Byron, knight, Richard Bothe, Laurence Bothe, clarke, [subsequently archbishop of York,] and Seth Worsley, of the value of twenty-four marks, by the year, beyond reprizes."†

In the Compotus of brothers John Kyppas and Christopher Thornberg, bursars, or treasurers, of Whalley abbey in 1478, the annual receipts for the church of Eccles and the chapel of Deyn, are stated at lxiij^{l} xvij^{s} iv^{d} ob.; and in a similar document for the year 1521, on the 15th year of John Paslewe, the abbot, the receipts of Eccles and Deyne are cxix^{l} x^{s} jv^{d} ob.‡

Rectory and tithes.

"Upon the dissolution of the monastery of Whalley," says Mr. Rasbotham, "king Henry VIII. became possessed of the rectories of Eccles and Dean, with the chapels to them belonging, then appropriated, united, and incorporated, together with tithes, emoluments, and rates. After having some time possessed them, he demised them by letters patent to the worshipful John Penn, by whom for the remainder of the grant they were let to sir Richard Brereton. King Henry afterwards granted this rectory with the tithes for twenty-one years to sir Thomas Holcroft; and in the reign of queen Elizabeth, they were demised for thirty-one years to sir Gilbert Gerrard, both the king and queen making a reservation of the advowson. It appears that the rectory, tithes, &c. the advowson being reserved as before, were afterwards (7 Jac.) conveyed by the crown to Morris and Phillips, by them to Downes and Mossley, and by them to James Anderton, of Lostock, esq. and his heirs for ever."§ From the Andertons, the tithes passed by sale to sir John Heathcote, of Longton, co. Stafford, and James Cook, of Salford, esq. by whom they have since been sold in detail to the respective owners of the estates in the parish, with the exception of a number of moduses, amounting to £18 per annum, reserved for the ringers and singers of the church.

Tradition.

A singular tradition prevails here, to the effect, that in the reign of Henry VIII. or in the succeeding reign, the tithes of Eccles became the subject of a bet on a cock-fight, and were won from Brandon, duke of Suffolk, by sir —— Anderton, of Ince,

* See Vol. I. p. 493-4.

† Patent granted by Henry VI. A.D. 1450.

‡ Whitaker's Whalley, p. 88. Edit. 1800. In little more than forty years, a considerable increase took place in the tithes of Maunton and Swinton:—

1478.			1521.		
De Mawnton	xj^{l} xiij^{s} viij^{d}		P. Maunton	xvj^{l} xviij^{s}	
De Swynton	iv^{s} vij^{d}		P. Swynton	iv^{l} vij^{s}	
				Ibid.	

§ Rasbotham's MS. Collect. Vol. I. p. 269. Confirmed by the Inquis. post mortem, Ja. Anderton, 15 Jac. I. Duchy Records, Vol. XX. num. 3.

[Lydiate, probably,] in this county. According to this tradition, the tithes were granted to the duke by his royal master, Henry VIII. Subsequent to this grant, a cock-fight took place in Westminster, when sir —— Anderton is said to have produced the first duck-wing cock that was ever fought at a main, with the vaunting challenge— Eccles Parish.

"There is the jewel of England,
For a hundred in hand,
And a hundred in land:
I will fight him against any cock in England."

The duke of Suffolk on finding that Anderton was able to make good his bet, produced another cock, and bet the tithes of Eccles parish as his share of the wager; Anderton won the battle, and became possessed of the tithes, by whom, continues the story, they were afterwards sold to sir John Heathcote, of Longton, in co. Stafford. So much currency has this story obtained, that duck-winged cocks are called Anderton jewels in Lancashire to this day. Local traditions are generally founded in truth, though erroneous in detail; but in the present case the whole story appears to be a fabrication.

Ecclesiastical Benefice of Eccles.

Ecctia de Eccles p' t' [A. D. 1288. Pope Nich. Valor,] . .	£20	0	0
Discharged Vicarage, [Liber Regis, A.D. 1534,]	6	8	0

List of Vicars of Eccles, extracted principally from the Episcopal Registers, in the Bishop's Court, at Chester, from 1504 to the present time, with the Patrons, and the successive causes of Vacancy.

Date of Institution.	Vicars.	Patrons.	Cause of Vacancy.
	Thomas Wright	Abbot & Convent of Whalley	
Dec. 31, 1504	Thomas Holgate	The same	Death of Thomas Wright.
	Thomas Bowker		
Dec. 29, 1542	George Wereall	Sir John Byron	Death of Thomas Bowker.
June 20, 1559	Edward Pendleton	Philip & Mary	Death of last incumbent.
Dec. 7, 1576	Thomas Williamson	Q. Elizabeth	Death of last incumbent.
May 20, 1606	John White	K. James	Death of last incumbent.
Jan. 9, 1610	John Jones	K. James	
1657	Edward Jones		Ejected 1662.
July 27, 1671	Thos. Usherwood	Charles II.	
1663	Robert Hartley		
Aug. 24, 1678	Thomas Hall	The King	Death of last incumbent.
Jan. 10, 1721	Thomas Chaddock	....	Death of Thomas Hall.

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DATE OF INSTITUTION.	VICARS.	PATRONS.	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
Jan. 8, 1724	Thomas Bell	The King	Death of Thomas Chaddock.
July 22, 1726	Thomas Vaughan	....	Death of Thomas Bell.
March 9, 1747	Benj. Nicholls	....	Death of Thomas Vaughan.
June 3, 1765	Cudworth Poole	....	Death of Benjamin Nicholls.
Dec. 27, 1768	John Crookhall	....	Death of Cudworth Poole.
Oct. 31, 1792	John Clowes	....	Death of John Crookhall.
April 9, 1818	Thomas Blackburne	....	Death of John Clowes.

Ancient description.

A manuscript is preserved here, containing a list of the gentry and old houses in the parish, in the reign of Elizabeth, with the proceedings of an ancient vestry meeting, held on the 27th of August, 1595, at the time when the county had scarcely emerged from feudalism, and which forms a striking contrast with the vestry meetings of more modern times: amongst other things it was resolved and commanded—"That all servant boys, young women, and children, should be ejected from the upper seats of the church, should they dare to appear there; and that neither men nor maid-servants should presume to sit, or kneel, so as to disquiet or displace worshipful gentlemen's pews!"

Registers.

The parish registers of Eccles commence in the year 1563, and furnish the following returns of baptisms, marriages, and burials, at three different periods, something more than a century apart from each other:—

A.D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.	A.D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1563	80	15	38	1701	128	28	84
1564	67	16	54	1831	548	373	500
1700	109	25	85	1832	487	408	543

Marriages by justices.

Edward Holbrooke, Richard Haworth, Thomas Birche, and Lawrence Rawstorne, magistrates, published the banns of marriage in 1654, in the time of the Commonwealth, during which period the Rev. Edward Jones, the vicar of Eccles, acted as the representative of the parish, in the first Presbyterial classis, for the county of Lancaster.* In the somewhat earlier times of fervid persecution, John Bradford, the martyr, preached in the parishes of Eccles, Dean, and Bury, and the doctrines promulgated here constituted one of the offences for which he was condemned to the stake.†

Chapels.

This parish contains three episcopal chapels, one Catholic, and seventeen Dissenting chapels, all the latter of modern date. The episcopal chapels are Ellenbrook,

* See Vol. II. pp. 38 and 58.

† See Vol. I. p. 503. and Vol. II. p. 243.

in Worsley, in the patronage of the trustees of the late duke of Bridgewater, a domestic chapel attached to Worsley Hall, where the rite of baptism is enjoyed; St. Peter's, Swinton, in Worsley, erected in 1791, by subscription, of which the vicar of Eccles is patron; St. Thomas's at Pendleton, originally a small brick building, erected by Samuel Brierley, esq. and consecrated July 26th, 1776. This chapel has since been superseded by a conspicuous and ornamental Gothic edifice, founded by the vicar of Eccles, the patron of the living, September 23, 1830, and consecrated October 7, 1831. The church erected at the joint cost of the inhabitants and the parliamentary commission, containing 1520 pew-sittings, of which 700 are free, exclusive of several hundred free seats on forms. In front of the altar is a splendid picture, by Paul Veronese, representing the taking of Christ from the cross, liberally presented to the church by John Greaves, of Pendleton, esq. Eccles Parish.

The Catholic chapel at Barton is a brick edifice, with stone pillars, erected at the sole cost of Thomas Joseph Trafford, of Trafford Park, esq. in 1829-30, as a substitute for the chapel, till that time existing at Trafford House. Catholic.

The following is a list of the Dissenting chapels in this parish, with the dates of their respective erections:— Protestant Dissenting.

Methodist Chapels—At Davy Hulme, 1782; at Irlam, 1795; at Barton, 1798; at Cadishead, 1801; at Worsley, 1802; at Swinton, 1811; at Pendleton, 1814; at Eccles, 1819.

Methodist New Connection—At Pendleton, 1806; at Eccles, 1832.

Independents—At Patricroft, 1800; at New Town, 1820.

Independent Methodists—At Winton, 1832.

The Unitarians have a private chapel at Irlam-o'th'-Height, opened March 6, 1825, and the Primitive Methodists and the Swedenborgians have meeting-rooms at Worsley. A Presbyterian chapel, now Unitarian, was built at Monton, in this parish, after the passing of the Act of Uniformity, of which Mr. Baldwin, ejected from Rainford, in this county, was the first minister; at his death he was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Crompton, ejected from Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, who died September 2, 1699; his successor was Mr. Jeremiah Aldred, who died in 1729, and was succeeded by Mr. Chorley; Mr. Ferner followed Mr. Chorley, and, removing from this place in 1779, was succeeded by Mr. Smethurst. Each place of worship in this parish has a Sunday-school attached to it, and there are day-schools at Irlam, Eccles, Roe Green, Clifton, Pendleton, and Pendlebury, in which a few children are educated gratuitously. At Swinton a commodious Sabbath-day school, supported by subscription, was opened in 1833, and there are national schools at Pendleton and Eccles.

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The parliamentary commissioners in their XVI. Report [March, 1826,] enumerate the following as the charities in the parish of Eccles:—

Charities.

	£.	s.	s.
1689 to 1711. Various benefactions of small sums, amounting to £62, laid out in the erection of a gallery in the parish church, the pew-rents of which, being reserved for the poor, produce annually	15	2	6
1800. Bradshaw's Charity; rent-charge for the purchase of books and instruction of children at Davy Hulme school; and bread to the poor of Barton and Eccles; annual disbursement . . £29 5 0			
In annual sums and donations of linen cloth to the poor, sick, and lying-in women of Crofts, Bank, Barton, and Eccles . 11 2 4			
Sundry disbursements on account of the charity 3 16 2½			
	43	3	6½

WORSLEY TOWNSHIP.

1657. Dame Dorothy Leigh's charity; one-fourth of the interest of £500 to Middle Hulton and Worsley; in 1826 the overseers of the latter received . .	11	3	4

PENDLETON TOWNSHIP.*

1727. Openshaw's Charity; £105 stock, of which the annual dividends are given in equal portions to two schools in Pendleton, where poor children are taught to read the bible	4	4	0

Civil wars.

Although Eccles was almost the centre of the civil wars of the commonwealth, and though sir Cecil Trafford and sir Thomas Tyldesley, at the two opposite sides of the parish, were both deeply engaged in the eventful transactions of those times, both civil and military, only one military operation of any great importance took place in this parish. The pass of the Gless having become a point of contention after the siege of Manchester, the earl of Derby placed a battery of cannon in Holcroft wood, commanding the passage of Little Woolden, but his forces were driven from their station and defeated at Woolden, not far from the residence of the brave sir Thomas Tyldesley. The name of "Bury Lane" serves to indicate the place of interment of the slain. Here many broken swords, armour, spears, &c. have been dug up, and when the bridge of Little Woolden was repaired some years ago, a cannon ball, now in the possession of J. A. Borron, esq., was found imbedded in the structure, which may be regarded as a remnant of the contest between the "Cavaliers and the Roundheads." In the year 1745, the duke of Cumberland in his pursuit of prince Edward's army, after spending the previous night at Dunham Massey, having crossed the Mersey at Hollin's Green, passed the valley of the Gless on his way to Wigan by Leigh, and James Clayton, the person who served as

* XXI. Parl. Report, p. 321.

his guide, and who died some years ago at an advanced age, described the country through which they marched as little better than an uncultivated wild. Eccles Parish.

The population returns of the parish of Eccles, were made with considerable precision before the parliamentary census began to be regularly taken; from these returns we find that within little more than a half a century the number of inhabitants has increased upwards of three-fold. In 1776 they amounted to 8,729; in 1780, to 9,148; in 1790, to 12,430; in 1801, to 16,119; in 1811, to 19,502; in 1821, to 23,331; and in 1831, to 28,083.*

An annual festival is held at Eccles, of great rustic celebrity, and of high antiquity, as old probably as the first erection of the church, called Eccles Wake, celebrated on the first Sunday in September; and there is a wake at Swinton on the first Sunday after the 23d of July, and another at Wood Gate on Saturday in Whitsun week, by way of concluding the festivities of that carnival period. Though Eccles wake commences on the Sunday, it is continued during the three succeeding days, and consists of feasting upon a kind of local confectionery called "Eccles cakes," and ale, with various ancient and modern sports;—† Eccles wake.

> "Tarts and custards, creams and cakes,
> Are the junkets still at wakes,
> Unto which the tribe resort
> Where the business is the sport."

All the authorities agree in assigning the first institution of wakes to the annual assembling of the people to watch and pray on the festival of the saint to whom their church was dedicated, and this was doubtless the case originally in Eccles; and the festival of St. Mary the Virgin being on the 22d of August, and the wake on the first

* See Vol. II. p. 111.

† Bill of Fare served upon these occasions:—

"ECCLES WAKE.

"On Monday Morning at 11 o'clock the sports will commence, [the sports of Sunday being passed over in silence] with that most ancient, loyal, rational, constitutional, and lawful diversion,

BULL BAITING

in all its primitive excellence, for which this place has long been noted. At 1 o'clock there will be a Foot Race; at 2 o'clock a Bull Baiting, for a horse collar; at 4, Donkey Races for a pair of panniers; at 5, a Race for a stuff hat; the day's sport to conclude with baiting the bull, Fury, for a superior dog-chain. On TUESDAY the sports will be repeated; also on WEDNESDAY, with the additional attraction of a Smock Race by Ladies. A Main of Cocks to be fought on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, for 20 guineas, and five guineas the Byes, between the Gentlemen of Manchester and Eccles; the wake to conclude with a Fiddling Match by all the fiddlers that attend, for a piece of silver."

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Sunday after the 25th of August, the correspondence is tolerably well preserved. The wakes or dedication of churches are coeval with Christianity, and were annually kept upon saint days; but it often happened that those days fell in the time of harvest, which proving inconvenient, the wake was ordered to be kept on the following Sunday. The day was not of sufficient length for these services, and hence the devout people provided themselves with candles, over which they kept their vigils or wakes; but the wolves seem to have crept in amongst the flock, in these nightly scenes, and, says the Legend of St. John the Baptist, "they then fell to lecherie and songs, dances, harping, piping, and also to glotony and sinne, and so turned holinesse to cursydness."* In the reign of queen Elizabeth the wakes having this licentious character were put down, or greatly reformed, in Lancashire, by a commission appointed by the queen, of which the earl of Derby and the bishop of Chester were members.† The people, however, became impatient under these restraints, and to gratify their wishes, the wakes were revived in this county by the proclamation of James I., issued from Houghton Tower on the 24th May, 1618,‡ on which his unfortunate successor's memorable Book of Sunday Sports, published in 1633, was founded. Since that time the wakes at Eccles have had their ancient license, and even the increase of knowledge, of civilization, and of religious instruction, has been found insufficient to put down in this place, a sport, which, though formerly a pastime for princes,§ is now scarcely tolerated by the lowest of the vulgar.‖

Eccles and Barton guisings.

Another annual festival, called the Gyst-ale, or Guising, which has now fallen into disuse, prevailed in this parish for several centuries, and excited an inordinate degree of village emulation. In the month when the marling season terminated, rural processions, with their "king" at their head, were formed in each township, or village, consisting amongst others of those persons who had been engaged in marling and manuring the land, all gaily decked out, like the principal performers at Rush Bearings, and each of them furnished with garlands, the principal garland being of common size, with vessels of silver plate hung to it, often of great value, and contributed by the gentry for the occasion. The object of ambition was to excel in the splendour of their procession; and in the year 1777, it is said by the author of an obscurely written book, under the title of "The History of Eccles and Barton's

*Dugdale's Monasticon, fo. 514. † See Vol. II. p. 212. ‡ See Vol. I. p. 621.

§ Nicholls' Progresses of queen Elizabeth, Vol. I.

‖ The Catholic custom of making a kind of oatcakes, called "Soul Mass Cakes," on All Souls' Day, [Nov. 2,] and giving them on that day amongst the poor, now no longer exists here, and the couplet which the people were expected to repeat in return for this benevolence, is almost forgotten:—

——— "God save your saul,
Bairns [children] and all!"

Contentious War," that the Guisers in the latter township collected and expended £644. 17s. in this idle parade, while the Eccles Guisers expended no less a sum than £1881. 5s. 6d. in the same contest, raised by collections from the gentry and the neighbouring farmers. To stimulate liberality, the sum given by each individual was publicly announced, and the treasurer of the feast, on hearing it, exclaimed—"A *largesse!*"* on which the populace demanded from whom? when the name of the donor was proclaimed with the affix of "My Lord" attached to it. The loss of time, and the expense of preparation and dissipation, were not the only evils of the guising; the rival parties frequently came to blows, and a kind of servile war was kept up in that year between the villages of Eccles and Barton of three months' duration. Anciently the lord of the manor received a contribution out of the collections, and the conductors of the procession at Ashton-under-Line paid sir John de Assheton, lord of the manor of Ashton, 20s. a year as a fee of office.† Eccles Parish.

While the people of Eccles and of Barton had their wake and their guising, their neighbours at Pendleton and Pendlebury celebrated the ancient festival of the goddess Flora, by the May pole, to which the watchful care of king Charles and his royal progenitor extended, when they printed in their proclamation and Book of Sports, that after the end of divine service on Sundays, their "good people be not disturbed, letted, or discharged from the having of May games, and the setting up of the May poles," &c. The ancient practice was to erect the pole on May-day, and to surround it with a species of verdant booths, brought from "Blakeley Forest,"‡ which were decked annually with garlands and flowers, and around which the people assembled to dance and celebrate their May games. Pendleton pole is of much higher antiquity than the Reformation; for in the will of Thomas del Bothe, who died in 47 Edward III. the sum of 30s. is bequeathed towards making the causeway at Pendleton near "le Poll."§ In the time of the Commonwealth, the Pendleton pole was taken down, in virtue of an ordinance of parliament against May poles, and 1644. The May-pole.

* "Largesse!" The cry of the heralds on receiving donations from knights on entering the lists at ancient tournaments, prevailing as early as the 12th century.

† In the Rent Roll of the Manor of Assheton-under-Lyne, of the date of 1422, the following entries occur as sums received by the lord of the manor, sir John de Assheton, knight:—

"The Gyst Ale of the Town of Assheton.

Margaret, that was the wife of Hobbe the Kynge, for hyr fine, 3s. and 4d.
Hobbe Adamson for his fine, 3s. and 4d.
Roger the Baxter for his fine, 3s. and 4d.
Robert Somayster for his fine, 3s. and 4d
Jenkyn of the Wode for his fine, 3s. and 4d.
Thomas of Curtnall for his fine, 3s. and 4d."

‡ Leland's Itinerary.

§ See vol. II. p. 199.

Eccles Parish.

such other "heathenish vanities," but it was re-erected at the Restoration, and still presents its towering head, surmounted by the royal insignia, though much of the spacious field of the ancient May games is now occupied by buildings, and much of the spirit of the rural sports of our ancestors has subsided. Thus our poets sang on the decay of May games two hundred years ago:—

"Happy the age, and harmlesse were the dayes
(For then true love and amity was found,)
When every village did a MAY-POLE raise,
And Whitsun-ales and MAY-GAMES did abound:
And all the lusty yonkers, in a rout,
With merry lasses daunc'd the rod about,
Then Friendship to their banquets bid the guests,
And poore men far'd the better for their feasts.

"The lords of castles, manors, towns, and towers,
Rejoic'd when they beheld the farmers flourish,
And would come downe unto the summer-bowers
To see the country-gallants dance the Morrice.
* * * * *
"But since the SUMMER-POLES *were overthrown,*
And all good sports and merriments decay'd,
How times and men are chang'd, so well is knowne,
It were but labour lost if more were said."*

Although this parish contains a population of thirty thousand souls, there is neither weekly market nor annual fair in any of its five townships.

Trade and manufacture.

The cotton manufacture prevails here to a considerable extent. The articles manufactured are chiefly nankeen, calico, fustians, drills, and dimity; there are also calico print works, and silk throwing and weaving, with power-loom establishments. In the parish there are 59 steam engines, of the aggregate power of 727 horses; and all the facilities afforded by the Mersey and Irwell navigation, the duke of Bridgewater's canal, the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canal, and the Manchester and Liverpool railway, are engaged in the flourishing business of the parish. The construction of the Manchester and Liverpool railway has, however, in some degree, detracted from the animation of the village of Eccles, and from that of all the towns and villages on the line of the turnpike road to Liverpool. Up to the period of the opening of the rail-road, twenty coaches travelled daily each way through Eccles; they are now reduced to one, which is the same number that journeyed on this road ninety years ago, when the "Flying Machine," then first established, spent two days in its pro-

* Pasquil's Palinodia, published in 1654.

gress from Manchester to Liverpool, a passage which is now performed regularly in two hours. Eccles Parish.

Barton, as we have seen, and as the name imports, is a manor as well as a township. The river Irwell has the township of Barton on both its banks, from Trafford Park to Davyhulme, where that river becomes the boundary line till it falls into the Mersey. The Mersey and the Glazebrook also form boundaries to this township. The village of Barton is five miles from Manchester; at this place a noble aqueduct conveys the duke of Bridgewater's canal from Worsley to Manchester across the river Irwell. Barton township.

Barton Old Hall, a brick edifice, with two gables in front, a projecting wing, and mullion windows, now used as a farm house, was successively the seat of the Bartons, the Booths, and the Leighs, and is now the property of G. C. Leigh, of High Leigh, esq. Barton Old Hall.

Trafford Hall, or House, in Trafford Park, the residence of Thomas Joseph Trafford, descended from the ancient family, lords of Barton and Stretford, is a modern structure of free stone, with a semicircular front, divided by columns. Attached to it are the remains of the old fabric, composed of brick gables. The grounds are watered by the Irwell, and by the duke of Bridgewater's canal. Trafford Hall.

Beaucliffe Hall, in this township, on the east side of the village of Eccles, was taken down thirty years ago, and has been replaced by two modern mansions, called Higher and Lower Bentcliffe. Beaucliffe was once the seat of Thomas Holt, esq.; it was afterwards the estate of Richard Valentine, who married Anne Hopwood, in the reign of Henry VII. from whom it passed to Thomas Valentine in 1595, and to Richard Valentine, of Preston and Bentcliffe, high sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster in 1713, by whose descendants it was sold in the last century to Mr. Partington, from whom it passed to Mr. Bentley, the late owner. Beaucliffe Hall.

Monks Hall, a venerable wood and plaster fabric, now a farm house, near Eccles church, in 1596 was the seat of Ellis Hey, gent. Ellis Hey, esq. compounded for his estate in 1646, paying £309, as did John Valentine, of Beaucliffe, gent. paying £255. 4s. 9d. "Monke Hall" is supposed to have been once a cell of Whalley Abbey; but we have sought in vain for evidence of this fact. It is now the property of Richard Willis, of Halsnead, near Prescot, esq. in whose family it has been for a hundred and fifty years. On a stone inside the barn is the following inscription:—"Mrs. Hellen Willis, relict of Martin Willis, gent. deceased, Me Ædificavit MDXCII." Monks Hall.

Lostock Hall, one mile from the village of Barton, now a plain brick building, was occupied and possessed by the Barlows, and Humphrey Barlow occurs in 1595. Lostock Hall.

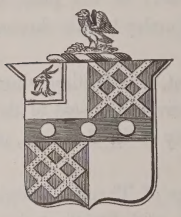
Eccles Parish.

Davy Hulme.

DAVYHULME HALL, a handsome mansion, the seat of Robert Josias Jackson Harris, who, on his marriage with Mary, sole daughter and heir of Henry Norreys, of Davyhulme Hall and Penwortham, July 17, 1809, had licence to assume the name and arms of Norreys. The families of Hulme, Allen, and Norreys have successively held this place.

Norreys, of Davy Hulme.

According to EDWARD LODGE, *Esq. Lancaster Herald* 1809.



WILLIAM NORREYS, of Speke. = JANE, dau. and heir of Sir John Molyneux, of Sefton, who brought Speke to her husband.

Sir HENRY NORREYS. = ...

Sir JOHN NORREYS. = Catherine, dau. of Robt. Balderstone.

Sir HENRY NORREYS. = Alice, dau. and heir of Roger de Erneis.

WILLIAM NORREYS. = PERCEVAL, da. and heir of John Harrington, of Westley.

JOHN NORREYS, of Bray, 30 Ed. III. = MELICENT, dau. and heir of .... Ravenscroft, co. Northampton.

THOMAS NORREYS. = LETTICE, d. & h. of Thos. Norreys, of Derby, co. Lanc.

JOHN, WILL. RICH.

CATHERINE, w. of Roger Grosvenor, of Eaton.

AGNES, w. of John Banbury, of Stanney, co. Chester.

ELIZABETH, w. of Thos. Gerrard, of Ince.

MARGARET, w. of Robt. Lathom, of Parbold.

BEATRICE, w. of John Ireland, of Lydiate.

JANE, wife of Will. Worthington, of Worthington.

Sir WILLIAM. = CATHERINE, dau. of Sir Henry Bold, of Bold.

EDMUND, of Fyfield. = ALICE, d. & h. of John Fuller.

NICHOLAS, of Tarleton. = ... dau. of ....

HENRY NORREYS. = CLARENCE, dau. of Sir Jas. Harrington, of Wolfage.

WILLIAM. = ... dau. of John Pasmicke.

JAMES, EDWARD.

JANE, MARGERY.

NICHOLAS NORREYS, = ... of Tarleton.

NICHOLAS NORREYS, of Tarleton. = ... daughter of .....

GEORGE, died without issue.

NICHOLAS N. of Middleforth. = CONSTANCE, dau. of Thomas Parkinson, of Kidsnape.

NICHOLAS NORREYS, of Middleforth, aged 32 in 1665. = DOROTHY, dau. of Edward Farrington, of Wiswall.

ALICE, married Thurston Waterworth, of Heskin.

NICHOLAS, aged 6, in 1665, died s. p.

THOMAS, s. p.

HENRY N. of Middleforth-cum-Penwortham, buried 20th Jan. 1684. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Alice, ... Loxham, of Preston.

HENRY NORREYS, of Penwortham and Withnell, a posthumous son, and sole issue, baptized Sept. 1684; will dated 1738, proved 1739. = MARY, dau. of John Blackledge, of Howick, buried at Brindle, 1740.

MARGARET, married Adam Saunderson, of Preston.

ELIZABETH, w. of John Harrison, of Bispham.

WILLIAM, s. p.

ROBERT, unmarried.

HENRY, son and heir, died at Rivington, 4th July, 1754, aged 39. = CATHERINE, da. of John Shawe, of Anderton.

THOMAS.

CATHERINE, only daughter, unmarried.

HENRY NORREYS, of Davy Hulme Hall, Eccles, and Penwortham, living 1817. = ANNE, dau. of John Allen of Mayfield and Davy Hulme.

MARY, dau. and sole heir, born 1780. = ROBERT JOSIAS JACKSON HARRIS had licence to assume the name of Robert Norreys, and the arms of Norreys; married July 17th, 1809.

HENRY, 2d May, 1810.

FREDERICK, died.

ROBT. HENRY, 2d May, 1812.

CLAUDIUS, 24th May, 1813.

MARY, 6th July, 1814.

CAROLINE, 10th Nov. 1815.

Eccles Parish.

Irlam Hall, a mansion of the Elizabethian age, the property of John Greaves, of Salford, esq. is now used as a farm-house. This edifice contains a principal beam of massive size, the largest, probably, in the county. In the 17th year of the reign of king John, the abbot of Cokersaund claimed exemptions by royal charter from certain fines and amerciaments in his abbey lands of Irwelham, Barton, Workedeley, Clifton, and Mawyngton, in this parish, but his claim was disallowed.* In 1595, Irlam was possessed by George Lathome; subsequently it passed to the Stanleys, and was afterwards the property of the Pages, until purchased from them by the late John Greaves, of Highfield, esq. father of the present possessor.

Great Woolden Hall.

Great Woolden, or Wolden Hall, at the western extremity of the parish of Eccles and the township of Barton, is a large brick pile, with two gables and tall chimnies, occupied as a farm-house. In 1595, this hall was the "worshipful seat of Thomas Holcroft, esq." the king's receiver, a great trafficker in abbey lands, who had successive grants of the site of Cartmel Priory; of the Gray Friars of Preston; of Austin Friars, Warrington; of the Black Friars in Lancaster, and of the cell of Lytham, as part of the Benedictine Priory of Durham, exclusive of his purchases and grants in other counties, which seem to have been conducted in common with the king, and doubtless for the profit of the grantee and the grantor. The "often named" sir Thomas Holcroft, of Vale Royal, was the second son of John Holcroft, of Holcroft Hall, near Leigh. He owed his fortunes to his situation as an esquire of the body to king Henry VIII. and was one of those Cheshire gentlemen who were knighted at Leith in 1544.† Of this family, Camden says‡—"After *Chatmosse* appears *Holcroft*, which gave both name and residence to the illustrious family of the Holcrofts, which was anciently enlarged by the heirs of *Culchit*. This last place is in its neighbourhood, and was held by Gilbert de Culchit in fee of Almeric the Cupbearer, who held it in fee of the earls de Ferrars, in Henry III. His eldest daughter and heir being married to Richard Fitz-Hugh, he took the name of Culchit, as did Thomas his brother, who married the second daughter, that of Holcroft from the estate; another, for the like reason, that of Peasfalong, and a fourth of Riseley. I mention this that the reader may understand the variable disposition of our ances-

Lib. Inq. in the Exchequer.

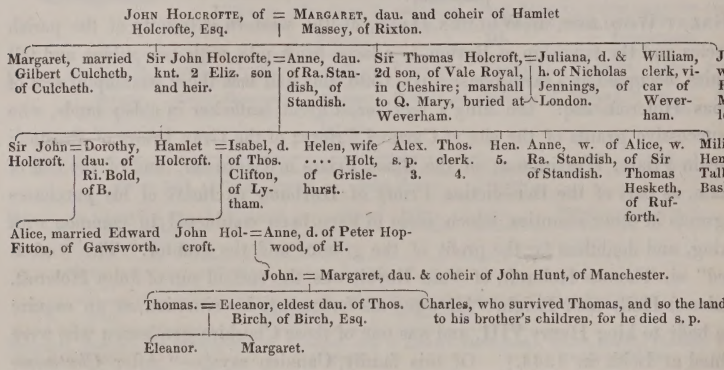
* Placit. de Quo Warranto apud Lanc. 20 Edw. I. Rot. 7. In the Chapter House, Westminster.

† Ormerod's Hist. Chesh. Vol. II. p. 75.

‡ Vol. III. p. 376. Gough's Folio Edition.

Eccles Parish.

tors, so steady in other matters, in quitting or assuming names from their estates. And this was practised formerly in other parts of England likewise. All round hereabouts are little towns, (as also all over this county, Cheshire, and other parts of the north,) which give name to considerable families, and are to this day possessed by persons of their own name. As Ashton of Ashton, Atherton of Atherton, Tildesley of Tildesley, Standish of Standish, Bold of Bold, Hesket of Hesket, Worthington of Worthington, Torbec of Torbec," &c. In 1700, Great Woolden was in possession of Richard Calveley, esq. who sold it to Mr. Poole, of Warrington, by whose heirs it was transferred by sale to the duke of Bridgewater, whose trustees are the present owners. To this estate are attached 800 acres of land on Chat Moss. On an outhouse near the hall are the initials "R. C. 1698," and the arms of Calveley once existed in stained glass in the hall; but they were about thirty years ago transferred to Worsley, the Rome of this and the neighbouring parishes.


John Holcrofte, of Holcrofte, Esq. = Margaret, dau. and coheir of Hamlet Massey, of Rixton.
Margaret, married Gilbert Culcheth, of Culcheth.
Sir John Holcrofte, knt. 2 Eliz. son and heir. = Anne, dau. of Ra. Standish, of Standish.
Sir Thomas Holcroft, 2d son, of Vale Royal, in Cheshire; marshall to Q. Mary, buried at Weverham. = Juliana, d. & h. of Nicholas Jennings, of London.
William, clerk, vicar of Weverham.
Jane, w. of Henry Manley.
Sir John Holcroft. = Dorothy, dau. of Ri. Bold, of B.
Hamlet Holcroft. = Isabel, d. of Thos. Clifton, of Lytham.
Helen, wife .... Holt, of Grisle-hurst.
Alex. s. p. 3.
Thos. clerk. 4.
Hen. 5.
Anne, w. of Ra. Standish, of Standish.
Alice, w. of Sir Thomas Hesketh, of Rufforth.
Milicent Henry Talbot, of Bashall.
Alice, married Edward Fitton, of Gawsworth.
John Holcroft. = Anne, d. of Peter Hopwood, of H.
John. = Margaret, dau. & coheir of John Hunt, of Manchester.
Thomas. = Eleanor, eldest dau. of Thos. Birch, of Birch, Esq.
Charles, who survived Thomas, and so the lands fell to his brother's children, for he died s. p.
Eleanor.
Margaret.

Little Woolden House.

Little Woolden, or Woolden House, is a modern brick mansion, ornamented by a stone castellated portico, situated at the head of a lawn rising from the river Gless. This estate was also possessed by Richard Calveley, esq. and sold by him about one hundred and thirty years ago to Mr. Leach, of Warrington, by whom it was sold to Mr. Kerfoot of the same place, from whose trustees it was purchased by John Arthur Borron, esq. one of the magistrates of the county palatine of Lancaster, its present owner and occupier. The ancestors of Mr. Borron were originally of Rolleston in Staffordshire, but they became settled in Warrington as early as 1632; and the father of Mr. Borron was the first merchant who ever exported cotton goods from Manchester to Germany, or Russia, upon his own account. These mercantile adventures took place from 1756 to 1760. Four hundred acres of Chat

Moss are attached to the Little Woolden estate, about one-half of which has been cultivated and planted by Mr. Borron. Eccles Parish.

The most striking feature in the parish of Eccles, and the township of Barton, is Chat Moss, probably a possession of St. Chad, or Cheadda, bishop of Mercia, seated at Chester, A.D. 669, originally an immense forest, but reduced to an extensive bog by the Roman invaders, at a period coeval with the first promulgation of the Christian religion. This morass is five miles long from east to west, and three miles broad from north to south, and contains 6000 acres of land, which is equal to nearly one-third of the peat soil in the county of Lancaster, the whole extent, including Chat Moss, being estimated at 20,000 acres. Trees are continually found imbedded in the peat soil, principally birch, oak, and fir, as black as jet, and as hard as ebony; most of the trees are charred on the exterior, indicating that they have fallen under the operation of fire rather than by the stroke of the woodman: they generally lie in the direction from W. to E. Amongst other relics of ancient times found in the peat soil is a cow's horn, belonging to a breed of cattle now extinct; and a leather shoe, nearly perfect, of a singular shape, being five inches broad at the toe, and not more than one inch and a quarter at the heel; both of which are at Little Woolden House. In Michael Drayton's "Faerie Land," the Irwell, in her contest with the Ribble, is made to say— Chat Moss. Ancient remains.

——— ———" Great Chatmosse at my fall,
Lyes full of Turfe and Marle, her vnctuous Minerall,
And Blocks as blacke as Pitch (with boring Augars found)
There at the generall Flood supposed to be drown'd."

But the more probable conjecture is, that these mosses have been originally swampy forests. Much variety of opinion prevails as to the nature and origin of these vast masses of decayed vegetables, and some of the theories carry their formation as high as the general deluge;* wherein the fallen trees have drained up the water, and the accumulation of rotten branches, earthy deposits, and the continually growing and decaying vegetation, have in a long succession of ages raised the annual congeries to their present bulk. The mosses of Lancashire may be probably ranked amongst the other vestiges of Roman antiquity. According to Cæsar, the ancient Britons, on the invasion of the Romans, took shelter in the swamps of the forests; and it is recorded that Agricola, in order to free himself from the hostile incursions of the native Brigantes, ordered their woods to be burnt down, or felled by the Roman soldiers. It is clear that the forest of Chateley had disappeared before the Norman Conquest, since we find from the Domesday Survey, that in the hundred of Salford the woods were only nine miles and a half in length, and five miles and a quarter in

* Leigh's Natural Hist of Lanc. &c. B. I. p. 59.

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breadth, including the forests of Horwich and Blackley, which of themselves must have been of that extent.* The indigenous plants are the different kinds of heath, intermixed in the summer with cotton grass, the bilberry, crowberry, cranberry, Lancashire asphodel, bog-myrtle, sun-dew, andromeda, or marsh cistus, and the grey-bog moss, *sphagnum palustre.* In the extent of the manor of Manchester, taken in 15 Edward II. Chatmoss is described as the soil of the lords of Barton, Worselegh, Astly, and Bedford. It was then held to possess little goodness in so vast an extent; all the tenants of the lords had common of turbary there.† Describing this extensive bog in the reign of Henry VIII. Leland says—

Leland.

"*Chatelay More,* in *Darbyshire,* is a iii or iiii Miles in Bredthe.—Chateley More a vi Miles yn lenght sum[way] brast up within a Mile of *Morley* Haul, and destroied much Grounde with Mosse thereabout, and destroid much fresch Water Fische therabowt, first corrupting with stinking Water *Glasebrooke,* and so Glasebrook carried stinking Water and Mosse into *Mersey* Water, and *Marsey* corruptid carried the roulling Mosse part to the shores of *Wales,* part to the *Isle of Man,* and sum into *Ireland.* In the very Toppe of *Chateley* More where the Mosse was hyest and brake, is now a fair plaine Valley, as was in tymes paste, and a Rille runnith in hit, and Peaces of smaul Trees be found in the Botom. Syr John Holcroftes House within a Mile or more of Morle stoode in jeopardi with fleting of the Mosse."‡

Camden, little less particular, describes the moss in the reign of Elizabeth:—

Camden.

"Chatmosse, a swampy tract of great extent, a considerable part of which was carried off in the last age by swoln rivers, with great danger, whereby the rivers were infected, and great quantities of their fish died. Instead thereof is now a valley watered by a small stream, and many trees were discovered thrown down and lying flat, so that one may suppose when the ground lay neglected, and the waste water of brooks was not drained off into the open vallies, or their courses stopt by neglect or desolation, all the lower grounds were turned into such swamps (which we call Mosses) or into pools."§

Both these antiquaries speak of the very top of the moss having been reduced by the disruption to a valley with a rivulet running through its centre, but no man living has any recollection of such an appearance, and the centre of the moss when the cultivation was undertaken by Mr. Roscoe upwards of thirty years ago, under the authority of a grant from Humphrey Trafford, esq., the lord of the soil, sanctioned by act of parliament, had risen to its former elevation. The drainage for the purposes of cultivation, and for the passage of the Manchester and Liverpool railway, has for ever done away with the danger of a second bursting of the bog, and cattle are now seen daily grazing upon the cultivated part of the land,

Cultivation of the moss.

* See Vol. I. p. 105. † See Vol. II. p. 182.

‡ Itin. Vol. VII. fo. 56. p. 46. and Vol. V. fo. 89. p. 90.

§ Brit. Vol. III. p. 376. Gough's Fol. Edit.

while horses wearing a species of pattens, which in nowise impair their activity when they have become familiar to them, are engaged in all the usual operations of husbandry. Neither of the venerable antiquaries, just quoted, seems ever to have dreamed of moss-cultivation. The first mention we have on this subject is found in Dr. Leigh's Natural History of Lancashire and Cheshire, published one hundred and thirty years ago, in which the doctor says :—"The mosses, which are white, grey, and black, are made arable by draining and marling them, and bring then very good corn." As to the mode of cultivation, he adds :—"They frequently pare off the tops of these mosses with push-ploughs, which they amass together in small heaps, when they are dry set them on fire, and by the alcalious ashes the ground is made very fertile, but will not continue so above three years, after that it is very barren. Sometimes in mosses are found human bodies entire and uncorrupted, as in a moss near the Meols; and in Eller Moss was found the skeleton of a stag standing upon its feet." The mode of cultivation suggested by the doctor, continues to produce the effect he mentions; by its stimulating influence crops are obtained for two or three years, after which the land becomes a kind of *caput mortuum*, but that system is now very generally discarded upon Chat Moss. The late duke of Bridgewater appears to have been amongst the earliest moss cultivators in this parish, but the agricultural improvements of his grace in this direction were not prosecuted with the same vigour as his mining operations; and the first great effort for the cultivation of Chat Moss was made by William Roscoe, esq., commencing about the year 1805. Mr. Roscoe, well aware, from the experience he had had, while associated with Mr. Wakefield in reclaiming Trafford Moss, that nothing was to be done with effect, till the land was laid dry, intersected about two thousand acres of Chat Moss with open drains, and under-drained that part of it which was to be immediately improved. A series of laborious and costly experiments followed, but, from a variety of adverse circumstances, the success of the undertaking did not realize the expectations of Mr. Roscoe, or of the public. Neither the failure of these operations, nor the extreme depression of agriculture in 1821, discouraged Mr. Edward Baines from contracting at that period for about eleven hundred acres of the moss land then in Mr. James Roscoe's possession. With strong confidence in the capabilities of the soil under a proper system of husbandry, with the advantages presented by inland navigation, and, above all, with the town of Manchester, that ample depository of tillage, and that never-failing market for agricultural produce, within eight miles of the estate, he entered upon the speculation with what he conceived a well-grounded hope of ultimate success. The management of the estate he confided to Mr. Joseph Nelson, a person of considerable skill as a planter and prac-

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tical agriculturist, uniting to the experience of age all the ardour and much of the energy of youth. Under his superintendence, and that of his successor, about two hundred acres of land, the principal part of which had been in a state of stagnant sterility for sixteen centuries, have been brought into cultivation, and now yield crops of clover, oats, potatoes, and even wheat, excellent in quality, and not deficient in quantity.

The process of cultivation adopted upon this estate consists in sod-draining the land, with close drains, at a distance of six or seven yards from each other, the water from which discharges itself into open drains made round the fields, and is by that means conveyed into the Irwell. The land thus freed from water is ploughed, and then covered with a layer of clay, dignified with the name of marl, which is found in abundance upon the margin of the estate, and about eighty tons of this "unctuous mineral" are applied to each statute acre of land. The marl being pulverized by the weather and spread over the fields, is then again ploughed and harrowed, and after receiving from forty to fifty tons of ashes, &c. from the middens of Manchester, the seed is sown at the proper season. This manuring serves for a course of crops, consisting of potatoes, wheat, clover, and oats, and is not renewed till the second course, while the marl is found almost inexhaustible, though a thin layer of from forty to fifty tons per acre, by way of renewal, may be advantageously applied at the end of ten or twelve years. This is the most durable of tillage; and the observation made by Pliny, that "the effects of marl used as a manure, are found to continue eighty years, and that no man was ever known to have manured the same field with this marl twice in his lifetime," though a little exaggerated, approaches pretty nearly to the truth. About 200,000 forest trees, principally the black Italian poplar, Scotch firs, and larches, have been planted upon the estate, with a fair prospect of success, and it has been ascertained that fruit trees, if judiciously treated, become productive in peat soils. The passage of the Liverpool and Manchester railway over Chat Moss, as might have been anticipated, had the effect of greatly enhancing the value of the land, and a number of enterprising yeomen and others, with Mr. Edward Evans at their head, undertook the reclaiming of many hundred acres of the land which Mr. Baines had obtained from Mr. Roscoe. These operations, which commenced in the year 1828, have been upon a large scale, and about three hundred acres of their portion of the moss have been already brought into cultivation. A rail-way, laid at the joint expense of Mr. Baines and Messrs. Evans and Co., intersecting the estate, and passing from the Manchester and Liverpool railway, with which it is connected on the north, to the Mersey and Irwell navigation on the south, has given extraordinary facilities to all the farm operations.

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Combined with the road is a moveable railway, by which manure and marl are conveyed either from the river side, or from the public railroad to every part of the farm, and the produce brought to the stack yard, or sent to the market.

While these processes have been conducted near the centre of the vast tract of Chat Moss, John Arthur Borron, esq., has been carrying on his improvements upon the Woolden allotment, and upon the land which Mr. James Roscoe had partially cultivated on the eastern side of Chat Moss; and a number of small moss-farms, recently taken both from Mr. Borron and Mr. Baines, are now in a course of improvement. The mosses, so long the distinguishing characteristic of the county of Lancaster, are thus rapidly assuming the air of cultivation; and with the aid of the Manchester and Liverpool railway, no doubt can exist, but that within the short period of one generation of men, Chat Moss will become a cultivated plain, distinguished only by its vibration under the step, the blackness of its soil, and the heathy margin on its sides. The ancient right of turbary enjoyed by all the tenants of the lords of the manor is now only partially exercised, and the abundance of pit-coal, with the facilities for its conveyance, has rendered more substantial fuel so cheap, that the privilege has become almost valueless.

Hamlets and villages in the township.

The hamlets and villages in the township of Barton consist of—Barton, 5 miles, W. of Manchester; Cadishead, 10 miles W. S. W.; Croft's Bank, 6 miles W. S. W.; Davyhulme, 7 miles W. S. W.; Dumplington, 5 miles W. S. W.; Irlam and Irlam Green, 8 miles W. S. W.; Monton, 5 miles W.; Patricroft, 5 miles W.; Winton, 5½ miles W.; Eccles, 4 miles W.; Peel Green, 5½ miles W.; Lostock and Wilderpool, each 5 miles W. of Manchester.

Pendleton township.

The township of Pendleton, anciently called Pen-hulton [in the possession of Hulton] in the parish of Eccles, was held by the Hultons, of Hulton, by the service of one-sixth part of a knight's fee, at first under the earls of Ferrers, but afterwards in chief of the king, as appears from several records in the Testa de Nevill'.* Jornechio de Hulton, in 1 John, exchanged the wood of Barton and the wood of Kereshall for the village of Penelton.† From a suit, instituted at Lancaster, 12 Edward I. before Hugh Gressingham and other justices itinerant, wherein the jury of Rageman made a presentment, it appears that Robert de Ferrariis gave to the prior of St. Thomas, near Stafford, in pure and perpetual alms, 18 messuages, 12 bovates, six times twenty acres of land, one toft and one mill in Penilton, which used to be held of the king in chief, by the service of the sixth part of one knight's fee.‡ And by the Act of Resumption, in 4 Edward IV. an annuity of ten pounds was secured to Thomas Longley, granted by letters patent on farms in Pennylton,

* Folio 397, 405, 408.

† Rot. Chart. 1 Johan. p. 1, mem. 3.

‡ Placit. de Quo Warr. apud Lanc. 20 Edw. I. Rot. 12 d. In the Chapter House, Westminster.

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and pastures called Bryndlack and Wyndelhey, and the sum of £100 granted to Thomas Leygh, of the Bothes, by letters patent.* In the Bag of Lancashire Fines, in the Chapter House, at Westminster, we find, in 7 Edward III. that Henry de Mounton and Alicia, his wife, of Mounton, in this parish, fined to Henry, the son of John Gonyn, for messuages, lands, and tenements, in the vill of Penhulton, in Salfordshire. In 1595, Othes, or Otho Holland, gent. occupied a house, probably the Hall, in Pendleton, Thomas, earl of Lancaster, in 13 Edward II. granted lands and tenements in "le Hope," juxta Manchester, together with the bailiwick of Salfordshire, to sir Robert de Holland and Matilda his wife.† In 1595, Hope Hall is mentioned as an ancient house. This mansion was rebuilt in the 18th century, and has been occupied successively by Thomas Butterworth Bayley, esq. and Edward Hobson, esq. The township, which is situated at the junction of the Liverpool and Bolton road to Manchester, and which was little more than a fold of cottages, with its May-pole and its green, in 1780, is now an opulent and extensive suburb of Salford, abounding in mansions, and containing large calico printing, dyeing, cotton-spinning, and coal works. Mr. Whitaker contends, that Hylewood, an oblong hillock, in this township, exhibits marks of a Roman camp; but subsequent examination in digging the foundation of Hylewood Tower, has shewn that this eminence consists merely of the red rocky sandstone of the district.

Present state.

Pendlebury township.

In the reign of Edward I. the possessions of the Hultons extended to Pendlebury as well as to Pendleton. Of Marferth de Hulton, mentioned as holding four bovates of land in Pennelton, Elyas de Pennilbury held one bovate for four shillings.‡ The same proprietor also held in chief nine bovates of land in Pennilbury and in Chadeswrthe in thanage for twelve shillings: and Richard, Adam, Henry, and Robert, grandsons of Elyas, held one bovate of him for two shillings.§ Adam de Pendulbury, a proprietor of the local family, occurs as early as Henry I. when Richard de Workedley, the son of Elias Gigas, gave him lands in Penultsbury.

In 10 Edward II. we find Alicia de Prestwick holds one bovate in Penulbury by the payment of ten shillings per annum for all services. This property came by marriage to the Langleys, of Prestwich, and afterwards to Dauntesey, of Agecroft, as stated in the History of Prestwich Parish.

* Rot. Parl. Vol. V. p. 547. † Cart. in Turre Londin.

‡ Elyas de Pennilbur' tenet j bovat' de ipo Marferth p iiij sol. Testa de Nevill', Fol. 405. In Birche's MS. Feodarium he is said to hold of Yarferth de Hilton two bovates for 3s.

§ Elyas de Peñilbur' tenet ix bovat' terre in capite de dno Rege in Pennilbur' & in Chadeswrthe in thanag' p xij^{s}. Et Ričs & Adam & Henr' & Robtus nepotes sui tenēt j bovat' de eo p ij^{s}.—Ibid.

In 1 Edward III. Richard de Longley, and Johanna, Joan, or Jane,* his wife, paid a fine to William de Longley, parson of the church of Myddilton, for the manor of Pennybury, and messuages and lands in Burghton, Chetham, Crompton, Oldham, and Berwych.† Cardinal Thomas Langley, the son of sir Thomas, who flourished at the beginning of the 16th century, was of this family.‡ When Leland made his tour in the reign of Henry VIII. Agecroft Hall was the residence of Mr. Langford; "and there," says the itinerant, "is a Bridge veri hy and great of Tymbre on Irwel, and thereby is *Pilketon* Park, and thereon is a stone house of the Pylketons attaynted by king Henry the VII. and given to the Lorde of Darby. And within a ii Miles of *Morle* on the left Hond, not far of a Place of Master Worseley of the Bouthe." The manor of Pendlebury passed by marriage into the hands of sir Edward Coke's fifth son, and was sold by the present Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, along with the manor of Prestwich, to Peter Drinkwater, esq. father of the present possessor, Thomas Drinkwater, of Irwell House, esq.§ Eccles Parish.

Agecroft Hall is a large wood-and-plaster erection, of the age of Elizabeth, on an eminence overlooking the course of the Irwell. In the centre of the edifice is a court-yard, entered from the front by a covered arch-way; this hall was successively the residence of the knightly family of Langley, from whom it passed to the Dauntesseys, by the marriage of William to Anne, the second daughter of sir Robert Langley, in the reign of Elizabeth; and on the failure of that family, at the end of the last century, came into the possession of the Rev. Richard Buck, the present occupier of Agecroft Hall, and the owner of the estate. The windows are ornamented with stained glass, exhibiting the arms and crests of the Langleys; the armorial bearings of John of Gaunt, and emblems of Henry II. The hall is liberally adorned by carved work, and rendered increasingly interesting by its antique furniture. The room, now used as a library, was a domestic chapel in the reign of Elizabeth; at which time there was a moat in front of the hall. Agecroft Hall.

Adjoining to the township of Pendlebury, but within the limits of Worsley, is a place called "Pendlebury Chapel," without any chapel, or even the remains of any such edifice. Irlam-o'th'-Heights, originally, no doubt, Irwelham-on-the-Hill, is in this township. The limits of Pendlebury do not appear to have been very accurately defined, for while "Pendlebury Chapel" is in the township of Worsley, a portion of the township of Pendlebury lies insulated on the banks of the Irwell, and locally within the township of Pendleton.

* The Court of King's Bench decided, in 32 Elizabeth, that Johanna, *Latin*, Joan and Jane, were one name.—Camden's Remains, p. 98.

† Bag of Lanc. Ped. Finium, in the Chapter House, Westminster.

‡ See Vol. II. p. 561.

§ See Vol. II. p. 562.

Eccles Parish.

Clifton township. Early history.

The manor of CLIFTON seems to have given name to a family, who appear to have settled at Westby, in Amounderness in the parish of Kirkham, before the reign of Edward I. In the reign of John, we find in the enumeration of drengages, (that is, of tenures anterior to the Conquest, and either not removed from the tenants, or restored to them by the Conqueror,) in the Testa de Nevill', that Robert de Clifton held four bovates of land in chief of the king by the service of eight shillings, and that Roger Gerneth held of this Robert three bovates by eight shillings.*

In 20 Edward I. the crown laid claim to the manors of Clifton and Westby, then in the possession of William, the son of Henry de Clifton. The cause was tried at Lancaster, but so brief is the record, that nothing more can be learned from it, than that the king founded his claim upon the allegation, that his kinsman Richard I. was in seisin of the manors as of right and fee. The defendant denied this seisin, and put himself upon a jury of the neighbourhood instead of the great assize, to try the *utrum majus*, whether he or the king had the greater right, which the jury decided in favour of the former.†

Of these early proprietors of the manor little is known, except that sir William Clifton, in the year 1337, made a vigorous resistance to the collection of tithes in Amounderness, but the abbot of Vale Royal, in whom the tithes were vested, triumphed over the knight, and obliged him to make atonement for his offence, in a chapter of the order held at Westminster. Mr. Dorning Rasbotham has the following account of one of sir William's descendents, in his short-hand collections :—

" Robert Clifton (the son of sir Gervase Clifton) was high-sheriff of Nottingham & Derby a° 29 & 38 Hen. VI., and afterwards, in the 7th Edw. IV. Robert Clifton, knight, is mentioned then as late sheriff of Nottingham and Derby. To this sir Robert, sheriff, and Gervase Clifton, his son and heir, King Edward IV. in the 16th year of his reign, granted license to found a college in the chapel of the Trinity, within the parish church of S^{t} Mary of Clifton, in the county of Nottingham, to the honor of God and the blessed Virgin *pro uno custode et duobus capellanis*, to celebrate divine service every day for the good estate of the said king, and Elizabeth his queen, whilst they lived, and for their souls after their decease, and for the good estate of the said sir Robert, and Gervase, &c., and for the soul of William Booth, lord archbishop of York, and for the souls of dame Alice Clifton, late wife of the said sir Robert, and of Seth Worsley, esq. Dated at Nottingham Castle 22d July. This Alice, wife of the said sir Robert, was daughter of John Booth of Barton in

* Robtus de Clifton tenet iiij^{or} bovat' terre in Clifton in cap' de dno Rege p viij^{s}. Rogus Gerneth tenet de ipo Robto iij bovat' p viij sol'.—Fol. 405.

† Placit de Quo War. & Rageman. Com. Lanc. Rot. 7. d. In the Chapter House, Westminster.

com. Lanc. and sister of William the archbishop, as appears by the following inscription upon her monument in Clifton Church :— Eccles Parish.

"Hic jacet Dom. Alicia Clifton, filia Johannis Bothe Armig. soror bonæ memoriæ Dom. Will. Bothe, quond. Ebor. Archiep. et uxor Dom. Rob. Clifton mil. Quæ obiit 9 die Septemb. Anno Dom. 1470. Cujus, &c."*

Sir Gervase Clifton, mentioned above as the son of sir Robert and Alice Bothe, married Mary, the daughter of sir John Nevil. A curious "account of the charges of the wedding clothes and marriage dinner, as set down" by the bride's father, is extant in MS. in possession of Cavendish Nevile, esq. Although sir Gervase Clifton was a zealous adherent of Richard III., and fell in the battle of Bosworth Field fighting in his cause, he was one of the few distinguished supporters of the house of York, whose estates were not sequestered by the sweeping act of conviction and attainder passed in the first year of the reign of Henry VII. In the wars between the rival houses, sir John Byron, the near neighbour of sir Gervase, assumed the red rose of Lancaster with as much zeal as sir Gervase had assumed the white rose of York. The two knights were, it appears, intimate friends, and before the battle, they had exchanged an oath, that if either of them was vanquished and slain, the survivor should intercede with the conqueror to spare the family estates; the fate of the day having numbered sir Gervase with the slain, sir John interposed his friendly offices with his sovereign, and in that way preserved the estates of sir Gervase Clifton to his family.†

The Hollands

At this period the Hollands were seized of the manor of Clyfton, in Salfordshire, with messuages, lands, mills, and woods, in Manchester and Swynton, as appears by inquisitions, on the deaths of William Holland, the father,‡ and William Holland, the son.§ It also appears that this family had property in the parish as early as the 19 Edward II. from an inquisition on the death of Joan, wife of William Multon, late wife of William Holland, which enumerates Barton juxta Manchester and Swynton juxta le Hope.‖ In 11 James I. Ellienor Slade is found as lady of the manor of Clifton, with messuages, lands, and other property, in Swinton, Manchester, Leyland, and Farrington.¶ This lady was the daughter of Thomas Holland, of Clifton, and Hellen, the daughter of Thomas Langley, of Agecroft. By her he had one daughter, Ellienor, and three sons. The elder son died without issue, as probably did the other two. Ellienor Holland married —— Slade, esq. who also died without issue. The Hollands, of Denton and Clifton, descended from the Hollands, of Up-Holland. On failure of issue in this branch, the estate was sold to the Gas-

* MSS. Vol. I. p. 681. † Hutton's Battle of Bosworth Field, p. 117—119.
‡ Duchy Records, Vol. I. 21 Hen. VII. n. 14 and 16.
§ Ibid. Vol. IV. 14 Hen. VIII. n. 49. ‖ Escaet. 19 Edw. II. num. 96.
¶ Duchy Records, Vol. XXIII. n. 75.

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kells, and Benjamin Gaskell, of Thornes House, esq., in the county of York, is the present proprietor. Clifton Hall is a plain but handsome edifice. The manor did not pass with the mansion, but became the property of the Heathcotes, and sir Henry H. Heathcote, bart. is now lord of Clifton. Formerly a court leet was held here by the Hollands, but it is now discontinued. Wood Yate in this township had the honour to give birth to Robert Ainsworth, the Latin lexicographer. The Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canal passes over the Irwell by a lofty brick aqueduct, in this township, which abounds with coal. Whether the cliffs, of which there are several, gave name to the township, or whether that name is derived from or imparted to the local family, can at the end of six centuries be only conjecture.

The Irwell.

Owing to the mountain streams and the crook of the Irwell, in Pendleton, this river is very subject to overflow its banks in the lordship of Clifton; and Mr. Rasbotham, in his MS. notes, made about 1786, says—"The floods frequently rise to the height of 16 feet above the surface of the common water. In 1744, the Irwell overflowed to within a few inches of 24 feet; and, about twenty years ago, there were three floods in two years, which rose a few inches more than 24 feet above the common level. The river hath trout, shoulders, chubs, dace, gudgeons, and eels. Salmon came up it before the establishment of the fishery at Warrington (till within the last twenty years) higher than this township; but there is no such thing experienced at present."*

Worsley township.

One of our earliest crusaders, Elias, or Elizeus, the founder of the family of Worsley, is said to have held the manor of Workeslegh, or Workedlegh, as early as the Conquest. Of this person we have the following account in Hopkinson's MS. Pedigrees of the North Riding of Yorkshire:—"This Elias was seized of the manor of Workesley, now Worsley, about the Norman Conquest, A°. 1066. He was of such strength and valour, that he was reputed a Giant, and in old Scripts is often called Elias Gigas. He fought many Duells, Combats, &c. for the love of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and obtained many Victories."† Another account adds, that he died at Rhodes, and lies there buried.‡ His son and heir, Richard Workedeley, or Workerdeley, gave to Adam de Penultsbury lands in Penultsbury and North Deyne, with the pasture of Swinton, by deeds sans date.§ From him descended Richard, son of Geoffrey de Workedley, in 5 Ric. I. one of the feodaries under Gilbert de Notton.

Early history.

Litigation.

The avaricious grasp of the priests had deprived Oliua de Boulton, daughter of Geoffrey de Byron, of her privilege of pasture on Swinton common, in the township of Worsley. The claim of this lady was too clear to be surrendered without a struggle; and in 20 Edward I. she sued the abbot of Stanlawe at Lancaster, for the

* Collections, Vol. I. p. 40.

† Fol. 483.

‡ Kimber's Baron. Vol. I. p. 84. Lanc. Famil. MS.

§ North R. Pedig. fol. 483.

recovery of her common of pasture in Swynton, which was appurtenant to her free tenements of Workesley, and of which the abbot had unjustly dispossessed her. The jurors found that John de Workesley, who had enfeoffed Oliua with the tenements and their appurtenances in Workesley, was accustomed to pasture his cattle on the common, at the same time, that her father, Geoffrey de Byron, formerly lord of Swynton, exercised the same right;—that the same Geoffrey had afterwards given his tenement at Swynton to the abbey of Stanlawe in perpetual alms, and that the abbot and his people had then obstructed John de Workesley in his common of pasture, but had subsequently granted him permission to enjoy that common;—and that Oliua de Boulton was in seisin of the common of pasture, John de Workesley having conveyed to her his tenements in Workesley, with their appurtenances, of which the abbot and the other defendants had unjustly disseised her. The verdict was, that the aforesaid Oliua should recover her seisin, and the defendants were cast in damages of DC marks.* Eccles Parish.

From the time of Elias de Workysley the crusader, the manor of that name remained in the family until about the 46 Edward III. when Alice, the sister and sole heiress of sir Geoffrey Worsley, conveyed it by marriage to sir John Massey, of Tatton, who, with Thomas, his eldest son by this marriage, was attainted in 1 Henry IV. In the same year Robert de Workysley, half brother of sir Geoffrey Massey, presented a petition to the king and council, preferring claims to the estate and manor of Worsley.†

In what manner this affair terminated does not appear: by an inquisition preserved in the Duchy Office, sir Geoffrey Mascy is found to have died in 14 Henry VII. seized of the manor of Workeslegh by knight's service, and an annual render of ten shillings;‡ and by another document of the same kind, in 15 Henry VII. Robert Workesley, who was a descendant of the younger branch, was found to hold the manor of Bothes of the manor of Workesley.§ The manor and estate of Worsley had remained in the Massy family three generations, when Joan, the only daughter of sir Geoffrey Massy, married William Stanley, esq. of Tatton and Worsley, in right of his wife and son and heir of sir William Stanley, of Holt Castle, in the county of Derby, who was beheaded in the reign of Henry VII.** William Stanley died about the 14th of that reign, leaving a daughter, Joan, who married, first, Thomas Ashton, of Ashton-upon-Mersey, and secondly, sir Richard Brereton, a younger son of sir Randle Brereton, of Malpas. Sir Richard's eldest son dying without issue, about 4 Edward VI. Worsley and the other estates became the property of Geoffrey, his second son, who had an only son, Richard Brereton. This last married Dorothy,

* Plita de Assis. et Jurat. MS. fol. 13. In the Chapter House, Westminster.

† Rot. Parl. Vol. III. p. 445. no. 158.

‡ Duchy Records, Vol. III. n. 68.

§ Ibid. n. 50.

** See Vol. II. p. 448-9.

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the daughter of sir Richard Egerton, of Tatton, who had also a natural son, the celebrated sir Thomas Egerton, lord high chancellor, and viscount Brackley; Richard Brereton, died without issue, 17th December, 1598, settling all his estates upon sir Thomas Egerton.

In the reign of Elizabeth, sir Robert Worseley was deputy-lieutenant for the county of Lancaster, as appears from an original roll, or "Sertifeceit of sir Robert Worseley, knt. &c. within the Hundredthe of Salford, to thair verey good Lordes of the Queenes Majesties Privey Councelle," preserved in the British Museum,* and from which his autograph is engraved.†

Another branch of this family settled at Worsley Meyne, near Wigan, of whom, according to an epitaph in St. Mary's, Chester, was Ralph Worsley, esq. yeoman of the wardrobe to Henry VIII.‡ who appointed him, towards the latter end of his life, to the wardenship of the Tower. The Worsleys, of Manchester, formed a third branch, from whom descended Ralph Worsley, of Platt, in Withington, esq. By his first wife, Isabel, daughter of Edward Massy, of Manchester, esq. he had Charles Worsley, who was so active a partizan in the civil wars, that Oliver Cromwell appointed him major-general for the county of Lancaster.§ Hugh, the 12th lord Willoughby, in December, 1692, married Honora, the daughter of Thomas, lord Legh, of Stoneley, widow of sir William Egerton, of Worsley, and for some time lord Willoughby of Parham, was seated at Worsley and Shawplace.‖ From John Egerton, the first earl of Bridgewater, the Worsley property passed to John, the 2d earl, from whom it descended to the 3d earl, whose immediate successor was Scroope, the first duke of Bridgewater, created June 18, 1720, and died in 1744. His eldest son John, the second duke, having died unmarried, was succeeded by his brother Francis, the third duke of Bridgewater, so famous in the history of the inland navigation of this county, who dying unmarried on the 9th of March, 1803, the title became extinct. The earldom of Bridgewater descended to general John William Egerton, the seventh earl, grandson of Dr. Henry Egerton, bishop of Hereford, to whom the duke bequeathed Ashbridge, in Hertfordshire, with the rest of the family estates in Bucks, Salop, and Yorkshire, of the value of about £30,000 a year. The houses, plate, and pictures, valued at £150,000, he bequeathed to his nephew, earl Gower, (subsequently marquis of Stafford, and afterwards duke of Sutherland,) together with his canal property in Lancashire, with remainder to his second son, lord Francis Leveson Gower. On the death of the 7th earl, he was succeeded by his brother, the honourable and reverend Francis Henry Egerton, the 8th earl, since deceased.

* Harl. MSS. Codex, 309, fo. 143. † Vol. I. p. 518 ‡ "Pagettus garderobæ robarum."
§ Harl. Coll. Codex 2100. fo. 32. Familiæ Lancastr. MS. "Worsley of Manchester."
‖ Rasbotham's Coll. Vol. I. p. 266.

Drawn by T. Allom.

Engraved by E. Sands.

WORSLEY HALL, LANCASHIRE,

THE SEAT OF ROBERT HALDANE BRADSHAW, ESQ.

FISHER, SON & Cº LONDON, 1835.

DESCENT *of the* MANOR *of* WORSLEY, *from the Heiress of Worsley, through Tatton and Brereton, to Egerton.*

Sir JOHN MASSY, of Tatton, attainted 1 Hen. IV. died 22d July, 4 Hen. IV. = ALICE, sister and heiress of Sir Geoffrey Worsley, married about 46 Edw. III. died 6 Hen. VI.

1. THOMAS MASSY, attainted 1 Hen. IV. died s.p. 8 Hen. V.

2. Sir GEFFREY MASSY, succeeded, died æt. 70, 4 Oct. 36 Hen. VI. s.p.

3. RICHARD succeeded.

Sir JOHN GRESLEY, 2d husb. = MARGARET, dau. of ..

MARGERY, dau. of John Hulton, of Farnworth. = ..

WILLIAM MASSY, died 7 Edw. IV. = ...

GEFFREY, brother of William.

Sir GEFFREY MASSY, married 31 Hen. VI. living 5 Edw. IV. = ISABEL, dau. of Sir John Butler, of Bewsey.

Sir JOHN BRERETON, 3d husb. = Sir Edw. PICKERING, 2d husband.

JOAN, only dau. and heir, died 3 Hen. VIII. = WILLIAM STANLEY, of Tatton and Worsley, Esq. in right of his wife; was son & h. of Sir Wm. Stanley, of Holt Castle, co. Derby; died about 14 Hen. VII.

THOMAS ASHTON, of Ashton-upon-Mersey, 1st husband. = JOAN, only dau. & heir, died æt. 77, 6th Apr. 12 Eliz. = Sir RICHARD BRERETON, a younger son of Sir Randle Brereton, of Malpas, died 3 & 4 Phil. & Mariæ.

RICHARD BRERETON, mar. 35 Hen. VIII. died s. p. about 4 Edw. VI. = DOROTHY, dau. of Thurstan de Tildesley.

GEFFREY, 2d son, succeeded. = ALICE, dau. of Piers Leicester, of Tabley.

ANNE, married John Booth, of Burton, 32 Hen. VIII. = ... = Sir RICHARD .... EGERTON, of .... Talton.

Sir PETER LEICESTER, 2d husb. = RICHARD BRERETON, died s. p. 17th Dec. 1598, having settled all his estate upon Sir Thomas Egerton. = DOROTHY, survived both her husbands, and died 4th April, 1639.

Sir THOMAS EGERTON, natural son, created *Ld. Ellesmere* July 21, 1603; Ld. High Chan. 24 July; created *Viscount Brackley*, Nov. 1616, died æt. 77, Mar. 15, 1616-17. Had no issue by his 2 last wives. = ELIZABETH, da. of Tho. Ravenscroft, of Bretton, co. Flint, 1st wife.

RICHARD, died infant, 1575. ELIZABETH, dau. of Thomas Venables, Baron of Kinderton. = Sir THOMAS, died in his father's lifetime. JOHN, created *Earl of Bridgwater*, May 27, 1617, died æt. 70, Dec. 4, 1649. = FRANCES, 2d d. & coh. of Ferdinando, Earl of Derby. MARY, mar. Sir Francis Leigh, of Newnham, K. B.

JAMES, 1. CHARLES, 2. died young. 3. JOHN, Earl, died æt. 23, Oct. 26, 1606. = ELIZ. CAVENDISH, da. of Earl of Newcastle. THOMAS, died unmarried. FRANCES, 1. ARABELLA, 2. married. ELIZ. 3. MARY, 5. married. PENELOPE, 6. CATHERINE, 7. married. MAGDALEN, 9. ALICE, 11. married. CECILIA, 4. ALICE, 8. ANNE, 10. } unmarried.

ELIZABETH, d. & h. of James Craufield, Earl of Middlesex. = 1. JOHN, Earl, born 9 Nov. 1646, died Mar. 19, 1700-1. = JANE, eldest daughter of Thos. Charles, Duke of Bolton. = HONORA, sister of Thos., Lord Leigh, of Stoneley. = 2. Sir WILLIAM EGERTON, of Worsley, K.B. died Dec. 1691. = ELIZABETH, marr. Robt. Sidney, Earl of Leicester. = 3. THOMAS, E. of Tatton. 4. CHARLES, of Newborough. 5. STEWARD, unmarried. FRANCES, CATHERINE, died infants.

JOHN, died young. .... a dau. died infant.

JOHN, died young. 4 daughters.

CHARLES and THOMAS, burnt to death at the fire of Bridgwater House, Barbican, London, April, 1687.

SCROOPE, 3d son, 4th Earl, created Marq. of Brackley and *Duke of Bridgwater* June 18, 1720, died June 11, 1744-5. = ELIZ. d. & coh. of John, Duke of Marlborough. = RACHEL RUSSEL, d. of Wriothesley, 2d Duke of Bedford. = WILLIAM, 4. had issue. JOHN, 6. died unmarried. = Dr. HENRY EGERTON, died April, 1746, leaving 5 sons and a dau. = ELIZABETH ARIANA BENTINCK, da. of Will. Duke of Portland.

JOHN, died young. .... son, died infant. WRIOTHESLEY, 3d D. of Bedford. = ANNE, of Jersey, 2d husband. = WM. Earl of Jersey. CHAS., died young. JOHN, 2d Duke, bo. 29 April, 1727, died unmarried, 26th Feb. 1747-8. WILLIAM, THOMAS, infts. FRANCIS, 3d Duke, born May 21, 1736, died March 8, 1803, unmarried. ANNE SOPHIA GREY, da. & coh. Henry, D. of Kent. = JOHN, Bp. of Durham, died Jan. 18, 1786. = MARY, sister to Sir Edward Boughton, Bart. s.p.

AMELIA, married Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. JOHN-WILLIAM, 7th Earl, bo. Apr. 13, 1753, died s.p. = CHARLOTTE CATHERINE ANNE, dau. and heir. of Sam. Haynes. Rev. FRANCIS HENRY EGERTON, 8th Earl.

Eccles Parish.

Worsley Hall.

Worsley Hall, the seat of Robert Haldane Bradshaw, esq. is a stately mansion of brick, with an elegant portico, erected on an elevated situation, which not only overlooks the extensive park-like grounds of Worsley, but commands a view of seven counties. This house was built by Francis, duke of Bridgewater, about the middle of the last century, when the old hall and ancient manor house was abandoned. One of the characteristics of this manor is the abundance of game, for which it, perhaps, stands unrivalled in the county of Lancaster.

The Old Hall.

Sculpture.

The Old Hall, seated at the northern extremities of the gardens of the modern mansion, is constructed partly of wood and plaster, with pointed gables, and partly of brick. This house, the successive residence of the Worsleys, the Masseys, the Stanleys, the Breretons, and the Egertons, is now remarkable as the depository of a series of spirited grotesque and allegorical heads, with an intermixture of ornamental devices, engraved in oaken pannels, and brought, within the present century, from one of the state rooms of Hulme Hall, Manchester, one of the manorial mansions of the Prestwiches. Many of the sculptured heads represent the domestic buffoons of the 16th century, to which period this sculpture is to be referred. Others are suggested by the religious mysteries, which formed in early times such inexhaustible subjects for the painter and the sculptor. These heads much resemble those carved images seen so frequently in the choirs of ecclesiastical buildings, which, from their satirical caricatures of the monastic orders, or regular clergy, seem to have been executed under the direction of their rivals, the secular clergy. The costumes appear to be mostly of the fashion of the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.: as one of the pannels represents the eagle and child, the Stanley crest, it is not improbable that they were executed under the order of James Stanley, bishop of Ely and warden of Manchester College, from 1506 to 1515; and they may have been intended for that church, but placed in Hulme Hall for security, in the agitated times of the Reformation. A specimen of this ancient sculpture is exhibited in the annexed plate: No. 1. is evidently the head of a buffoon of the 16th century, personages so much in request in the domestic establishments of the great, and who formed an essential appendage to the entertainment of the tavern, and even the brothel. No. 2. appears by his horns to be Satan; No. 3. Adam and Eve, under the effects of having eaten the forbidden fruit; No. 4. the usual representation of the five wounds of Christ in his heart, head, and feet, which occur so frequently on crosses abroad; No. 5. the ecclesiastical pix and bell; No. 6. the monk's head and cowl; No. 7. a secular priest making his libations. Some are masquers, others are soldiers; the ornamented initial letter at page 239, taken from this collection, representing a woman between two serpents, may allude to the Egyptian and Oriental philosophy of the struggle between Ormutz and Ahriman, or the good and evil principles, always

Drawn by T. Allom.

Engraved by J. Sands.

PANEL SCULPTURE, ORIGINALLY IN HULME HALL, REMOVED TO WORSLEY (OLD) HALL.

FISHER, SON, & CO. LONDON, 1834.

Drawn by T. Allom.

Engraved by J. Sands.

PANEL SCULPTURE, ORIGINALLY IN HULME HALL, REMOVED TO WORSLEY (OLD) HALL.

represented in these counties by two winged serpents intertwined, to shew their inseparable connection, as in Europe the same idea is conveyed in the caduceus of Hermes or Mercury. The woman may be Nature personified by Eve, the mother of mankind, who, to acquire the knowledge of evil as well as of good, disobeyed the command of God, and yielded to the temptation of the devil. But to have done with conjecture, it is only necessary to add, that the room of the old hall of Worsley, in which this exquisite sculpture is placed, is completely surrounded by the panels, and though no longer inhabited by its lordly owners, will be resorted to for ages by the admirers of the early efforts of the arts in this country. Sir Walter Scott expressed the highest admiration on inspecting drawings of these heads, made by captain Jones, and shewn to him by Dr. Hibbert; and, conceiving them to possess a merit beyond the power of the English sculptors of the 15th or 16th century, pronounced them to be German productions. The county of Lancaster is indebted to the taste of Mr. Bradshaw for having rescued these spirited sketches from the hand of desolation, with which Hulme Hall is now smitten; and still more is the county in general, and its historian in particular, indebted to the same gentleman for having collected and preserved at Worsley Hall the recently discovered Roman antiquities of Castle-Field. Eccles Parish.

Courts baron for the manor of Worsley are held at Easter and Michaelmas in every year. In virtue of the manorial rights, and freeholders' claims, one thousand acres of Chatmoss belong to Worsley.

Another of the ancient mansions of Worsley is a brick, wood, and plaster building, called Kempnall Hall, adorned by two gates, now in decay, the property of L. G. P. Starkie, of Huntroyd, esq. and is said to have been the residence of Nicholas Starkie, esq. in 1594, when his family was under the supposed visitation of demoniacal possession. Kempnall Hall.

To the east of Kempnall is the ancient pile of Wardley Hall, of the age of Edward VI., situated in the midst of a small woody glade, and originally surrounded by a moat, except on the eastern side. This edifice is of a quadrangular form, consisting of ornamented wood and plaster frames, interlined with bricks, and entered by a covered archway opening into a court-yard in the centre. Like so many of the manor-houses of the same age in Lancashire, it is now in a ruinous condition, one part being occupied as a farm-house, and the other formed into a cluster of nine cottages. In the room called the hall is a coat of arms in a frame, belonging to the Downes: a stag couchant, within the shield. Crest, a stag's head. The room has an ornamented wainscot, and fluted roof of oak. The stairs have an air of noble antiquity about them, which has been somewhat diminished by the daubings of a modern painter. The chimneys are clustered. The Tildesleys became lords of Wardley Hall.

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Wardley by marriage with the Worsleys, in the reign of Henry IV., and settled here before they occupied Morley. On the eve of the civil wars Wardeley was quitted by the Tildesleys, and became the residence of Roger Downes, esq., whose son John married Penelope, daughter of sir Cecil Trafford, knt., who endeavouring to convert Mr. Downes to protestantism, became himself a catholic. The issue of that marriage was Roger Downes, son and heir, and an only daughter, named Penelope after her mother, which lady married Richard earl Rivers, a rake, a warrior, and a statesman. Roger Downes, in the licentious spirit of the age, having abandoned himself to vicious courses, was killed by a watchman in a fray at Epsom Wells, June, 1676, and dying without issue the family quitted Wardley,* which is now in the possession of the trustees of the late duke of Bridgewater.

Booth Hall.

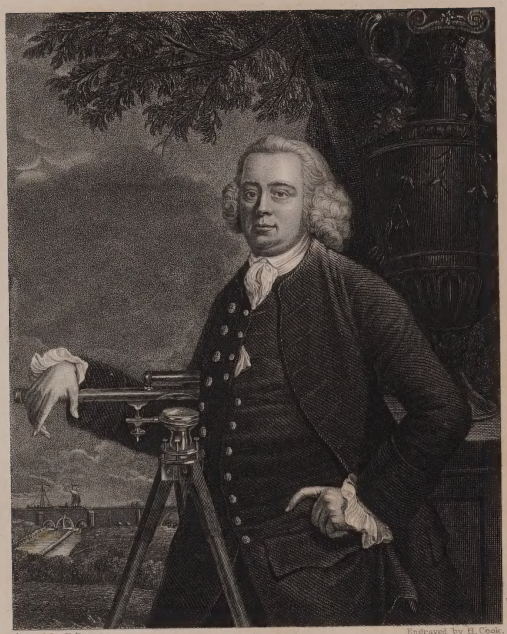
Booth Hall, the residence of the rev. W. Rigge, is a plain stone mansion, on the banks of the canal, the property of the manorial lords of Worsley, and came to the Egertons by marriage. Robert Worsley was lord of Bothes about 1292.

The duke of Bridgewater's canals and works.

The township of Worsley is little inferior in extent, and not at all inferior in interest, to the township of Barton. The public spirit, skill, and perseverance exerted by the duke of Bridgewater, have elevated this place to a distinguished eminence amongst the townships of Lancashire. If Manchester be the centre of the inland navigation of the north of England, it is indebted more to the duke of Bridgewater than to any other person for that distinction, and Worsley is the place from which the first lines were drawn to form that centre. The stupendous works in this township, visible and invisible, exhibit a degree of mechanical skill and of individual capital and enterprise, unparalleled perhaps in the history of this country. Of the duke's canal navigation we have already spoken,† but it may be proper to observe, that his father, Scroope Egerton, the first duke of Bridgewater, was the original projector of the canal from Worsley to Manchester, and not, as is generally supposed, Francis the last duke. In furtherance of this object, the latter procured an act of parliament, passed 10 George II. (1737,) entitled, "An Act for making navigable the river or brook called Worsley Brook from Worsley Mills, in the

* This is the Roger Downes of whom Lucas speaks, when he says, that, according to tradition, while in London, he vowed in a drunken frolic to his companions, that he would kill the first man he met? when, sallying forth, he ran his sword through a poor tailor. Soon after this, being in a riot, a watchman made a stroke at him with his bill, which severed his head from his body, and which was inclosed in a box, and sent to his sister, who lived at Wardley Hall. "The scull," adds the narrator, "has been kept at Wardley ever since, and many superstitious notions are entertained concerning it, not worth repeating." Lucas MS. fo. 101. Mr. Roby in his very ingenious and entertaining "Traditions of Lancashire," has wrought these incidents into a pathetic story, under the title of the "Skull House."

† See Vol. II. p. 304.



Painted by F. Parsons. Engraved by H. Cook.

JAMES BRINDLEY.

FISHER, SON & Co. LONDON, 1834.

township of Worsley, in the county palatine of Lancaster, to the river Irwell in the said county."* It was not, however, till the time of the last duke that any effectual steps were taken towards the execution of this long-projected work, when an act was obtained[a] with more full powers, to enable the most noble Francis, duke of Bridgewater, to make a navigable cut or canal from a cut or place in the township of Salford to or near Worsley Mills and Middlewood, and to and near a place called Hollin's Ferry, in the county palatine of Lancaster. This was followed by another act, passed in the same year, to enable the duke to carry his canal over the Irwell. Another act passed, in 1761, enabled him to cut his canal from Manchester to Runcorn; and a fourth, in 1795, to extend his navigation from Worsley to Leigh. Some account of these immense works has already been given,† and it may be sufficient in this place to add, that the aqueduct at Barton over the valley of the Irwell, constructed under the direction of Messrs. Brindley and Gilbert, is 200 yards in length and 12 yards in width, sustained by a bridge of three arches, the centre being a span of 63 feet. At the time when the duke began his works, he possessed only such coal-mines as belonged to the entailed estate round Worsley Hall, but subsequently he purchased the additional coal-mines which run under the high ground between Worsley, Bolton, and Bury. Both the hereditary and the purchased mines are worked upon two levels, a higher and a lower level, as they proceed in various directions, and they complete $33\frac{1}{4}$ miles of subterraneous navigable canal, measuring from the mouth of the tunnel at Worsley. The upper line is $35\frac{1}{2}$ yards of perpendicular height above the level, and from 38 to 61 yards below the surface of the extreme ground, while the lower is upon a level with the canal in the open air. The two levels were subsequently united by an inclined plane, which was commenced in Sept. 1795, under the direction of Mr. Gilbert, long after the death of Mr. Brindley. It is remarkable, that the two persons principally employed in conducting the works of the duke of Bridgewater, were self-taught geniuses. Brindley was brought up as a wheelwright, and had shewn his skill in improving the silk-mill at Congleton. When he first entered the duke's service, he required only half-a-crown a day for his skill and labour; and contracted, or rather offered to contract, to serve for three years at the rate of one guinea per week. When any difficulty occurred, which he could not easily overcome, he was accustomed to take to his bed, and to remain without interruption till he had devised means for accom-

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[a] In 1758.

Brindley and Gilbert.

* In a singular and rare publication, issued at Paris by the hon. and rev. Francis Henry Egerton in 1820, it is said that "the project of a canal from Worsley to Manchester had always been in idea from the time of William of Worsley." (Sir William Egerton.)

† See Vol. II. p. 304.

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plishing his object. He was so extremely illiterate, that he could neither write nor read, so that his plans were generally sketched with chalk upon the floor.* Mr. John Gilbert was originally in the employment, and domesticated with the duke of Bridgewater. He lived in his house at Worsley, was always with his grace in the country, and was privy to all his plans and projects. To his skill and judgment the duke was principally indebted for the construction of Barton aqueduct; commenced in September, 1760, and completed in July 17, 1761, from which Mr. Brindley had fled in despair.† Justice requires that these facts should be represented, not to detract unduly from the reputation of Mr. Brindley, but to raise that of Mr. Gilbert to the proper elevation.

General observations.

Having now effected our perambulation through the extensive parish of Eccles, it remains only to enumerate the villages and hamlets in the township of Worsley, and shortly to describe the agriculture and geology of the parish. The villages and hamlets are Booth Town, eight miles W. N. W. of Manchester; Ellenbrook Chapel, the same; New Town, near Clifton, 5 N.W.; Swinton, the same; Worsley, six miles W. S. W.; Drywood, 5½ W. N. W.; Little Houghton, 6 N. W.; Shaving Lane, Stirrup Brook, 7½ W.N.W.; Alder Forest, 7 W.N.W.; and Roe Green, 6½ W.N.W. of that town. Not more than one-fourth part of the land in this parish is arable, a large portion of it being uncultivated peat soil, and a still larger part pasture. Land lets from £1 to £3. 10s. the statute acre; in the S.W. part of the parish, land has depreciated in value about 12 per cent. within the last dozen years; to Worsley, this reduction does not apply, and in Clifton it has risen materially. There are many singular and curious geological strata and vegetable fossils to be seen in the line of the great tunnel at Worsley. There is also in this parish Trafford Moss, in addition to Chat Moss already described. Worsley, Clifton, Pendlebury, and Pendleton, all abound in coal; and in Worsley alone 1700 persons are employed in mining by the

* The Hon. and Rev. Francis Henry Egerton on Canal Navigation, p. 94. This observation applies probably to the time when he first entered into the service of the duke. According to the same authority, Mr. Brindley was at first of sober and temperate habits, but he degenerated into luxurious living, and did not cease from eating at meals till a certain button on his waistcoat began to pinch his stomach. He died Sept. 27, 1772.

† In the Hon. and Rev. Francis Egerton's Letter to the Parisians, speaking of his own knowledge, he says:—"Of Barton Bridge [Aqueduct] over the Irwell, when it was erecting, Mr. Brindley thought it would fail, and ran away from it to Stretford, whence he never returned to it. He had weighted the sides. Mr. John Gilbert saved it; he took just the contrary method; he weighted the arch in danger, and lightened the sides. He put a layer of clay, which he covered with straw, on the arch; he then clayed it again, and let the whole remain till late in the following spring."

late duke of Bridgewater's trustees. A large portion of the coal got from the mines at Worsley is shipped by the canal to Runcorn, and from thence to Liverpool, Ireland, and other places. There is a weak salt spring on the Woolden estate, supposed to be a continuation of the Cheshire spring of the wiches. The stone quarries in this parish are few, but the stone is excellent. On Chat Moss a mineral spring, exhibiting in its course sulphate of iron, is found, and this is the only spring found in that vast tract. A mineral spring existed at Worsley some years ago, and was resorted to for its medicinal qualities, but it is now neglected. Another spring, in no great estimation, exists on the Barton New Hall estate, belonging to Mr. Trafford. Eccles Parish.

This parish is rich also in worthies, amongst whom may be enumerated William Booth and Lawrence Booth, archbishops of York; Thomas Langley, cardinal of St. Peter's, at Rome, lord chancellor of England, and bishop of Durham; Robert Ainsworth, the lexicographer; and Barton Booth, the tragedian:—

WILLIAM BOOTH, archbishop of York, and lord chancellor of England, was the fourth son of John Booth, of Barton, esquire, by Joane, his first wife, daughter of sir Henry Trafford, of Trafford, knight, and born in the early part of the reign of Henry IV. Birth.

He was, first, a student of Gray's Inn, but, disliking the study of the law, removed to Cambridge, took orders, and, in a short time, became prebendary, and afterwards chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral, and rector of Prescot, in Lancashire. Abandons the law for the church.

His next preferment was a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln, which, on the 2d of May, 1429, was followed by the archdeaconry of Middlesex. In 1447, by favour of pope Nicholas, his patron and friend, he was nominated to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, by bull, dated the 26th of April; made his profession of obedience on the 2d of May, had the temporalities restored on the 3d of June, and was consecrated on the 9th of July. Preferment. Nominated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

Having held this see five years, he was, by bull from the same pope, translated to the archbishopric of York, on the 21st of July, and received the pall on the 14th of September, from Thomas, bishop of London, at Fulham; was enthroned on the 4th September, 1453, and had the temporalities restored on the 26th of October following. Translated to York.

This prelate was a liberal and munificent benefactor to the see, and expended large sums of money on the archiepiscopal palaces of Southwell and York.

He died on the 12th of September, 1464, after presiding about twelve years, and was buried in the chapel, built by himself, and dedicated to St. John Baptist, in the Collegiate Church of Southwell, in the county of Nottingham. Death.

By his will, dated the 6th of August, 1464, and proved in November following, he ordered his body to be interred at Southwell, or in York Cathedral, at whichever place he might reside at the time of his death; and among several rich legacies to his relations, he bequeathed *to his Spouse the Cathedral Church of York*, a mitre and pastoral staff.* His will.

* I had an opportunity, in October, 1831, of examining some of the relics of this archbishop's legacy to York cathedral, and, among others, his archiepiscopal ring and crosier, which I found, by the care of the verger, in very good order and preservation.

Eccles Parish.

He also directed his executors to erect a mansion for the residence of the officiating chaplain of Eccles, in the county of Lancaster, where he had founded a charity; and bestowed much money on the poor, both by way of alms and yearly gifts.

His tomb yet remains in Southwell Church, though without any remaining inscription.

Birth.

LAWRENCE BOOTH, archbishop of York, and lord chancellor of England, half brother of archbishop William, was the youngest son of John Booth, of Barton, Esq. by his second wife, Maude, daughter of sir John Savage, and born in the latter part of the reign of Henry IV.

Education.

He was educated in the university of Cambridge, ordained deacon, made provost of Beverley in 1437, and instituted, by Bourchier, bishop of Ely, to the rich rectory of Cottenham, near Cambridge, on the 6th of March, 1444, from the proceeds of which living he was ordered by the bishop, on his presentation, to pay to the late rector, who had resigned in his favour, the sum of twenty marks, by four quarterly divisions, for the performance of which engagement he was sworn on the gospels.

Preferment.

On the 21st of September, 1446, letters dimissory were granted him, from the same prelate, for priest's orders from any bishop; and he was subsequently put in commission for making inquiry into the validity of a presentment to the church of Papworth Anneys, in Cambridgeshire, then vacant.

He was next collated, by his brother William, at that time bishop of Lichfield, to the prebend of Offley, in his cathedral, which he exchanged for that of Oxgate, in the church of St. Paul's, on the 12th of November following. He, however, reassumed Offley on the 21st of June, 1452, which he again quitted for Tervin, and, on the resignation of Dr. Damlet, was chosen master of Pembroke Hall, which office he held till his death.

Appointed keeper of the privy seal.

In 1450, he was appointed keeper of the privy seal; and on the 20th of April, 1452, was presented to the archdeaconry of Stow, in the church of Lincoln, by bishop Chedworth, but resigned it the same year for the prebend of Wistow, by the collation of his brother, now archbishop of York, which he quitted for Westwang, in the same cathedral, on the 15th of March, 1456; having been admitted to the archdeaconry of Richmond on the 21st of August, 1454.

On the 22d of November, 1453, he was collated to the prebends of Willand and Mapesburg, in the church of St. Paul, was licensed to proceed in law, and made chancellor to queen Margaret, consort of Henry VI. elected dean of St. Paul's, on the 22d of November, 1456, collated to the prebend of Rotenhall, appointed one of the commissioners for renewing the treaties with Scotland, and made chancellor of the university of Cambridge.

Elevated to the bishopric of Durham.

On the 15th of September, 1457, he was elevated to the bishopric of Durham, by bull from pope Calistus, consecrated on the 25th at Shireburn, and put into possession of the temporalities on the 18th of October.

It is not known by what cause he became promoted to this mitre; for, on the death of Neville, the last bishop, Henry VI. had recommended his chaplain and chief physician by letter to the pope, dated the 12th July, 1457. Attached by gratitude and affection to the reigning sovereign, bishop Booth warmly espoused the interests of the house of Lancaster.

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The first events of the war were favourable to the queen; and on the proscription of the earl of Warwick, his large possessions in the palatinate fell by right of forfeiture to the bishop, who appointed John, lord Neville, of Raby, constable of Barnard Castle and Forester of Teesdale, and gave the keepership of Barnard Castle Park to the high sheriff, Galfrid Middleton. He was also at this time reappointed commissioner on the Borders. The successes of the royal party, however, were of short duration; and the decisive battle of Towton-field, fought on Palm Sunday, 1461, broke the forces of the Lancastrians, and fixed the crown on the head of Edward, earl of March.

The vanquished army having been chiefly raised in the northern provinces; the earl of Northumberland, the lords Clifford, Grey, and Dacre, sir John Neville, and a long list of the northern gentry, perished in the immense slaughter of the day; and the proscription and attainder which followed, completed the ruin and dispersion of Henry's adherents.

The bishop had been deeply engaged in the interests of the suffering party, and had lately strengthened that connection by the intermarriage of his niece with the heir of Westmoreland, yet he escaped the immediate resentment of the conqueror, and an express exception was made in the act of attainder against the Lancastrians in Edward's first parliament, in favour of his right of forfeiture within the palatinate.

On the 28th of December, 1462, 2 Edward IV. the temporalities of this see were seized, and committed to the custody of sir John Fogg, knt. probably on the suspicion of the bishop's attachment to his old patron, Henry VI.

He remained under the royal displeasure for nearly three years; but having made his peace with Edward, and seeing the case of Henry desperate, the temporal revenues were finally restored to him on the 17th of April, 1464. The king also dispensed with his attendance on parliament for three years.

From this time his conduct was marked by submission to the ruling powers. In 1470, he obtained the forfeitures of the earl of Warwick, and had his right recognized by parliament, in conformity with the ancient privileges of the see.

Appointed lord chancellor.

On the 5th of June, 1473, having thoroughly won the confidence of Edward, he was made lord chancellor of England, but held that office only about two years.

Obtains license to coin.

On the 21st of July, 1473, the bishop obtained a charter to himself and his successors for the coinage of pennies and halfpennies in his mint at Durham, and also to make trussels and standards (upper and lower dies) for the same, during the king's pleasure. In the same year he granted licence for stamping and graving.

Translated to York.

After having held the see of Durham just twenty years, he was, on the 1st of Sept. 1476, translated to the archbishopric of York, enthroned on the 8th of the same month, and had the temporalities restored on the 8th of October.

This spirited prelate very much augmented the college, and improved the buildings of Pembroke Hall, by giving all that parcel of houses, which are situated between it and the church, called Botolph's Hostel. He redeemed a pension of £5, going yearly out of the rent of Tilney; built the library, and furnished the public school, now appointed for the lectures of the regius professor; endowed the hall of Pembroke with the manor and patronage of Overton Waterville, co. Hants, and persuaded king Edward IV. to be a benefactor

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to it. While he was at Durham he erected the gate adjoining the college of Auckland, and the buildings on either side of it; and during the short time he was Primate at York, purchased the manor of Battersea, near London, built a palace upon it, and settled it upon his successors for ever; appointing thereout a stipend for the maintenance of two chantry priests for the celebration of mass for the souls of his brother William and himself in Southwell chapel.

Death.

After having sat archbishop of York, and legate of the apostolic see, three years and nine months, he died on the 19th of May, 1480.

In his will, dated the 28th of April, 1479, and proved the 11th of July, 1480, he commended his soul to God Almighty, St. Mary, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. William, St. John, St. Wilfred, and all other saints; and ordained his body to be buried in the chapel of St. John Baptist, built by his brother in the collegiate church of Southwell.

Family.

THOMAS LANGLEY, cardinal of the church of Rome, lord chancellor of England, and bishop of Durham, descended of a very ancient and honourable family, was the second son of sir Thomas Langley, of Agecroft, near Manchester, and born there, by computation, about the year 1370.

In his younger years he was a retainer of the House of Lancaster, and to this connexion it is evident he owed his future fortunes. Brought up in a monastery in the county of Norfolk, and having completed his education in the university of Cambridge, he was

Church preferment.

ordained priest, and, soon after the accession of Henry the IVth, was installed prebendary of York cathedral, and on the 29th of October, 1399, made archdeacon of Norfolk. In the next year he was elected dean of York, and, being admitted by proxy on the 25th of January, was invested in his own person on the 8th of August, 1403.

Appointed lord chancellor.

In 1405, by a rapid series of promotions, he was appointed to the high and responsible office of chancellor of England, and, in the following year, after a vacancy in the see of two years and a half, by the deprivation of archbishop Scrope, who was executed for his share in the rebellion of the Percies, was nominated by the chapter, to the primacy of

Archbishop of York.

York; received the royal assent; but, for some reason, which it it not now easy to conjecture, was never installed, but removed by papal provision to Durham.

Removed to Durham.

He was finally elected by the dean and chapter of that see on the 17th of May, consecrated by Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, on the 8th, and received restitution of the temporalities on the 9th of August.

Resigns the seals.

Bishop Langley resigned the great seal on his consecration, and, notwithstanding the restlessness of the Scots, who continually harassed the northern parts of the kingdom with their plundering parties, did not appear in any public capacity until 1411, in which year he acted as a commissioner on the borders; and was created a cardinal, by bull

Created cardinal.

from pope John the 22d, (usually styled the 23d,) dated the 6th of June, but without a title from any church, having never visited Rome.

Appointed ambassador.

In 1414, 2d of Henry the Vth, he was sent ambassador to France, in conjunction with the earl of Dorset and the bishop of Norwich, to propose a treaty of peace on a new basis, and to adjust the dowry of the princess Catherine, as well as to enforce the demand

* According to Wood, in university college, Oxford.

of certain territories. The embassy entered Paris on the 24th of January, with a retinue of six hundred horse, and completed a truce for a year. Eccles Parish.

On the 28th of July, 1417, cardinal Langley again accepted the office of chancellor, but resigned the seals a second time, on the death of Henry, on the 31st of August, 1422; he however resumed them at the request of both houses of parliament, on the 16th of November, 1423. Re-appointed chancellor.

In 1424, on the marriage of James king of Scotland, after a long imprisonment in England, with Jane Beaufort, of the blood royal of Lancaster, the city of Durham was the place appointed for the exchange of hostages, and the meeting of the English and Scottish commissioners. Cardinal Langley, the Bishop of London, the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, the lords Dacre and Greystock, Richard Neville, warden of the West Marches, and sir Robert Umfraville appeared on the part of England, and were met by a numerous train of the most illustrious personages of Scotland; the hostages for the performance of the contract were received, and the necessary securities being mutually exchanged, a truce was concluded for seven years, and James and his queen, after experiencing for a month the cardinal's hospitality, were honourably escorted by the gentry of Northumberland and the bishopric to Melrose Abbey, where his majesty confirmed the treaty of Durham, and took possession of his crown. Langley was again in commission on the borders in the course of the next year, in consequence of some violations of the treaty; and, in 1430, 8th of Henry VIth, was at York, where, in his capacity of lord chancellor, with Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, Lord Protector, he heard a complaint respecting the water of Foss—"that much weeds, mud, and rubbish, gathered together, did annually increase, and destroy great numbers of fish in that vivary; and that unless the same were remedied, the whole would be destroyed." Appointed commissioner.

The two lords commissioners summoned the mayor and corporation to inquire into the occasion of it; and the record of the whole proceeding, which is too long for insertion here, may be seen in the register book of the city, B. fol. 60. This was the cardinal's last public act, and the remainder of his life was spent in honourable retirement within his diocese.

After presiding over the see thirty-one years, he died on the 20th of November, 1437, and was buried, according to the tenor of his will, in Durham Cathedral, within his own chantry in St. Mary's chapel, called the Galilee. An altar tomb of plain marble, with the armorial bearing assumed on his elevation to the bishopric, sculptured on the stone, still marks the place of his interment. Death and burial.

Cardinal Langley's public works were munificent and numerous. He repaired the beautiful western chapel of the Galilee, and joined with the prior and convent in completing the cathedral cloisters. He built the whole of the old gaol, with its massy gateway, and founded two schools on the palace green, one for grammar, and the other for plain-song. At Howden he constructed the western gateway leading to the orchard, and erected a fair lodge adjoining. He left legacies of books to the public libraries of Oxford and Cambridge, and to those at Durham House in Oxford, St. Mary's, Leicester, the Col- His public works.

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lege of Manchester, then lately founded, and York Cathedral, in the library windows of which last are his arms.

His will is dated the 21st of December, 1436, and was proved on the 17th of December, 1437.

Several important acts relative to the episcopal jurisdiction of Durham, and the palatine franchise, occur in the time of Langley. In 1407, he obtained from Henry IV. a confirmation of all the charter and grants of preceding sovereigns, from Egfrid, king of Northumberland, down to Richard the Second; in which confirmation are these remarkable words, which prove his early attachment to the house of Lancaster :—"Nos autem, ob reverentiam Dei et internam devotionem, quam ad gloriosum Confessorem S. Cuthbertum, dictæ Ecclesiæ Dunolm. Patronum; ac eciam *propter specialem affectionem, quam ad Venerabilem Patrem, Thomam, nunc Episcopum loci prædicti, (qui tam charissimo Patri nostro Joanni, nuper Duci Lancastriæ, defuncto, quam Nobis, in agendis nostris regni nostri, ab annis teneris laudabiliter deservientem et obsequiosum se exhibuit, et nobis exhibet indefesse,)* gerimus et habemus; et omni et singulari, &c."

In 1409 he had an exemplification of the judgment obtained in Parliament by Anthony Beke against Hugh Cressingham, and the king's other justices itinerant in 1233. In 1414 he levied subsidies for the support of the war in France. In 1415 he recovered, by suit in the King's Court, the third-part of Tyne Bridge, with the tower on the south end, against the mayor and commonalty of Newcastle. He moreover issued commissioners of array in his third, ninth, twelfth, twenty-fourth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, and thirty-first years.

In his last year, 1437, he ordered the sheriff of Durham to aid and assist John earl of Huntingdon, high admiral of the North seas, in seizing shipping for the royal service, and performing all other acts relative to the office of Admiralty, within the waters and and along the coasts of the royal franchise of Durham. He issued several commissions concerning ships wrecked within the palatinate, and their restitution to foreign merchants; granted an aid to the town of Hartlepool; issued indulgencies for the repair of bridges over the Eamont in Cumberland, Corbridge, Haydon Bridge, and Lamesley; and numerous licences to private individuals; and performed many other acts of jurisdiction of inferior consequence, not requiring a more particular enumeration.

Cardinal Langley was a man of a refined and cultivated understanding, and possessed great merit as a writer. According to the testimony of Pits, he ranked with the first poets of his time; and his epigrams, inscribed to the bishop of Norwich, have been republished in two books, with commentaries by Blake. He also wrote a volume "De variis carminibus," and several works on pontifical law and jurisprudence.

From his high rank in the church, which he never abused, and the extent of confidence reposed in him by the sovereign and government of the kingdom, he undoubtedly deserves the character of a munificent prelate, and an able and attentive guardian of the public rights; and we may feel little hesitation in according an amiable character to the man who was appointed a feoffee of the will of Henry V., supervisor of that of Edward Duke of

York, and executor of those of John duke of Lancaster, and the good and generous Walter Skirlaw, his predecessor in the episcopacy during a period of twenty years. Eccles Parish.

ROBERT AINSWORTH, F.A.S. a celebrated grammarian and lexicographer, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, descended from the respectable family of that name, long resident in the neighbourhood of Bolton, was born at Woodgate, near Clifton, in the parish of Eccles, in September, 1660. Birth-place.

Having received a classical education at the Free Grammar School of Bolton, founded by Robert Lever, he became master of a seminary there; but in a few years removed to London, and conducted a highly respectable Academy at Bethnal Green, where he wrote and published, in 4to. in 1698, his first work, entitled "The most natural and easie way of Institution; containing proposals for making a domestic education less chargeable to Parents, and more easie and beneficial to Children." Education.

From hence he carried his school to Hackney, and afterwards to several other villages in the neighbourhood of the metropolis; when, having finally acquired a respectable competency, he withdrew entirely from the duties of scholastic instruction, and lived privately.

In 1714, he received proposals from some eminent booksellers in London, to undertake the compilation of a Latin dictionary, on the principles of Faber's Thesaurus, for the use of schools; and in 1736, after great application and several suspensions, during a series of twenty-two years, the first edition made its appearance, dedicated to Dr. Mead, under the title of "Thesaurus Linguæ Latinæ Compendiarius, or a Compendious Dictionary of the Latin Tongue, designed for the use of the British Nations." "Hoc opus," says he, "ante quatuor ab hinc lustra inceptum, haud sine magno labore, multisque vigiliis, ad finem perduxi." There is an Address, eruditis et puræ Latinitatis amatoribus, in which he explains his reasons for undertaking the task, and the method upon which he has completed it;—and in his preface is a curious enumeration* of the different works of the kind which had preceded him, and from which he borrowed his hints and assistance. The Latin Dictionary.

* This list is here given for the gratification of Collectors. "*Promptorium parvulorum sive clericorum,*" printed by Richard Pynson in 1499, in folio, is the first book of this sort he had ever met with. It consists of one part only, exhibiting the English words before the Latin.

"*Ortus vocabulorum, alphabetico ordine ferè omnia, quæ in catholico, breviloquio, cornucopia, gemma vocabulorum, atque medulla grammaticæ ponuntur, cum vernaculæ linguæ Anglicanæ expositione, continens,*" printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1516, in 4to. This was a Latin-English and an English-Latin work, in which the declensions and genders of the nouns, and the conjugations and tenses of the verbs, were particularly set forth.

The "*Vulgaria Roberti Whittintoni, Lichfeldensis,*" printed in 1525; "*Vulgaria Stanbrigii,*" in 1529; and the *Vocabula magistri Stanbrigii,*" in 1531, scarcely deserve to be included, being rather Vocabularies than Dictionaries.

The "*Bibliotheca Eliotæ,*" printed in London in 1542, in folio, by Sir Thomas Elyot, knt. was a Latin and English Dictionary, much more copious than any of the former. Sir Thomas was of a respectable Suffolk family, educated at Oxford, knighted by Henry VIII. and employed by that

Eccles Parish.

A second edition, with considerable improvements, was given to the world ten years afterwards by Mr. Patrick, a third in 1750, and a fourth in 1752, in two volumes folio, by the Rev. William Young, which was republished in 1761, with the assistance of Dr. John Ward, of Gresham College. In 1773, a sixth edition, with still further emendations, was compiled by Dr. Morell; and in 1779, an useful abridgement by Mr. Thomas, in two volumes, 8vo. Dr. Morell's edition was republished in 1823, in 4to. and 8vo. by Dr. John Carey, which, I believe, constitutes its last form.

His Monumenta Vetustatis Kempiana.

In 1720, Ainsworth drew up his "Monumenta Vetustatis Kempiana, ex vetustis scriptoribus illustrata, eosque vicissim illustrantia, in duas partes divisa; quarum altera mumias, simulacra, statuas, signa, lares, inscriptiones, vasa, lucernas, amuletas, lapides, gemmas, annulos, fibulas, cum aliis veterum reliquiis; altera nummos materia modoque

sovereign as ambassador to Rome on the divorce of queen Catherine, and afterwards to the emperor Charles V. He was the intimate friend of Sir Thomas More, and died in March, 1546. Elyot's Dictionary was much improved by *Thomas Cooper*, of Oxford, who added 33,000 words and phrases; his materials were taken chiefly from Stephens's Thesaurus and Frisius's Latin and German Dictionary. The work passed through several editions; the first was printed at London, in 1552, and still retained Elyot's name; the second in 1565, greatly extended, with the title of "*Thesaurus linguæ Romanæ et Britannicæ;*" the third in 1578; and the fourth in 1584, which is the last and best. Cooper was fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, dean of Gloucester in 1569, bishop of Lincoln in 1570, and of Worcester in 1584. He died 29th April, 1594.

"*Barret's Alvearie, or quadruple Dictionary, in English, Latin, Greek, and French,*" was printed in London, in folio, in 1580. This was a valuable performance, and was published after the author's death.

"*A Latin and English Dictionary, by Thomas Thomasius,*" next appeared, in 4to. This book passed through fourteen editions, continually improving as it went forwards; the tenth of which was enriched with a copious supplement, called *Paralipomena*, by the noted *Philemon Holland*, in 1615, Thomasius was for some years printer to the university of Cambridge, and died the 9th of August, 1585. *John Rider* published an "*English-Latin and Latin-English Dictionary,*" at Oxford, in 1599, in large 4to. He was of Jesus College, Oxford, minister of Bermondsey Church, Southwark, rector of Winwick, in Lancashire, and bishop of Killaloe, in 1612. He died in 1632.

Rider's Dictionary was revised, corrected, and enlarged, by *Francis Holyoake*, of Queen's College, Oxford, rector of Southam in 1604. This was first printed in London, in 1606, in 4to, and was several times reprinted. Holyoake died 12th Nov. 1632.

Thomas Holyoake, son of Francis, also of Queen's College, Oxford, rector of Whitnash, county of Warwick, and prebendary of Lichfield, made very large additions to what his father had published, with the design of printing a new edition; but, dying 10th June, 1675, it was printed by his son *Charles*, of the Inner Temple, in folio, in 1677.

Nicholas Grey made considerable additions to Rider's Dictionary, which were printed several times; but, a second or third edition of Holyoake's work coming out, the further publication was stopped. Grey was the first master of the Charter House, but, marrying against the statute of the house, was ejected; he was afterwards head-master of Merchant Taylor's School, in 1624, and subsequently chief-master of Eton in 1631. He died in 1660.

diversos continet." Lond. 1720, 8vo. To the second part, which contains the medals, and was first published separately in 1719, is prefixed "De asse et partibus ejus commentarius," by Professor Ward, which had also been printed separately in 1719. The greatest part of this collection was made by Mr. Gailhard, governor to Lord Carteret, to whom he sold them for an annuity of £200. After his lordship's death, Kemp bought many of them. Henry, earl of Winchelsea, saw them in Gailhard's hands at Angiers, in 1676, and afterwards, improved, at Paris, in 1682. The whole sold for £1090. Six ancient inscriptions, bought by Dr. Rawlinson, are at Oxford, and were published among the Marmora Oxoniensia. Some others were purchased by Ebenezer Mussell, Esq. and resold at the auction of his curiosities in 1765. Professor Ward also had "Imagines selectæ ex monumentis Kempianis," folio. Eccles Parish.

In 1729, he wrote "Ισειον, sive, ex veteris monumenti Isiaci descriptione, Isidis Delubrum reseratum," in 4to. Ισειον.

In 1334, he enlarged Dodwell's dissertation on the famous iron shield, and reprinted it under this title, "De clypeo Camilli antiquo operis elegantissimi, et cum per tot secula The iron shield of Camillus.

A Latin Dictionary was published by *Christopher Wase*, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, the second edition of which appeared in 1675. Dr. Littleton, in the Preface to his Dictionary in 1678, says, "it was done with so much judgment, that one can hardly find anything in it which savoureth of barbarism."

Francis Gouldman, of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Rector of South Okendon in Essex, published a Latin Dictionary, in 4to., in 1664. This was several times reprinted, and the Cambridge edition of 1674 was much enlarged by William Robertson.

Dr. Adam Littleton republished Gouldman's dictionary. His greatest aim was "to carry the purity of the Latin tongue throughout, and not to take things or words upon trust, so as to transcribe other's mistakes." The sixth edition was printed in 1736. He was a student of Christ Church, Oxford, usher in Westminster School, and, in 1658, second master there. After the Restoration he was Chaplain to Charles II., rector of Chelsea, and subdean of Westminster. He died in July, 1696.

The Cambridge Dictionary, in 4to., printed in 1693, with the title of "*Linguæ Romanæ Dictionarium luculentum novum*," was an improvement of Littleton, made by several persons, whose names have not transpired. "They declare that large additions from Lucretius, Terence, Cæsar, Phædrus, Gratius, Petronius, &c., were made; that the second edition of Stephens's Latin Thesaurus lay always before them, and was constantly consulted; that they likewise used a MS. Collection in three large folios, digested in alphabetical order by Mr. John Milton, out of all the best and purest authors; that the complete indices, generally annexed to the Delphine editions of the Roman writers, had been very acceptable to them, that they had retrenched many far-fetched etymons in former dictionaries; had given a larger account of the construction of verbs; and had rejected all barbarous and uncouth words and phrases."

Elisha Coles published a Latin and English Dictionary in the year 1677, designed chiefly for the use of scholars of a lower class. The first edition appeared in 4to., and the subsequent ones in 8vo. It passed through twelve editions. Coles was a Northamptonshire man, educated in Magdalen College, Oxford. He was a teacher of languages in London, and afterwards second master of Merchant Taylor's School. He left that situation, and went over to Ireland, where he died.

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duraverat, integritatis planè mirandæ, e reliquiis Musæi Woodwardiani, apud cl. V. Ric. King, trib. mil. adservato, Dissertatio. Promittitur ejusdem monumenti argumentique limbo insculpti Descriptio." Lond. 4to.

This Shield was the source of a long-continued contest among the antiquaries of that day, respecting its age and origin. Spanheim and Abraham Seller had both begun dissertations upon it, but were prevented from continuing them by death. Dr. Ward also remarked upon it. He, as well as Hearne, thought it a votive shield, probably made before the time of Plutarch. Gronovius and Moyle suggested their ideas, and Downes, of Baliol College, Oxford, wrote some strictures on its antiquity. It was sold at Dr. Woodward's sale to colonel King for £100, and afterwards purchased at the colonel's decease, in March, 1768, for forty guineas by Dr. Wilkinson.

Mr. Ainsworth, in the latter years of his life, was in the habit of amusing himself by visiting the more obscure shops of London, and purchasing coins and other rarities, which he did with great success, and at a small expense.

Death.

He died in London on the 4th of April, 1743, in the eighty-third year of his age, and was buried at Poplar, where a monumental tablet, with the following inscription, composed by himself, is erected:—

Monument.

" Rob. Ainsworth et Uxor ejus, admodum senes,
Dormituri, vestem detritam hic exuerunt,
Novam, primo mane surgentes, induturi.

Dum fas, mortalis, sapias, & respice finem,
Hoc suadent manes, hoc canit Amramides.

To thy reflection, mortal friend,
Th' advice of Moses I commend,
Be wise, and meditate thy end."

Mr. Ainsworth enjoyed a considerable talent for Latin and English poetry, and some specimens of his composition have been printed, as is mentioned in Mr. Peacock's preface to the second edition of the Thesaurus; none of these, however, have survived him, and on this account it is that his rank among the poets has never been settled.

BOOTH BARTON, a celebrated tragedian, descended of an ancient and honourable family, long resident in the counties of Lancaster and Chester, was the third son of John Booth, esq., of Barton, in the parish of Eccles, and born in the year 1681.

His father removed from Lancashire to Westminster, in 1684, and at the age of nine years he was put under the care of Dr. Busby, the head-master of Westminster school, where he distinguished himself particularly by a strong inclination for Latin poetry, and the extreme tenacity of his memory. His aptness at recitation, a graceful action, and fine musical voice, made a great impression upon his hearers, and induced Busby to give him

a part in one of the Latin plays, performed by the scholars of the upper forms before the vacation. Eccles Parish.

From this circumstance arose his first fondness for the stage, to the great regret of his family, who had intended him for the church, and had paid the requisite attention to his education; but young Booth had made up his mind, and as the time drew near for his removal to the University, he determined to incur any risk rather than embrace a course of life so utterly inconsistent with the natural bent of his inclination.

Becoming accidentally acquainted with Mr. Ashbury, manager of the Dublin company, and finding that all argument against his entry into the clerical profession was useless, he left school privately, and accompanied that gentleman to Ireland. Having distinguished himself greatly in the performance of some of the most important characters in tragedy, during three seasons, on the Irish stage, he was advised to return home, and try his fortune in London. Quits school, and enters upon the stage.

With this view he came back in 1701, and was recommended to Betterton by lord Fitzharding, one of the lords of the bedchamber to prince George, with whom he soon concluded an engagement. His first attempt before an English audience was in the character of Maximus, in the tragedy of Valentinian, and it was scarcely possible for any actor to hope for a better or more kind reception than he met with; his next part was Artaban, in the Ambitious Stepmother, which he played with equal effect. From this time he appeared to possess the necessary degree of confidence which enables an actor to estimate the effect of his author without vanity, and to maintain his own reputation without fear, and Mr. Booth stood justly in the rank of one of the most considerable performers of his day.

In 1705, he married Frances, second daughter of sir William Barkham, baronet, of the county of Norfolk, who survived the union but six years, and died without issue. Marriage.

In 1712 Addison's tragedy of Cato was first brought forward, and the principal character allotted to Mr. Booth, who entered fully into the spirit of his part, and came up to all that either the audience or the author could expect. After the run in London was over, the company removed to Oxford, where the play met with so extraordinary a reception, that the doors were thrown open at noon, and the house was full at one o'clock; and the applause it received from the University was, if possible, superior to that in town.

In 1713 he procured a new license for the management in London, by the especial favour of Lord Bolinbroke, in whose opinion he stood high, for the express purpose of inserting his own name; and his diligence and abilities in the profession, joined to his integrity, and the respect paid him as a gentleman of family, elevated him to as high a point of esteem and honour, as had ever been attained by any on the stage before.

In 1719 he married Mrs. Saintlowe, an actress of much merit, and a favourite with the public, with whom he lived on terms of the greatest harmony and affection. Second marriage.

By degrees the health of Mr. Booth began to decline, and he withdrew gradually from the more active duties of the profession, yet the crowded audiences his occasional appearances drew together, whenever the state of his strength permitted a return to the stage,

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bore ample testimony of their approbation, and confirmed to him, on his retreat, that meed of praise and esteem, which he had won at his commencement, and secured during the continuance of his professional career.

His constitution.

His constitution now began rapidly to decline, and being attacked by a complication of diseases, he died on the 8th of May, 1733, in the 52d year of his age, and was privately buried at Cowley, near Uxbridge, in Middlesex, the constant place of his retirement, and favoured residence during the summer months.*

Character.

Mr. Booth's character as an actor has been celebrated by some of the best critics, and among the rest by Aaron Hill, esq., a gentleman who possessed ample opportunity of forming a correct judgment of his merit, and has the double advantage of genius and experience in guiding his opinion; I therefore subjoin an extract:—

"Two advantages distinguished him in the strongest light from the rest of his fraternity: he had learning to understand perfectly whatever it was his part to speak, and judgment to know how far it agreed or disagreed with his character. Hence arose a peculiar grace which was visible to every spectator, though few were at the pains of examining into the cause of their pleasure. He could soften and slide over, with a kind of elegant negligence, the improprieties in the part he acted, while, on the contrary, he would dwell with energy upon the beauties; as if he exerted a latent spirit, which had been kept back for such an occasion, that he might alarm, awaken, and transport in those places only, where the dignity of his own good sense could be supported by that of his author.

"A little reflection upon this remarkable quality will teach us to account for that manifest languor which has sometimes been observed in his action, and which has generally, though, I think, falsely, been imputed to the natural indolence of his temper. For the same reason, though, in the customary rounds of business, he would condescend to some parts in comedy, he seldom appeared in any of them with much advantage to his character. The passions which he found in comedy are not strong enough to excite his fire, and what seemed want of qualification was only absence of impression.

"He had a talent at discovering the passions, where they lay hid in some celebrated parts, by the injudicious practice of other actors; and when he had made the discovery, he soon grew able to express them. His secret for attaining this great lesson of the Theatre was an adaptation of his look to his voice, by which artful imitation of nature, the variations in the sound of his words gave propriety to every change in his countenance; so that it was Mr. Booth's peculiar felicity to be heard

* The following tablet was erected to his memory:—

"In memory of Barton Booth, Esq., descended from the ancient family of that name in the county of Lancaster. In his early youth he was admitted into the collegiate school of Westminster, under the celebrated Dr. Busby, where he soon discovered and improved a genius, which, favoured by the Muse he loved, so happily combined the expressive powers of acting with a peculiar grace of elocution, as not only procured him the royal patronage, but the qualified applause of a judicious public.

"He died in 1733, in the 52d year of his age, very justly regretted by all who know how to estimate abilities in an actor, politeness in a gentleman, or fidelity in a friend.

"This monument is erected A.D. 1772, by his yet surviving widow Hester Booth."

and seen at the same time;—whether as the pleased, the grieved, the pitying, the reproachful, or the angry. Eccles Parish.

"One might almost be tempted to borrow the aid of a very bold figure, and to express this excellence the more significantly, by permission to affirm, that the blind might have seen him in his voice, and the deaf have heard him in his visage. His gesture, or, as it is commonly called, his action, was but the result and necessary consequence of his dominion over his voice and countenance; for, having, by a concurrence of two such causes, impressed his imagination with such a stamp and spirit of passion, he ever obeyed the impulse by a kind of natural dependency, and relaxed or braced successively into all that fine expressiveness, with which he painted what he spoke without restraint or affectation."

Cibber also had a very high opinion of Booth's qualifications, and has accorded to him, in his theatrical capacity, a very high character.

Mr. Booth made translations from several of the Odes of Horace, and has written many songs. He was, moreover, the author of a mask or dramatic entertainment, called "Dido and Eneas," which was tolerably well received on the stage.

Flixton Parish.

Flixton Parish.

N the borders of the neighbouring palatinate, Flixton from its situation partakes much of the character of a Cheshire parish. Adjoining to the parish, and at a distance of not more than seven miles from the town of Manchester, this small portion of the hundred of Salford is of necessity partly manufacturing, but it is principally agricultural. The length of the parish, including its two townships of Flixton and Urmston, is four miles from S. W. to N. E. and its breadth two miles from N. N. W. to S. S. E. comprehending an area of 2962 acres statute measure. The whole of the southern boundary of Flixton is washed by the Mersey, as is the eastern boundary by the Irwell, and the angle of confluence formed by these rivers is at a distance of little more than a quarter of a mile below Irlam Ferry. At that point, the Irwell, having in its course absorbed the Roch, the Spodden, the Irk, and the Medlock, surrenders up its own powerful stream, and loses its name in the Mersey. The origin of the name of Flixton is involved in obscurity. In the time of our early Henrys it was spelt "Flyxton;" at a subsequent period we have "Fleece Town," but for some years the original orthography has been restored. The conjecture that the name of its early lord was "Felix" is less happy than the term might seem to imply.

Flixton was part of those lands, which Roger de Poictou gave to the barons of Manchester; and one carucate in this township was given by Albert de Grelley for 10^{s} to Henry Fitz Siward; by whose heirs it was held in the reign of John.* Though the tenants of Flixton owed suit and service to the court of Manchester,† the Grelleys do not appear to have been the sole lords; for in 35 Henry III. William de Ferrars, earl of Derby, gave to David de Hultone his land in Flixton, together with the manor of Hordeshall for his homage, and the service of two marks of silver at the four terms of the year for the sixth part of a knight's fee.‡ In 27-28 Edward III.

* Idem Albtus dedit Hen' fil' Siward unam caruc' ꝑre in Flixton ꝑ x sol' heredes tenēt illā ꝑram. Testa de Nevill' Fol. 404.

† See Vol. I. p. 184.

‡ Willus de Ferrars comes Derby dedit Davidi de Hultone terram suam in Flixton & manerium de Hordeshall ꝑ homag' & servit' duor' marc' argenti ad iiij^{or} anni terminos & ꝑ vj ꝑt' feodi milit'. His testibus Roberto de Lathum tunc temporis viče Lancastr', Ad. de Bury, Galfrido de Chetham, John

Flixton Parish.

Robert de Legh, of the Booths, and Matilda, his wife, paid 13s. 4d. for their moiety of the manor of Flixton;* and in the 35th year of the same king, John de Radecliffe, the elder, appears in a foot fine, dated the 10th year of the duchy, as plaintiff against Robert de Legh and Matilda his wife, the deforcers of half the manor of Flixton.† In 3 Richard II. the king and John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, issued a mandate to give seisin of three parts of the manor of Flixton to John Radcliffe.‡ His son, John Radcliffe, married the heiress of John Legh, of the Boothes, in the parish of Eccles. Robert Barton married Johanna, the heiress of Ralph Radcliffe, of Radcliffe, by whom he had John, who married Cecily, the coheiress of Ralph Radcliffe, of Smethells. John died 8 Henry VIII. having property in Flixton, and Andrew Barton was probably his son. In 3 Edward VI. the manors of Ordeshall and Flixton are found amongst the possessions of sir Alexander Radcliffe,§ and the manors of Flyxton, Smethells, and Horewiche, in those of Andrew Barton,‖ thus shewing a divided possession of Flixton. In 11 Elizabeth, sir William Radclyff,¶ and in 32 Elizabeth, sir John Radcliff died** seised of the manors of Ordsall, Flixton, Hoope, Newcrofte, and Tockholles. In 10 James I. Ralph Barton had the manors of Tyngreave and Flixton,†† and in 9 Charles I. Leonard Asshawe was seised of the manors of Shaghe and Flixton, with a fishery in the Irwell.‡‡

Elizabeth, coheiress of the last Asshawe, of Shaw Hall, conveyed the estate by marriage to Peter Egerton, esq. second son of Rafe Egerton, of Ridley, co. Chester; Peter Egerton was succeeded by Leonard Egerton, esq. who was followed by Peter, of Shaw Hall, high sheriff in 1641,§§ and deputy lieutenant in 1642. Embarking with great zeal in the cause of the parliament, this magistrate became colonel under general Fairfax, and afterwards general in the parliamentary army, and at the same time filled the office of member of the committee of sequestration. In his military capacity he was present at the sieges of Manchester and Bolton. He married first Mary Cooke, of Manchester, and second Mary Lever, of Kersall, and had issue, Peter Egerton, high sheriff of the county of Lancaster in 1703,‖‖ who married Mary Aldersey, of Chester, and had Mary Egerton, sole heiress. His father had also four other

de la Ware, Willo de Clifton, Thoma Maskerel, Roberto de Puncherdoun, Roberto de Umfrevil, militibus, Ad. de Blakeburn, Ričdo de Trafford, Henr' de Ryston, Ričdo de Melver, Alexandro de Birches, Roberto de Cundelive & aliis. Dat' apud Hecham die Translačois Sancti Thome Martyris anno regni Regis Henr' fil' Regis Johannis tricesimo quinto.—Birche's MSS.

* See Vol. I. p. 344.
† Chapter House Records.
‡ See Vol. I. p. 377.
§ Duchy Records, Vol. IX. Inquis. post mort. n. 26.
‖ Ibid. n. 27.
¶ Ibid. Vol. XIII. n. 33.
** Ibid. Vol. XV. n. 45.
†† Ibid. Vol. XX. n. 44.
‡‡ Ibid. Vol. XXVIII. n. 39.
§§ See Vol. I. p. 207.
‖‖ Ibid.

Flixton Parish.

children—Leonard, Ruth, Esther, and Richard, the last mentioned of whom was born Sept. 9, 1663. He had a daughter and heiress, Mary Ann Egerton. The Flixton estates were sold to various purchasers during the last century, and much of the land of the parish is now freehold inheritance. In 1757, Humphrey Owen, minister of Flixton, married "Widow Egerton," of Shaw Hall; but Miss Warburton, of Flixton, is the present owner of that somewhat celebrated mansion.

The parish church of Flixton, in the deanery of Manchester, and archdeaconry of Chester, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small plain edifice, of modern date, placed at the eastern extremity of the village, pleasantly situated upon an elevated site. The body of the church is low, and the east end exhibits a remnant of a more ancient building. The windows are semicircular at the top, and the tower of the church, though not lofty, is handsome, having an embattled parapet surmounted by small pinnacles. The interior is, if possible, more plain than the exterior. The nave is divided from the side aisles by three columns on each side, having pointed arches with a corniced rim round the capital. The east-most window, on the south side, is upheld by a small bracket column, and the east window is of the Gothic form, shedding its light on a neat chancel. The church and steeple, with the exception of the chancel, were entirely rebuilt in 1732, at the cost of the parish. In the year 1815, a portion of the chancel fell in accidentally, in consequence of one of the pillars having been undermined, but without inflicting any material injury. Flixton church ranks amongst the ancient churches of the county; and as early as the year 1291, we have this entry in the ecclesiastical valuation:—

"Ecclia de Flyxton . . . . . iiij^{l}. xiij^{s}. iiij^{d}."

Again, in the *Liber Regis* of the date of 26 Henry VIII.:—

"Flixton curacy to an impropriation," (and therefore left blank.)"

The living is a perpetual curacy appendent to the prebend of Flixton, in Litchfield cathedral. Formerly it was in the gift of the Egertons, of Shaw Hall; but in the ecclesiastical register, in the bishop's court, at Chester, the following is affixed to the name of the incumbent in 1756:—

"Humphrey Owen, instituted July 20, 1756—licensed by the chancellor to the appropriate curacy of Flixton, vacant by the death of Samuel Bardsley, at the nomination of Harry Mander, prebendary of the prebend of Flixton, founded in the cathedral church at Litchfield."

In the same year, and upon the same occasion, there appears to be a right of nomination claimed by the warden and fellows of the Collegiate church of Manchester.

List of the Incumbents of Flixton, in 17th, 18th, and 19th Centuries, from the Parish Registers, and from the Register in the Ecclesiastical Court at Chester, with the time of their institution. Flixton Parish.

Instituted	1629	Edward Woolmer.	Instituted	1769	Thomas Bealey.
	1653	Alexander Barlow.	Mar. 7,	1807	Samuel Stephenson.
	1663	John Isherwood.	July 12,	1816	Henry Burdett Worthington.
	1708	John Jones.	Dec. 23,	1823	William Astley Cave Brown Cave, the present minister.
	1715	Samuel Bardsley.			
July 20,	1756	Humphrey Owen.			
Dec. 10,	1764	Timothy Y. Lowton.			

The registers of the parish commence in 1570, and exhibit the following contrast:—

A.D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.	A.D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1570	11	2	7	1831	81	3	103
1571	8	3	3	1832	62	8	88

A species of mausoleum is erected in the church-yard at Flixton, in memory of the late Raphe Wright, of Flixton House, esq. an active magistrate of the counties palatine of Lancaster and Chester, who died Nov. 16, 1831, aged 71 years; and a neat mural tablet is placed in the church to the memory of Henry, son of Robt. J. J. Norreys, of Davyhulme Hall, esq. who died May 9, 1832, aged 22.

There is no episcopal chapel in the parish, and only two Dissenting meeting-houses:—the Old Methodist chapel, erected about 1790, and the Primitive Methodist chapel in 1824-5.

The charities of Flixton, as exhibited in the XVI. Report of the Commissioners appointed by parliament, are the following:—

FLIXTON TOWNSHIP.

Warburton's and other Charities.—Peter Warburton de Brook, according to a memorandum, and a tablet dated 1768, left £60, one half the interest of which was to be given to the poor, and the other applied to the support of Shawtown School, within Flixton. £3 appear to be distributed on account of this charity. £1. 10s. the annual produce of three other charities of £10 each, were formerly distributed between the school and the poor in 1807.—*Wood's Charity*, 1779: £30 for the education of poor children. By litigation in the exchequer, this charity has been totally annihilated.

URMSTON TOWNSHIP.

Gregory's Charity.—No date; £10 in bread to the poor of Urmston.—*Heywood's Charity*, 1681: £10, producing annually 10s. to the school in Urmston.—*Coupe and Sherlock's Charities*, 1705: £30, producing annually 30s. of which 5s. appear to be lost; 25s. are given to the school in Urmston; 5s. to the minister and ringers of Flixton, by Mr. Samuel

Flixton Parish.

Taylor, proprietor of Newcroft, and successor of William Allen, by whose insolvency Sherlock's charity of £20 for bread to the poor has been lost.—*Newton's Charity*, 1800: £100, producing annually £5 to Shawtown school, for the instruction of ten poor children of Urmston.

The population of the parish of Flixton, though it had increased in the proportion of three to two during the first twenty years of the present century, retrograded during the succeeding ten years, and now stands at very nearly the same numbers as in 1811,* a circumstance easily accounted for from the total absence of manufacturing establishments in the parish, and the strong attraction presented by the abundant supply of labour and liberal wages of Manchester. There are here no factories, no steam-engines, no markets, no fairs,† but a rural and peaceful population. The decrease in the inhabitants does not arise from any want of salubrity in the air, or from any severity in the climate; on the contrary, the people are long-lived, and as many persons, in proportion to their numbers, attain the age of threescore years and ten in Flixton as in any parish in Lancashire. These facts combined serve to shew that present enjoyment is more sought after than length of days.

The village of Flixton is delightfully situated upon a verdant eminence. Flixton House, the residence of the late Raphe Wright, esq. is a plain family mansion, with extensive gardens and pleasure grounds. Shaw Hall, near the small village of Shawtown, is a venerable mansion of the age of James I. with gables and wooden parapets on the S. W. and N. sides. The roof has a profusion of chimneys, and a cupola in the centre. In one of the apartments is a painting, covering the principal part of the ceiling, which represents the family of Darius kneeling in supplication before Alexander the Great. This picture, though two hundred years old, is in fine preservation, and the faces and figures indicate the hand of a master. There are some smaller paintings and tapestry in other rooms, on one of which is represented a Persian chief at parley with Alexander, and afterwards submitting to the conqueror. Stained glass in the windows exhibit the arms of Asshawe and Egerton, successive lords of Flixton.

Adjoining to the ample gardens and filbert grove was once a moat, which has partly disappeared. Shaw Hall is now used as a ladies' boarding school, a purpose to which, by its situation, it seems well adapted.

According to Secombe, sir Thomas Lathom possessed the manor of Urmston, in this parish; and at his death, 1 Edward III. he settled upon his natural son, sir

* See Vol. II. p. 111.

† Flixton has its annual wake on the first Sunday after St. Michael's day, and the festival is noted for eel pies.

Oskatel, and his heirs, the manors of Irlam and Urmston,* about the time when the Stanleys, whose heir had married lady Isabella Lathom, assumed the crest of the Eagle and Child. Flixton Parish.

This representation is scarcely reconcileable with other and higher authorities. In the Testa de Nevill', Adam de Urmston is said to hold a carucate of land in the time of king John, of the heir of Roger Fitz Roger. In the Trafford family pedigree, Richard, son of Adam de Urmstone, is said to have granted lands to Richard de Trafford, 4 Henry III. In the Harleian Coll. MSS.[a] the following extract, made by Roger Doddesworth from muniments in the possession of the Hydes, of Denton, appears :—

[a] Cod. 2112, fo. 123.

"Ormeston, A.D. 1305. "Adam of Ormeston giueth vnto Gilbt of Ashton all his lands of Ormeston with the Lopp of the whole towne with wardę releifes &c. Witnesses Roger of Pilkinton, Rich. of Moston, Ad of Hudlegh, Roger of Barlow, Ad of Holme, Richi Valentyne, Clarke a° dñi 1305." [Sealed.]

Subsequently these possessions appear to have reverted to the Urmston, or Ormston family; and about the reign of Henry IV. Raff Hyde married the daughter and heir of Adam Urmston, lord of Urmston, whose pedigree, as far as is connected with this township, is thus exhibited in the Lancashire Visitation, by Rouge Dragon, in 1567, (brought down to the 17th century.)

Raffe Hyde, of Denton. = Raff Hyde, of Urmston, 2d son of Thomas Hyde, of Norbury. = Daughter and heir of Adam Urmston.

William Hyde, of Denton. = John Hyde, of Urmston. =

Nicholas Hyde, of Denton. = Thomas Hyde, of Urmston. = Ellen, dau. of Robert Worsley, of the Boothes.

Nicholas William Hyde, of Denton. = Catherine, dau. of Alex. Elcock, of Stockport.

Elizabeth, da. of John Booth, of Barton, 1st wife. [Ind. of marr. 10 H. VIII.] = John Hyde, of Urmston, mar. to his 3d wife, dau. of Venables, of Kinderton. = Catherine, dau. of Gilbert Savage, of Clifton, in com. Chester, 2d wife.

Hamnet. James.

Catherine, uxor Raffe Sywood, of Birdleyin, Cheshire.

Ann, uxor Richard Ashton, of Shipley.

Margery, uxor Roger Reynolds, of Norwich.

Margaret, uxor Robert Booth, of Chesh.

Robert Hyde, of Denton.

Ann, da. of John Harden, of Hawarden.

William Richard. Nichs. John, o.s.p.

William Hyde, of Urmeston, [3 E. VI.]

Joane, d. of .... Warburton, of Arley.

John, George.

Dorothy, uxor John Birchall, of Birchall, in Chesh.

William Hyde, of Denton.

Edw. Robert. Nicholas. Peter and Pawle, then living.

William Hyde, of Urmeston, died about 30 Eliz. = Margaret, daugh. of John Arden, of Hawarden.

Anne, uxor John Glive, of High Leigh.

Ellen, uxor Thos. Bordell, of Pulcroft.

Margaret, Dorothy.

John Hyde. = Susan, d. & coh. of Ralph Belfield, of Clegg.

Bridgett, died unmarried.

Anne. = Wm. Brettarghe, of B. Hall, Esq.

George. Robert. John. Adam. Margt. Jane. Anne.

* History of the House of Stanley, p. 26.

Flixton Parish.

In the last century, John Allen, of Davyhulme Hall, esq. became the lord of Urmston; from whom Mr. Marsden bought the manor, and from him it was purchased by the uncle of G. L. Redehalgh, esq. the present lord of the manor. A court baron for the manor of Urmston is held here twice a year, namely, at Christmas and Midsummer, but no court is now held for the manor of Flixton.

Urmston Hall, now a farm house, is a wood-and-plaster fabric, of the age of Elizabeth, adorned by a gable, painted in lozenges and trefoils. The Urmstons resided here before they removed to Westleigh, and were succeeded by the Hydes. The hall is surrounded by lofty trees; and in a small house opposite to it, bearing the name of "Richard o' Jones's," was born John Collier, the renowned "Tim Bobbin," the provincial satirist of Lancashire,* as appears from the following document:—

"Baptisms in the parish church of Flixton, in the year 1709.

"John, son of Mr. John Collier of Urmston, baptized January the 8th.

"I hereby certify this to be a true extract of the parish register book at Flixton, as witness my hand this 30th November, 1824.

(Signed) "Thomas Harper, parish clerk."

Mr. Collier's father was a village schoolmaster,† a pursuit which our author took up when he established himself at Milnrow, in the parish of Rochdale, where he spent fifty-seven years of his life, laughing himself, and the cause of laughter in others. His original destination was the church, to which, by his disposition, he was so little fitted; he was afterwards apprenticed to a weaver, but the confinement of the loom did not at all accord with the vivacity of his mind, and his impatience under restraint; he therefore sought a pursuit more congenial to his inclinations, and this he found in his own little seminary at Milnrow. Had the eccentricity of his disposition and his love of mirth allowed him to bend his mind to poetical compositions of the loftier kind, there is little doubt that he would have been a successful candidate for poetic fame. The following unpublished lines, written by Mr. Collier, shew that he was well acquainted with the style of our ancient English poets, and had the power to imitate them with success. A gentleman of the name of Kershaw, of Manchester, having lent him an old edition of Chaucer, of the date of 1561, he was so delighted with it, that he penned in a beautiful old black-letter character, like that

* See Vol. II. p. 240.

† The senior Mr. Collier has been represented as a clergyman, filling the office of curate of Urmston; but the inhabitants say that this is a mistake, that he did not at any time officiate as a clergyman; and it is certain, that there is not now, nor was there during his life-time, any curate or curacy of Urmston.

of the volume, the following verses, in imitation of those of the father of English poetry, and addressed them to Mr. Kershaw, attached to the blank leaf of the work. This volume was given by Mr. Kershaw's family to the late Mr. Titus Hibbert, of Manchester, and is at present in the possession of Dr. Hibbert, of Edinburgh, to whom we are indebted for the transcript:— Flixton Parish

"Hende Maister Kirshaw yeh desiren]
Moe thanks perchaunce than yo requiren
For sending me youre old frynde Chaucer
And as I weene thee myckell fawser
Than Countrie Hynde, soe gif ge wanten
A Boke of myne it sal be senten
For marveyle tis that yeh ne soone
Yerne for a Boke, eftsoones its doone
How can ich thanken trulyck soche
Goode fryndes as favouren me o'er mochе
Who rechless of theyr Bokes & peyns
Proove trulyck frynds for lytel geynes."

Amongst other pursuits of literature, Mr. Collier was a collector of topographical documents, and the following unpublished petition to sir Thomas Stanley, bart. and Peter Egerton, of Shaw Hall, esq. in this parish, relating to the repair of the chapel, adjoining to the parish church of Prestwich, forms a specimen of the nature of his collections:—

"TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SIR THOS. STANLEY, BART.
"PETER EGERTON, ESQ^r. and the rest of the Committee for Sequestrations within the county OF LANCASTER.

"THE humble Petition of ABDIE SCHOLFIELD, churchwarden of the parish of Prestwich, and divers others Petitioners of the said parish. **Sheweth.** That there is a Chapel adjoining to the Parish Church of PRESTWICH wherein your Petitioners and others (not having convenient places elsewhere in the said Parish Church) are accustomed to hear divine Prayer, and Sermons on the LORD's day and at other times; which Chapel is of the Inheritance of EDMUND ASHTON, of Chadderton, Esq. as Patron of the said Parish Church. And hath been by him and his ancestors upheld and repaired at their own proper charges and cost, time out of mind. Which said Chapel now of late appeareth to be decay'd and the Lead and Roof thereof so as (if the same be not in time amended) the Wall and whole structure thereof will be endangered. And forasmuch, as the Estate of the said Edmund Ashton is sequestred for the use of the PUBLIC(!) and that the Parishioners of PRESTWICH cannot be charg'd with the repair of the said Chapel, which being neglected will (as your Petitioners have cause to fear) become prejudicial, not only to themselves, but also to the rest of the Parishioners in regard the said Chapel is so annexed to the said Parish Church as aforesaid.

Flixton Parish.

"Their humble suit and request therefore is, That your Worships wou'd be pleas'd to take the Premises into your good consideration; and to grant out an order that the Agents for Sequestrations in whose hands the Estate of the said EDMUND ASHTON remaineth, or some of them, disburse out of the same, so much as shall be needful for the repair of the said Chapel, not exceeding the Sum of £1. 6s. 8d.(!) to be employ'd by such fit persons as your Worships shall be pleased to nominate for such purpose. And your Petitioners (as in duty they are bound) will not fail to pray for your Worship's health and happiness. SEPTEMBER, 11th, 1645." "UPON consideration of the within written Petition we desire Abdie Scholfield, and Thomas Scholes, of PRESTWICH, to repair....the breaches and decays of the within mentioned Chapel to be view'd and repair'd. And we require James Wroe, and John Scholes, Agents for Sequestrations within the Parish of PRESTWICH to issue forth of the Estate of EDMUND ASHTON, of Chadderton, ESQR. and pay unto them the said Abdie Scholfield and Thomas Scholes so much Money as shall be needful thereunto not exceeding the Sum in the Petition mention'd. And the said Abdie Scholfield and Thomas Scholes are hereby likewise required to give accounts to this committee touching the Premises and their proceeding therein, at or before the 28th day of November, next ensuing.

"THOS. STANLEY.
"P. EGERTON."

Much of the land in the parish of Flixton is arable, probably to the amount of nine-tenths of the whole. The farms are comparatively large, and the soil is in general a rich, black, sandy vegetable loam, producing corn, fruit, and potatoes in abundance. The rent of land which has depreciated in so many other places, had advanced here, and a farm of the usual quality will now let for about £3. 10s. the statute acre yearly. Separated by the Irwell from the great coal fields of Mid-Lancashire, fuel is comparatively scarce and dear in the parish of Flixton; and to this cause, amongst others, may be attributed the absence of manufacturing establishments and the decrease of population.

We here terminate the parish histories of Salford hundred, the summary retrospect of which may be thus briefly sketched. Taking the great and almost metropolitan borough of Manchester as our centre, the first line of eradiation was drawn to Ashton-under-Line, the south-east boundary of the county of Lancaster; then northward along the eastern border, the history of Prestwich-with-Oldham came next under review; the adjoining parish of Middleton followed; and the eastern frontier was completed, on the Yorkshire border, by the parish of Rochdale; after climbing the heights of the royal manor of Tottington, in the parish of Bury, we descended into the vale of the Irwell, taking in succession the parishes of Radcliffe, Bolton, Dean, Eccles, and Flixton, where a junction is formed with the neighbouring county palatine of Chester, and where the circuit of the hundred of Salford is completed.

Blackburn Hundred.

Blackburn Hundred.

After Salford Hundred, the next great and manufacturing division of the county of Lancaster, is the hundred of Blackburn.

This hundred is twenty-four miles in length, from the western part of Walton-le-Dale, in the parish of Blackburn, to the eastern boundary of the forest of Trawden, in the chapelry of Colne; and seventeen miles in breadth from the northern boundary of the parish of Chipping to the southern boundary of the parish of Blackburn. It consists of the five parishes of

Whalley,—Chipping,—Mitton,—Ribchester,—and Blackburn.

These parishes, consisting of seventy-nine townships, form the upper and lower division of Blackburn hundred, and for parochial and police purposes are thus arranged:

BLACKBURN HUNDRED.

UPPER DIVISION.

Names of Parishes and Townships.	£.	Names of Parishes and Townships.	£.	Names of Parishes and Townships.	£.	Names of Parishes and Townships.	£.
Bury Parish.		*Whalley Parish.*		*Whalley Parish.*		*Whalley Parish.*	
Newbury	*2,379	Foulridge	3,966	Barley, with Wheatley Booth (Pendle Forest.)	1,909	Coup Lench, New Hall Hey, Hall Carr (Rossendale Forest.)	2,494
Whalley Parish.		Habergham Eaves	14,390	Barrowford Booth (Pendle Forest.)	5,487	Dunnockshaw	225
New Accrington	10,415	Hapton	2,887	Gouldshaw Booth (Pendle Forest.)	1,930	Lower Booths	4,452
Old Accrington	2,111	Heyhouses	392	Higham, with West Close Booth (Pendle Forest.)	2,255	Henhead	444
Altham	2,760	Huncoat	1,226	Old Laund Booth (Pendle Forest.)	819	Higher Booths (Rossendale Forest.)	7,961
Briercliffe, with Extwistle	3,716	Ightenhill Park	895	Reedley Hallows, Filly Close, and New Laund Booth (Pendle Forest.)	1,823	New Church, Deadwen Clough, Bacup, and Wolfenden (Rossendale Forest.)	17,278
Burnley	15,879	Great and Little Marsden	9,112	Roughlee Booth & Wheatley Carr Booth (Pendle Forest.)	1,684	Yate and Pickup Bank (Rossendale Forest.)	1,841
Chatburn	1,863	Mearley	971	Read (Pendle Forest.)	1,775	Simonstone	1,193
Clitheroe	12,973	Milton, Henthom, and Coldcoats	848			Trawden	5,987
Cliviger	5,173	Padiham	5,085			Twiston	692
Colne	14,684	Pendleton	4,009			Whalley	3,151
Downham	2,127					Wiswall	1,808
						Worsthorn, with Hurstwood	1,973
						Worston	1,128

* The figures indicate the valuation of the township for the county rate in 1829.

Blackburn Hundred.

LOWER DIVISION.

NAMES OF PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS.	NAMES OF PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS.	NAMES OF PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS.	NAMES OF PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS.
Blackburn Parish.	*Blackburn Parish.*	*Blackburn Parish.*	*Ribchester Parish.*
£.	£.	£.	£.
Balderstone . . 2,291	Livesey 4,846	Wilpshire . . 959	Dilworth 2,546
Billington . . . 4,326	Mellor 3,197	Witton . . . 2,104	Dutton 1,662
Blackburn . . 52,073	Osbaldeston . 1,130		Ribchester . . . 3,691
Clayton in le Dale 1,887	Pleasington . . 2,842	*Chipping Parish.*	*Whalley Parish.*
Cuerdale . . . 1,140	Ramsgreave . . 1,117	Chipping . . 5,333	Bolland, with Leagram . . 3,103
Lower Darwen . 5,298	Rishton 3,370	Thornley, with Wheatley . 2,756	Church 2,785
Over Darwen . 10,207	Salisbury . . . 1,229		Clayton in le Moors 4,035
Dinkley 660	Samlesbury . . 6,751	*Mitton Parish.*	Haslingden . . 11,469
Eccleshill . . . 1,621	Tockholes . . . 2,467	Aighton, Bailey, and Chaidley 5,431	Oswaldtwistle . 13,062
Great Harwood 4,530	Walton in le Dale . . . 15,938		
Little Harwood 1,890			

A.D. 1347. According to an ancient document on the early state of this hundred, supposed to have been written in the fourteenth century by John Lindeley, abbot of Whalley, entitled "De Statu Blagborneshire," the Christian religion was established here under the authority of pope Gregory, in the century that followed the departure of the Romans, and the churches were erected in the parishes of Whalley, Blackburn, Chipping, and Ribchester,* about the year 596. Of the inhabitants of this region,

* DE STATU BLAGBORNESHIRE.

Ecclesiæ de Whalleya prima Fundatio per Augustinum Archiepiscopum Doroverniæ, aliarumque Ecclesiarum infra limites de Blagburneshire. Successio Decanorun in eadem. Ejusdem appropriatio, et concessio Monachorum de Stanlawe per Johannem de Lascy, cum multis nota dignissimis.

Ex authenticis nuper penes Radulfum Assheton, *baronet.*

Memorandum quod tempore Ethelberti regis Anglorum, qui cœpit regnare anno Domini dxcvj., eo videlicet tempore, beatus Augustinus Anglorum apostolus missus per beatum Gregorium papam, tertio papatus anno, ad instantiam et rogatum dicti regis, prædicavit in Anglia, et fidem docuit Christianam, fuit apud Whalley in Blagborneshire ecclesia quædam parochialis constructa in honore omnium sanctorum; in cujus quidem ecclesiæ cimiterio erant cruces quædam lapideæ tunc erectæ et vocatæ à populo cruces beati Augustini, quæ sub eodem nomine usque hodiè ibi durant, appellataque erat, tempore illo, ecclesia supradicta *Alba Ecclesia subtus Legh.* Infra fines, autem, et limites parochiæ ejusdem ecclesiæ continebantur tunc temporis, tota Blagburnshire et tota Boland, et sic annis plurimis perdurabant. Post hæc autem crescente fidelium devotione, numeroque credentium augmentato in partibus illis, constructæ fuerunt aliæ tres ecclesiæ infra Blagbornshire; videlicet,

then including the parish of Rochdale, it is said, in the same account, that they were few, untractable, and wild, and that there were great multitudes of foxes and destructive beasts, while the place itself was in a manner inaccessible to men: that, owing to these causes, the diocesan bishop of Litchfield and his officials relinquished

ecclesia de *Blagborne*, ecclesia de *Chepyn*, et ecclesia de *Riblechester*; parochiæ ecclesiarum earundem ab invicem distinctæ, et certis undique limitibus designatæ, prout in præsens usque continuè perseverant, et apud omnes partibus illis innotescunt. His autem temporibus, dum dictæ ecclesiæ taliter fuerant ordinatæ, non erat in Blagbornshire apud Cliderhowe, vel alibi, castrum ædificatum, neque capella quæcunque, præter ecclesias supradictas, nec dominus aliquis qui patrocinium dictarum ecclesiarum vel alicujus earundem ullatenus vendicaret; sed rector quilibet terram et villam in qua ecclesia sua fuerat situata, tanquam dotem ecclesiæ suæ tenuit et possedit; ipsamque ecclesiam suam sic dotatam tanquam patrimonium suum et hæreditatem propriam gubernavit; successoremque sibi de filiis vel amicis suis liberè subrogavit, interveniente duntaxat acceptatione seu institutione episcopi Lichefeldensis; fuerantque dicti rectores de Whalley et de Blagborn, præcipuè, homines uxorati, et domini villarum. Et quidam de Whalley decani, non personæ, fuerunt appellati. Cujus causa verisimilis æstimatur, quod tempore fundationis ejusdem ecclesiæ, et per tempora diu postmodum subsequentia, populus illarum partium tam rarus fuerit, tamque indomitus et silvestris, tanta insuper vulpium et ferarum nocivarum ibidem existerat multitudo, necnon locus quasi hominibus inaccessibilis adeo videbatur, quod tam episcopi ejusdem loci qui pro tempore fuerant, quam ipsorum officiales totam jurisdictionem ordinariorum parochiæ supradictæ, pertinentem ad officium communium decanorum, præfatis rectoribus propter incommoditates prælibatas penitùs reliquerunt, et quasi jugiter commiserunt, causis difficilioribus et arduis duntaxat episcopo reservatis. Unde ex hujus decanatus officio quod successivè et continuè exercebant, non rectores, sed decani à populo vocabantur; ac per hunc modum ordinabantur ecclesiæ usque ad tempus regis Wilhelmi conquestoris; scilicet per CCCCLXX. annos; et post tempus ejusdem regis Wilhelmi conquestoris usque ad concilium Lateranense[a] prout ex antiquis et veracibus cronicis satis liquet. Quis autem dominium de Blagborneshire tenebat ante tempus dicti regis Wilhelmi sub certo in cronicis non habetur. Vulgaris opinio tenet, et asserit, quod quot fuerant villæ vel mansæ, seu maneria hominum, tot fuerant domini, nedum in Blagbornshire, verum etiam in Rachdale, Tottington, et Boland, et toto convicinio adjacente, quorum nullus de alio tenebat, sed omnes in capite de ipso domino rege. Memorandum quod rectores de Whalley ab antiquo fuerunt uxorati, et decani vocabantur, non rectores aut personæ; tenebantque dictam ecclesiam, una cum ecclesia de *Rachedale*, jure quodam hereditario. Ita quod semper filius patri, vel frater fratri, aut alius parens proximior in jure, possessione dictarum ecclesiarum heredetariè succedebat; sic videlicet, quod defuncto decano de Whalley, statim filius ejus, aut frater, aut alius parens ad quem jus heredetarium dictarum ecclesiarum pertinebat offerret se domino de Blagbornshire tanquam hæredem proximum earum ecclesiarum, et acceptis ipsius domini literis hoc testantibus, ad episcopum loci ordinarium, presbiterios aliquos, in prædictis ecclesiis, et earum capellis, servituros, ad eundem episcopum cum suis et præfati domini litteris transmitteret pro cura parochianorum subeunda, vel saltem pro licentia et potestate ministrandi ecclesiastica sacramenta in eisdem ecclesiis et capellis. Et per istum modum regebantur ecclesiæ supradictæ usque ad concilium prædictum Lateranense. Et sciendum quod primus rector sive decanus ecclesiæ de Whalley de quo in registro diœcesanorum Lichefeldiensium mentio reperitur, vel cujus nominis est memoria in cronicis, vel apud plebem, vocabatur Spartlingus,

[a] A. D. 1215.

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the whole jurisdiction of ordinaries in the parishes to the rectors, or deans, who held and possessed the lands and townships in which their townships were situated; and that this state of things continued for 470 years, until the reign of William the Conqueror.

vocabatur decanus de Whalley, cui successit Liwlphus Cutwolfe filius suus et hæres, decanus ejusdem ecclesiæ appellatus. Post hunc successit Cudwolfus ejusdem ecclesiæ decanus. Huic etiam successit Henricus senior hæres, similiter ejusdem ecclesiæ decanus. Post quem Robertus filius suus et ejusdem ecclesiæ decanus; et huic successit Henricus junior filius et hæres, ejusdem ecclesiæ decanus. Cui successit Willielmus decanus. Post hunc successit Galfridus senior, ejusdem ecclesiæ similiter decanus. Iste Galfridus senior desponsavit filiam domini Rogeri de Lascy tunc domini de Blagbornshire; huic etiam Galfrido successit Galfridus junior filius suus et hæres, ejusdem ecclesiæ decanus; cui successit Rogerus filius etiam suus et hæres, qui ultimus ecclesiæ decanus existit nominatus, nec extunc permittebatur successio hereditaria in decanatu, vel in possessione ecclesiæ supradictæ, quæ per homines uxoratos, et successione hereditaria, ut præmittitur, solebat antiquitùs occupari, obstante concilio Lateranensi tunc temporis celebrato clericis quibuslibet, et ecclesiarum rectoribus, continentiam imponente.

Quamobrem dictus Rogerus continenter vixit, et ad sacerdotalem se fecit ordinem promoveri. Consideransque quod beneficia ecclesiastica juxta ordinationem concilii supradicti non debebant extunc per concessionem hæreditariam occupari, volensque nobili viro domino Johanni de Lascy comiti Lincolniæ, ac domino de Blagbornshire cognato suo placere, et jus patronatus totius ecclesiæ suæ de Whalley cum capellis, sibi et hæredibus suis confirmare, ac ipsum transferre, cessit rectoriæ et decanatui ecclesiæ suæ prædictæ per dictum comitem et hæredes suos, quantum in ipso fuerat, evidentius affirmaret, solum sibi retinens, per assensum episcopi, ejusdem ecclesiæ vicariam, unde dominus comes ad personatum dictæ ecclesiæ de Whalley quendam clericum suum Petrum de Cestria præsentavit. Qui quidem Petrus extitit primus ejusdem ecclesiæ persona nominatus; atque ad præsentationem ejusdem domini comitis ab episcopo Lichfeldensi Alexandro, admissus ad eundem personatum et institutus canonicè ac inductus, et eandem ecclesiam ex tunc tenuit, et possedit per totam vitam suam, videlicet per quinquaginta novem annos, et amplius. Idem tamen Petrus, pro tempore dicti Rogeri, non habuit de præfata ecclesia nisi quinquaginta marcas annuæ pensionis nomine rectoriæ suæ, et dictus Rogerus totum residuum ecclesiæ habuit dum advixit, nomine vicariæ, prout in literis præsentationis, et institutionis dicti Petri, et ordinationis episcopi inde factis, satis liquet. Huic autem Petro successerunt in personatu prædicto, religiosi viri, abbas et conventus vocati, quondam de Stanlaw, nuper de Whalley, et intraverunt in manerium de Whalley, (domino Gregorio de Norbury tunc abbate) septimo idus Aprilis, anno regni regis Edwardi viginti quatuor, ætatis verò domini Henrici de Lascy, comitis Lincolniæ quadragesimo septimo, anno Domini millesimo ducentissimo nonagesimo sexto, anno bissextili, litera dominicali G. &c. Sciendum quod prædictus Galfridus, junior decanus de Whalley, fratrem quendam habuit nomine Robertum, cui idem Galfridus dedit capellam de *Alnetham* nomine vicariæ de Whalley, ut patet ex munimentis inde factis. Qui quidem Robertus, postmodum ad ecclesiam de *Rachedam* nomine hujus vicariæ promotus, dedit prædictam capellam cuidam Henrico filio filii Hugonis de Clayton nepoti suo, nomine vicariæ prædictæ, prout scripta inde facta testantur. Supradictus igitur Petrus de Cestria, postquam rectoriam ecclesiæ de Whalley integram est adeptus, dictam capellam de Alnetham ad jus et proprietatem pristinam ecclesiæ suæ de Whalley, per viam litis, reduxit, coram

We have shewn, on the authority of the venerable Bede, that Paulinus, not Augustine, was the missionary of the north,* and so far this monkish M.S. is in error; but strong confirmatory evidence, which Dr. Whitaker has traced with his usual acuteness and erudition, exists,† to prove, that subsequently this early ecclesiastical history of Blackburn is correct, and it may be considered of sufficient importance to be preserved in an unmutilated state.

The commissioners of William the Conqueror, in their Book of Judicial Record, say of Blackburn hundred,‡ "King Edward held Blachebuꝛne. There are two hides and two carucates of land: the church had two bovates of this land: and the church of St. Mary had in Whalley two carucates of land, free from all custom. In the

priore sanctæ Fredeswyde de Oxonia, judice subdelegato in hac parte per decanum de Warwyk principalem delegatum sedis apostolicæ deputatum; coram quo dictus Petrus eandem capellam per sententiam diffinitivam judicialiter obtinuit et evicit, videlicet in die crastino Cinerum, anno Domini M.CC.XLJ., et sic eadem capella, extunc usque in præsens, tanquam capella dependens, et ad eandem ecclesiam pertinens, obtinetur.

"Supradictus Rogerus decanus considerans quod beneficia ecclesiastica, juxta ordinationem concilii supradicti, non debebant extunc per successionem hæreditariam occupari, cuidam fratri suo, nomine Richardo postmodum dicto de Townley, saltem in parte sui patrimonii de Whalley, providere volens, cum in toto non posset, dedit eidem Richardo capellam beati Michaelis, in castro de *Cliderow*, per assensum domini Rogeri de Lascy, domini de Blagbornshire, cujus consanguineus erat, una cum dictis oblationibus et proventibus eidem capellæ assignatis. Dedit etiam eidem Richardo villam de *Townley*, et quam adhuc tenent hæredes ejusdem Richardi, et manerium suum de *Coldecotes*, quæ de patrimonio fuerant decanorum de Whalley. Sed præfatus Petrus, postquam rectoriam integram ecclesiæ de Whalley, post mortem dicti Rogeri decani, adeptus fuerat, dictam capellam de præfato Richardo, tanquam jus et parcellam ecclesiæ suæ supradictæ repetiit, et obtinuit ab eodem. Galfridus decanus dedit cuidem servienti, nomine Eliæ, pro homagio et servitio suo totam illam terram suam quæ fuit Radulphi Proudfote, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; et insuper dedit etiam eidem Eliæ, totam terram suam dominicam ex orientali parte viæ quæ ducit de Wiswall apud Reved,[a] cum novo asserto, et totam terram quam poterit assartare à prædicta via in Gare- cloghes, salvo dicto decano bosco suo, habendum et tenendum dicto Eliæ et hæredibus suis, de ecclesia de Whalley et decano et successoribus suis, reddendo ipsis annuatim tres solidos pro omni servitio ad festum omnium sanctorum, &c. Quæ omnia prædicta terra, &c., decanus Petrus recepit, et suæ ecclesiæ restituit; de quo Roberto Suelleshon, ut lucidius in cartis inde factis patet. Galfridus decanus dedit septem acras et dimidiam in Reved cuidam Lucæ citharœdo, tenendum et habendum de illo et ecclesia de Whalley, &c. Postea abbas et conventus considerantes quod prædictæ terræ, &c., in villa de Revede fuerant libera elemosina et jus pertinens ad ecclesiam suam de Whalley, et non laicum feodum Lucæ, et aliorum qui jure hereditario successivè tenuerunt, tulerunt breve de "juris utrum" versus Johannem fil. &c. et per placitum in curia domini regis recuperaverunt, ut patet in chartulario de Whalley, titulo 20. Tempore Johannis Lindelay abbatis decima pars manerii de Reved acquisita fuit.

[a] Read.

* See Vol. I. p. 37.

† History of Whalley, 3d edit. p. 49, &c.

‡ See Vol. I. p. 102-4.

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same manor there is a wood one mile in length and the same in breadth, and there was an aerie of hawks. To this manor or hundred belonged twenty-eight freemen, holding five hides and a half, and forty carucates of land for twenty-eight manors adjoining. There is a wood six miles long and four broad, and there were the above said customs.

"In the same hundred king Edward had Hunnicot with two carucates of land, Waletune with two carucates of land, Peniltune half a hide. The whole manor, with the hundred, paid to the king for rent thirty-two pounds two shillings.

"Roger de Poictou gave all this land to Roger de Busli and Albert Greslet, and there are as many men who have eleven carucates and a half; they allowed these to be exempt for three years, and therefore they are not rated."

Although Roger de Poictou, the original grantee at the Conquest, gave the hundred of Blackburn to Roger de Busli and Albert Greslet, yet it should appear that on the defection of Roger de Poictou, the hundred of Blackburn reverted to the crown, and that it was then presented by William the Conqueror to Ilbert de Lacy, lord of the honor of Pontefract, to swell his extensive possessions. "Memorandum quod rex Willielmus conquestor dedit eidem Ilberto de Lacye militi, qui secum venerat de Normania in conquestu et heredibus suis jure hereditario possidendum dominium de Blackburnshire una cum dominio & honore de Pontefracto et alias terras multas.*"

In 20 Edward I. Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, was called upon to shew his right to possess the wapentake of Blackburne, and to free chace in all his fees in Blackeburneshyre, and to make attachments and distresses by his bailiffs, to try felons, and to have fines and amercements in all his fees, &c. On this occasion, he claims by usage *from the time of the Conquest*, and by confirmation of Henry III. the exercise of these baronial liberties, and a verdict was accordingly awarded in his behalf.†

This decision shews conclusively that Dugdale is right in carrying the jurisdiction of the Lacies in the hundred of Blackburn, up to the time of the Conqueror, and that Dr. Whitaker's hypothesis, which refers the first connexion of that family with Blackburnshire to the time of Robert de Laci, is erroneous. It is also recorded in the "Book of Chronicles at Whalley," that king William the Conqueror of England gave to Ilbert de Lacye, who came over with him from Normandy, and to his heirs to possess by hereditary right, the lordships of Blackburn and Pontefract, as in the memorandum just cited.

The marriage of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, to Alicia, the only surviving child

* Historia Laceiorum.

† Placita de Quo Warr. apud Lanc. 20 Edw. I. Rot. 9. In the Chapter House, Westminster.

of Henry de Lacy, A.D. 1310, transferred, as we have already seen, the possessions of the house of Lacy to the house of Lancaster. The temporary confiscation of the princely inheritance of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, threatened to involve the lords of the castle and house of Lancaster in ruin; but the restitution of those possessions to Henry the "Good Duke of Lancaster," the father of lady Blanch, espoused to John of Gaunt, placed them on a more secure footing than before, and constituted them part and parcel of the duchy of Lancaster. On the death of the thrice illustrious John of Gaunt in 1399, his son and heir, Henry Plantagenet, surnamed Bolingbroke, having assumed the throne of England, under the title of Henry IV. added this rich gem to the crown of his ancestors.*

This succinct view of the descent of the baronial possessions of Blackburn hundred, from the time of the Saxons to the elevation of the Plantagenets to regal power, will serve to abridge the details in the parish histories, which will now claim our attention.

* See Vol. I. p. 137—167.

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Whalley Parish.

OR territorial extent, no parish in Lancashire equals that of Whalley. This great parochial division of the county comprehends in its present dissevered state one borough and forty-eight townships, of which thirteen are chapelries, as already enumerated. Its breadth, from the northern boundary in the borough of Clithero, to the southern boundary of the hundred in the forest of Rossendale within this parish, is fifteen miles; and its length, from the western boundary, in the township of Oswaldtwistle, to the eastern boundary, where the counties of Lancaster and York are separated by the division line at Wolfstones, in the forest of Trawden, is eighteen miles.

The name, like the parish itself, is Saxon, signifying a *Field of Wells*, expressed by the term þalalæȝ, on which point Dr. Whitaker, the elaborate and elegant historian of Whalley, says—"No term more strikingly descriptive could have been chosen: for, situated as Whalley is, upon a skirt of Pendle, and upon the face of those vast inverted mineral beds, popularly denominated the *Rearing Mine*, the earth, if drained, bleeds almost at every pore; and there are no less than six considerable springs within the immediate precincts of the village."

Having already shewn from conclusive evidence,* that the country between the Mersey and the Ribble was included in the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, and not in the kingdom of Mercia, as Dr. Whitaker contends, it is unnecessary to accumulate evidence upon this point; but if further proof were wanted, it is to be found in that passage of the Saxon chronicle, in which it is recorded, "that in the year A.D. 798, a severe battle was fought in the Northumbrian territory during Lent, on the fourth day before the nones of April, at Whalley, wherein Alric, the son of Hubert, was slain, and many others with him." What we know further of the early history of Whalley before the Norman conquest, is contained in the ancient monkish manuscript, entitled "Status de Blagborneshire," already inserted. In the Domesday Survey, the name of Whalley occurs, as we have already seen, at which time the church of St. Mary existed, and appendent to it were two carucates of land.†

The original parish of Whalley, comprehending as it did four hundred square miles, was still more extended than that which at present exists, and included the

* See Vol. I. p. 42 and 51.

† See Vol. I. p. 102-3.

Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by Jas. Redaway.

WHALLEY ABBEY.

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parishes of Rochdale, Blackburn, Ribchester, Chipping, Mitton, and Sladeburne, with part of the district of Saddleworth. The boundary division at this early period consisted of the Ribble and the Hodder to the north, and the Tarne and the Chaw to the south. At what time Rochdale was dissevered from the parish of Whalley does not appear, but it was certainly before the termination of the deanery, in 1296, seeing that it appears as an independent parish in pope Nicholas's valuation of 1288. Whalley Parish.

The parish church of Whalley, originally called the "White Church under the Leigh," is of high antiquity, as appears from the "Status de Blagborneshire," and from the crosses of Paulinus in the church-yard, erected about A.D. 596, to commemorate the introduction of Christianity into this county. The original edifice has totally disappeared. The present church was built about A.D. 1283, during the incumbency of Peter de Cestria, last rector, a man of great ecclesiastical and political influence, who had in that year a grant of free warren in Whalley conferred upon him.* The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is in the deanery of Blackburn, in the archdeaconry of Chester. From the document already quoted, it appears that the patronage of the parish church of Whalley was originally in the lords of the soil, who appointed pastors to the cure after receiving instructions from the bishop of Litchfield. The early clergymen were stiled deans, not vicars, and the succession was hereditary. When the lordship of Clithero fell into the hands of the Lacies, soon after the Conquest, letters commendatory were given by that family upon every vacancy. With this changed constitution the deanery of Whalley subsisted down to the Lateran Council in 1215, when the marriage of ecclesiastics was finally prohibited. Whalley then became a rectory, in the presentation of John, constable of Chester. During that period, when wheat sold at one shilling a bushel, the living was valued at £66. 13s. 4d.† After two successive appropriations, it was degraded into a vicarage, and at the end of two centuries and a half, when the average price of wheat was 2s. per quarter, the living was valued at only £6. 3s. 9d.†

From the Chartulary of the Monastery of St. John of Pontefract,‡ it appears that one of the ancestors of the earl of Lincoln, named Hugh de la Val, gave the patronage of the church of Whalley, and the chapelry of the castle of Clitherow to the prior and convent of Pontefract by charter, and that they exercised the patronage

* Rot. Chart. 12 Edw. I. n. 40.

† See Vol. II. p. 114. and p. 117.

‡ Extract from the charter of Hugh de la Val to the Priory of Pontefract:—"In Booland ecclesiam de Sleteburna cum hiis quæ ad se pertinent, et in Cestriæschira ecclesiam de Walleya et ad eam pertinentia, et capellam castelli mei de Clitherow cum decimis omnium rerum dominii mei ejusdem castelli, et ibidem ecclesiam sanctæ Mariæ Magdalenæ et ecclesiam de Calna et ecclesiam de Brunlaia." In the possession of Sir Thomas Wedrington, knt. Vide Rot. Chart. p. 2. n. 1.

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for several presentations. Subsequently, an ancestor of the earl of Lincoln, Henry de Lacy, gave the patronage of this church to the abbot and convent of Stanlowe in Wiral Com. Cestr. and increased the number of monks from forty to sixty. These conflicting claims excited great popular commotions; and when the monks of Stanlowe came to take possession of the church, in the presence of the people, "who were not a few," they rose in resistance and exclaimed, "Out with you, ye Simoniacists!" sir Roger de Meanland, the bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, exasperated at this kind of egress, moved an appeal and interposed a sequestration of 350 marks against the monks of Stanlawe, for which, after his death, they made satisfaction in the sum of £100 sterling, at which price they obtained possession of the said church, but the collation having been vacant for twelve years, the presentation devolved upon pope Nicholas IV.*

By the munificence of Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, the monks of Stanlawe were augmented from 40 to 60, and the abbey of Stanlawe was in 1296 removed from that place to Whalley. The vicarage of the parish church of Whalley remained in the abbot of that religious house till the Reformation, when it passed into the hands of the archbishop of Canterbury, and has remained in the hands of the metropolitan primate up to the present time.†

* So late as the reign of Edward III. the disputes respecting the right of presentation to the church of Whalley were agitated in the Duchy Court, from which the prior of Pontefract obtained a writ of Quare impedit against the abbot of Whalley, on the ground that the latter had unjustly prevented the presentation of a proper person. Subsequently, in 32 Edw. III. the prior released for himself and his successors all the right which he had to the presentation of Whalley church.

"Omnibus ad quos, &c. Prior de Pontefracto, &c. Sal. Licet nuper credentes Ecclesiam de Whaley de ñro patronatu existere, et nos tanquam veros patronos ejusdem jus ad eandem present. habere, et ea de causa breue Domini Ducis Lanc. de quare impedit versus Abbatem de Whaley impetrauimus de eo quod nos dictum priorem ad dictam Ecclesiam de Whaley idoneum personam presentare iniuste impediuit; quia tamen dictus Abbas de Whaley, &c. dictam Ecclesiam de Whaley in proprios usus possiderunt & adhuc possident in presenti remittimus et relaxamus pro nobis et successoribus nostris totum jus quod hab. ad pres. ejusdem Ecclesiæ. Test. Ri. Ratclif, Gilb. de la Legh, Ri. Noel, Jo. de Aluetham, J. de Baylegh, 1357."—Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. III. fo. W. 20b. In the Herald's College, London.

† By deed of exchange between Edward VI. and archbishop Cranmer, dated June 1, 1547, the appropriate rectories of Whalley, Blackburn, and Rochdale, formerly regardant to the dissolved monastery of Whalley, and also all the chapels of Padiham, Clyderhow, Coln, Brunley, Churche, Altham, Haslingden, Bowland, Penhull and Rossendale, and the chapel of Clyderhowe, and all the chapels of Law, Walton, Samlesbury, Saddleworth, and Butterworth, with the advowson of the right of patronage of the vicarages of the churches of Whalley, Blackburn, and Rachdale.

VICARS OF WHALLEY.

DATE OF INSTITUTION.	VICARS.	ON WHOSE PRESENTATION.	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
1303	John, Vicar of Whalley	Abbot & Convent of Whalley	
May 7, 1309	Ric. de Chadsden	Bishop Langton	
1317	Ric. de Swinflet	The same	Resignation of Ric. de Chadsden.
Oct. 7, 1330	John Topcliffe	The same	
1336	William le Wolf, of Kirklauton	Abbot & Convent of Whalley	
	William Selby, afterwards Abbot of Whalley	The same	
July 12, 1379	Robert de Normanvile, Prior and Monk of Whalley	The same	Resignation of William Selby.
June 7, 1381	John de Tollyton	The same	
Nov. 7, 1411	John Salley	The same	Resignation of John de Tollyton, or Tollerton.
Oct. 31, 1426	Ralph de Cliderhow, afterwards Abbot of Whalley	The same	
Sept. 11, 1453	William Dinkley	The same	Resignation of Ralph de Chiderhow.
Nov. 4, 1488	John Seller, Monk of Whalley	The same	Death of William Dinkley.
1548	Edward Pedley, first Protestant Vicar		
April 8, 1558	George Dobson, Rural Dean of Blackburn	Queen Elizabeth	Death of last incumbent.
Oct. 9, 1581	Robert Osbaldeston		Resignation of Geo. Dobson.
Aug. 11, 1605	Peter Ormerode	Rich. Chadderton	Resig. of Robt. Osbaldeston.
Feb. 24, 1631	William Bourn	Archbishop of Canterbury	
1651	William Walker		
1656	William Moore		
1663	Stephen Gey	Archbishop of Canterbury	Resig. of William Moore.
Jan. 13, 1663	Richard White	The same	Death of Stephen Gey.
Dec. 8, 1703	James Matthewes	The same	Death of Richard White.
Sept 25, 1738	William Johnson	The same	Death of James Mathewes.
July 2, 1776	Thomas Baldwin	The same	Resig. of William Johnson.
Jan. 24, 1809	Thomas Dunham Whitaker	The same	Death of Thomas Baldwin.
March 11, 1822	Richard Noble, present Vicar	The same	Death of T. D. Whitaker.

Whalley Parish.

The rectory of Whalley, after having been held under renewed leases from the time of Edward VI. by the Asshetons of Downham, and, after the marriage of the coheiresses of sir Ralph Assheton, by the families of Curzon and Lister, was in the year 1799 alienated in perpetuity to the lessees, under the sanction of an act of parliament, and became a lay-fee. Seven chapels were dependent upon the original foundation of Whalley church, namely, Clitheroe, Colne, Burnley, Elvetham, Downham, Church, and Haslington, all of which were endowed with competent glebes before Henry de Lacy's grant of the advowson of that church to Stanlaw abbey in 1284. These chapels alone were recognized in the general confirmation A.D. 1400; but subsequently to that period the following have been added:—Padiham, of the date of 1451; Whitewell Holme, and Marsden, erected between the ages of Henry VI. and Henry VII.; Newchurch in Rossendale, in 1511; Newchurch in Pendle, 1543; Accrington, taken out of Alvetham, erected in 1577, and Bacup in Rossendale, consecrated in 1788.

During the Commonwealth, an inquisition was taken in Blackburn, dated June 25, 1650, by order of parliament, of the parishes of Whalley, Blackburn, and Rochdale, before Richard Shuttleworth, and other commissioners, for inquiring into, and certifying the value of all parochial vocations within those parishes, a copy of which is given by Dr. Whitaker, and from which the following summary is deduced, principally for the purpose of exhibiting the population of those places in the middle of the 17th century:—

PROPOSED PARISHES,

WITH THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EACH, IN 1650.

	No. of Families.
1. Whalley	[No return.]
2. Padiham, Hapton, Simonstone, and High Booth	232
3. Coln, Foulrig, Marsden, and Trowden	400
4. Clitheroe, Chatburn, Worston, Mereley and Heyhouses	400
5. Downham and Twiston	340
6. Accrington, Old and New	300
7. Altham and part of Clayton	158
8. Brerecliffe and Extwistle desire to erect a chapel for themselves	100
9. Newlaund, Reedley Hallows, Filley Close, and Ightenhill Park, desire to be united to Burnley and made a parish	[No return.]
10. Burnley, Habergham and Eaves, and Worsthorn	300
11. Holme, Cliviger, Worsthorn, and Hurstwood	100
12. Church, Oswaldtwistle, Huncote, and part of Clayton	200
13. Henthorn, Coldcouts, and Wiswall, desire to be continued to the parish church	[No return.]

No. of Families. Whalley Parish.

14. Haslington, Newhallhey in Rossendale, part of Rawtonstall Booth, Oakenhead Booth, Constable Lee Booth, and part of Crawshaw Booth 300
15. Newchurch in Pendle 150
16. Goodshaw 70
17. Whytewell 116
18. Newchurch in Rossendale, Dedwen Clough, Tunsted, Wolfenden Booth, and part of Wolfenden and Bakcop 300

The Presbyterian discipline was established in this county in 1646, and continued in force till 1650, when the Independent or Congregational plan began to prevail. The Lancashire Classical Presbyteries, which Dr. Whitaker had not been able to meet with, were formed on the 2d of October, 1646, and will be found at page 38, Vol. II. of this work, from which it will be seen that the parishes of Blackburn, Whalley, Chipping, and Ribble Chester composed the third Classis.

Whalley church is a plain, but venerable white-washed building, supported by perpendicular buttresses, and adorned by lancet-shaped windows. It appears to have been built at two different times, or, at least, to have been enlarged considerably towards the east. The tower is of substantial masonry, with a castellated parapet, and is probably coeval with the edifice of Peter de Cestria. The interior consists of a nave, choir, side aisles, and galleries, ornamented by massive oak pews and forms; the columns of the north aisle by cylindrical pillars, and those of the south aisle by octagonal. Eighteen of the stalls, taken from the dismantled abbey, and placed in the choir of the church, impart to that portion of the sacred structure a rich and antique appearance, and an excellent organ, the gift of Adam Cotton, esq. ornaments this part of the edifice, and increases the solemnity of the worship. The eastern window, which occupies the place of three original lights, is invecked with ramified tracery, and was filled with painted glass by Mr. James Miller, during the incumbency of Dr. Whitaker.[a] Near the top of the window is a rebus of Ashton— an *ash* in a *tun;* and on the opposite side is that of Bolton—a *bolt* in a *tun*. The four evangelists in the four centre compartments. At the top of the compartment to the left is the Red Rose of Lancaster, crowned with four azure leaves, and corresponding on the right is the portcullis, crowned, on an azure ground. In the fillets, under the red rose, are two labels, inscribed—

[a] In 1816.

Laudate dominum. Justus ex domine, with a branch and white rose.

Under the portcullis are two other labels, inscribed { Justus ex pie vivamus. In te, domine, speravi, with a branch and pomegranate.

Whalley Parish.

At the head of the family arms stand those of the de Lacies, the abbots of Whalley, the archbishop of Canterbury, the Buccleughs, and the Curzons. The arms of Towneley of Towneley, of Parker of Browsholme, of Assheton of Downeham, of Banastre of Altham, and of Beaumont of Little Mitton, constitute the next line; they are followed by those of Clayton of Burneside, Nowell of Read, Starkie of Huntroyd, Weld of Wiswall, and Whalley of Clerkhill and Whalley; the next line of arms consists of those of Braddyl of Portfield, Cunliffe of Wykeoller, Halsted of Rowley, Hargreaves of Bank, and Hargreaves of Ormerod; and the series is completed by the arms of Holden of Holden, Ormerod of Ormerod, Parker of Alcancoates, Sturkie of Twiston, and Whitaker of Simonstone. At the upper left corner of this splendid window are the arms of the Rev. T. D. Whitaker, LL.D., vicar of Whalley, when the armorial paintings were executed, and in the opposite corner the arms of Dr. G. H. Law, at that time bishop of Chester. The lancet window to the north contains the arms of Richard Grimshaw Lomax, esq., and Heyhurst of Parkhead; and the opposite window those of Taylor of Murston, and the ancient armorial bearings of the Holden family. At the time when the East window was finished, Adam Cottom, esq., already a liberal modern benefactor, presented Whalley Church with an exquisite picture of the Saviour, by Northcote, to ornament the altar. The vicissitudes of time have removed or extinguished a large proportion of these ancient families, and their place is supplied by a new race of superiors, less rich in genealogical lore, but more suited to the present circumstances of the parish, and of habits more accordant with the altered pursuits of the parishioners.

Within the church are monuments to the memory of the Whalleys, the Catterals, the Sherburnes, and the Braddylls; with two recent mural monuments, the first to the memory of the wife of James Taylor, esq, and the second to the memory of Thomas Brookes. The brass plate to the memory of Raphe Catteral, his nine sons and eleven daughters, which was lost when Dr. Whitaker published his history of Whalley, was subsequently found by the Doctor himself in Garstang church, and is now replaced in the Little Mitton or north chapel. The chantry at the head of the south aisle is appropriated to Whalley abbey; and that on the north to the manor of Little Mitton. At the entrance to this chapel, and close to the burial-place of the Paslews of Wiswall, is the stone assigned by Dr. Whitaker to the last unfortunate abbot, who was executed in Whalley, upon the Pilgrimage of Grace, and near the font that of Christopher Smith, the last prior of Whalley. Two additional galleries were erected in this church, in 1832-3, and its interior beautified by the bounty of the neighbouring gentry. In 1799, the families of the Curzons and the Listers, lessees of the rectorial tithes, under sanction of an act of parliament,

purchased the tithes from the archbishop of Canterbury; and they are now, with a few exceptions, possessed by the respective land-owners, to the peace of the parish and the benefit of agriculture. On the survey made by order of parliament during the Commonwealth, it was recommended that the parish of Whalley should be divided into seventeen parishes, with an adequate stipend for the minister to each; but the Restoration put an end to a project by which the cure of souls would have been more within the power of the incumbents. The parish registers here commence in the year 1539, and afford the following returns, in point of contrast:— Whalley Parish.

A.D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.	A.D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1539	37	7	27	1831	81	28	58
1540	[No return]	9	[No return]	1832	65	25	74

The parish register of Whalley contains the following entry in the year 1657:—

"The agreem^{t} of Marr^{e} between Roger Kenyon of Park-head, Gent^{n} and M^{rs} Alice Rigby, of Great Merley, both of this parish of Whalley, was duly published according to act of parliament, at the Market Town of Clithero, 3 market days, viz. Saturday, May 23d and 30th, and June 6, 1657."

We have already seen* that Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, having given the advowson of Whalley to the White Monks of Stanlaw, in Cheshire, A.D. 1296, they removed their house to Whalley, where they established an abbey of the Cistercian order, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; from the disagreement with the neighbouring monks of Sallay, and from the disfavour of the people, as well as from the insufficiency of the place, and the want of wood for timber and fuel, they contemplated another remove under the patronage of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, A.D. 1316, to Toxteth, near Liverpool; the translation, however, did not take place, though a charter was granted for the purpose.† Stanlaw abbey was founded in 1175, by John, constable of Chester, a descendant of Nigel, one of the companions in arms of William the Conqueror. The founder of Stanlaw gave to the monks the house of Stanlowe, with the Grange of Staney and the town of Ashton; Roger, his son, augmented these munificent donations by the gift of the advowson of the church of Rachedale, Brindewood, and four bovates of land in the vill of Castleton; John, his son, earl of Lincoln, gave the mediety of the church of Blackburn Staynges, viz. Hordene, Newton, Bolderstath, and the manor with the mill; and Edmund, his son, gave the other mediety of the church of Blackburn, and the town of Croenton; Henry, his son, in 12 Edward I. gave the advowson, as has already

* Vol. I. p. 491.

† Pat. 10 Edw. II. Pars I. m. 5.

Whalley Parish.

been seen, of the church of Whalley, and four bovates of land in Castleton, and through his instrumentality the monastery was translated from Stanlaw to Whalley.* The house of Stanlaw was subject to periodical inundations, by which it was occasionally flooded to the depth of three feet.† Whalley was selected for its warm and sheltered situation, and from its vicinity to the seat of the noble monastic benefactor, Henry de Lacy. The complaints of the monks of Salley on the translation of Stanlaw Abbey to Whalley, were numerous, but they may be resolved into the undue increase of population, and the consequent rise in the price of provisions, though the distance of the houses from each other was eight miles at least, and though the population of the monastery, independent of visitors and mendicants, could not then exceed one hundred souls. To terminate this monastic litigation, the neighbouring abbots were called in, and through their mediation the difference was adjusted without disturbing the settlement of the monks of Whalley.‡ On the petition of the monks of Whalley, supported by Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, a bull was issued by Pope Nicholas IV. appropriating the church of Whalley to the monks of Stanlaw, and sanctioning the translation of that house to Whalley.§

After the death of sir Peter de Cestria, the last rector of Whalley, the founder of the abbey, Henry de Lacy, considering that he had dealt with too bountiful a hand towards the monks, seized the chapel of St. Michael, in the castle of Clitherow, and detached it from the mother church of Whalley, "Not by right," says the abbot, Robert de Topeclif, in his petition to king Edward III. "but by the force and magnitude of his domination," which chapel he gave to William de Nunney, "at the peril of his soul." This spoliation, his successor continued till 5 Edward III., when, on the persevering and importunate representations continued for three years by the abbot to the king and parliament, the advowson of the chapel of Clitherow was restored to the abbot and convent of Whalley, by letters patent, dated 18th of March, 8 Edward III.‖ The collation of this chapel remained in the abbot till the Reformation, when we find the chapel of Clitheroe returned as a chantry of Whalley abbey.¶

Although the translation from Stanlaw occurred in the year 1296, the con-

* Registry of Whalley Abbey, fo. 93 b. in possession of Earl Howe.

† Notwithstanding the name of "Locus Benedictus," conferred upon Stanlaw, that monastery, says Dr. Whitaker, was peculiarly unblessed, for in the year 1287, the tower of its church fell down, and in 1289, great part of the abbey was consumed by fire. After the translation to Whalley, Stanlaw seems to have subsisted as a cell down to the dissolution.

‡ Salley abbey, on the Calder, was founded by William de Percy in 1146, and existed till the general dissolution of monasteries.

§ Dated Realæ 10 Kal. 2° an. Pontif. nostræ. Register of Whalley, fo. 92. See also Rot. Chart. 23 Edw. I. P. 1. n. 11.

‖ Register of Whalley, fo. 108.

¶ See Vol. I. p. 494.

secration of the abbey of Whalley did not take place till A.D. 1306, and additions were made to the buildings for more than one hundred and forty years after that time.* The original cost of the monastery, according to the estimate of the monks, amounted to £3000, at a time when the wages of an artizan were two pence a day, and when much of the timber, used in the erection, was obtained from the woods, six miles in length and four in breadth, comprehended in the Domesday Survey.† The other important building material was also near at hand in the stone quarries of Read and Symonstone. Adjoining to the abbey was a hermitage for two recluses, founded and munificently endowed by Henry, "the good duke of Lancaster,"‡ to which women were admitted, who took the vow, till Isole de Heton, of the county of Lancaster, widow, who had sworn that she would be an anchorite in that place for the term of life, broke from her vows, and quitted her cell; on which a petition was presented to king Henry VI. which recited in terms too descriptive, it is feared, of monastic life, "That divers of the wymen that have been servonts in the hermitage and attendyng to the recluses afortym have byn misgovernyd, and gotten with chyld withyn the seyd plase halowyd, to the grete displeasaunce of hurt and disclander of the abbeye aforeseyd." This representation had the desired effect; the king dissolved the hermitage, and appointed in its place two chaplains to say mass daily in the parish church of Whalley, for the soul of the founder of the hermitage, Henry, duke of Lancaster, and his ancestors. According to Dr. Whitaker, the hermitage, which has now totally disappeared, stood upon the site of "those dirty cottages, which defiled and disgraced the western side of Whalley church-yard."

Whalley Parish.

Whalley abbey, from its foundation to the breaking up of the monastic system in England, like many other religious houses, affords little matter for history, with the exception of some disputes upon that fruitful subject of litigation, tithes; but on the eve of the Reformation, when the property of the church had been surveyed, and an "Inventorye of all the Goodꝭ belonginge vnto the Monasterie taken by the Erle of

* According to the custom of the times, sir Gregory de Norbury, abbot of Whalley, who died in 1309, made merchandise of his property in the native families, and conveyed the transfer of one of those families in the following terms:—

SALE OF A SLAVE AND HIS FAMILY.

"To all, &c. Gregory, abbot and the convent of Whalley, &c. health. You shall know that we, for ourselves and each of our successors, have given, granted, and delivered to our beloved in Christ, John G. and his assignees R. son of I. son of A. de W. our native, with all his family, and all his effects, for 100 shillings sterling to us by the said John delivered and paid; so that the said John with all his family be free, discharged, and quit of all chalenge. So that neither we nor our successors for the future shall be able to claim any right in the aforesaid on account of his nativity, [i. e. being in the condition of a native, or slave, of Whalley,] saving to us our right and challenge with respect to any others our natives. In witness whereof we have affixed our seals."

† See Vol. I. p. 105.

‡ See Vol. I. p. 141.

Whalley Parish.

[a] 28 Hen. VIII.

Sussex and others of the Kinges Counsell,"[a] * preparatory to its appropriation to the use of the king,† a wide-spreading rebellion broke out in the north, under the designation of "The Pilgrimage of Grace," in which the abbots of Whalley and Salley took a prominent part.‡ For several months, the counties of York and Lancaster were kept in a state of most awful agitation; the earl of Surrey, lord lieutenant of the county of Lancaster, established his residence at Whalley abbey; and the earl of Derby, with lord Montegle, and a great number of the gentlemen of the county, took up arms against the monks. The dispersion of the army of Aske at Doncaster, on the 9th of December, 1536, served only to light up a new flame in the north. On the final suppression of these successive rebellions, the abbot of Whalley, John Paslew, with many of his followers, was brought to trial at Lancaster for high treason, and sentenced to be hanged. The execution of Paslew took place on the 12th of March, 1537, in front of the monastery at Whalley, along with John Eastgate, a monk of the same house, who was hanged, drawn, and quartered,§ while William Heydocke, another of the monks of Whalley, suffered the following day on a gallows erected at Padiham.‖

The names of the monks of Whalley, from Robert Topcliffe, the first monk, admitted on this foundation in 1350, to John Paslew, the last abbot, who closed his ministry of thirty years by a species of martyrdom, are given in Dr. Whitaker's elaborate history of this parish, along with a return of the income and expenditure of the monastic possessions. From the latter of these documents it appears that the average consumption of the house, in the zenith of its prosperity, was 200 quarters of wheat; 150 quarters of malt; 8 pipes of wine; 132 oxen and cows; 120 sheep; 60 calves and 30 lambs; three-fifths of which appear to have been expended at the abbot's table, and two-fifths at the inferior tables and in alms-deeds. According to the same authority, the resident population of the monastery amounted to 120 souls, exclusive of visitors and mendicants, who were daily partakers of the monastic hospitality. At this time, the average rent of land was about 2s. per acre, Lancashire measure, and the rent of a cottage from 1s. to 2s. per annum.

In 1650, when the parliamentary survey of this parish was made, the average value of land was from 4s. to 5s. per acre; in Queen Anne's reign, farms had advanced to 8s. an acre; at the end of the reign of George II. the value was about

* Record Office, Westminster, "Inventories of Monasteries." (Too long for insertion.)

† See Vol. I. pp. 468, 472, 479, and 482.

‡ Ibid. p. 467, 485.

§ According to Stowe, the quarters of this monk were "set up at divers towns in this shire."

‖ Some discrepancies exist in the records as to the place of execution, but they all agree in the main point, that the lives of these unfortunate monks were terminated by the hands of the public executioner.

one pound, and at present they are let usually for three pounds an acre, being an advance of 3000 per cent. in the reign of William IV. upon the rents of Henry VIII. Upon a valuation of this nature, made by Richard Pollard, esq., one of the king's surveyors general, the demesne lands of the monastery were leased by Henry VIII. to John Braddyll, of Braddyll and Brockhole, on the 12th of April, 1553.*

At the end of fourteen years, the lessee had so much profited by his monastic contract lease, as to be able to purchase a moiety of the property, and in the 7 Edw. VI. Richard Assheton, of Downham, a younger son of the house of Lever, and John Braddyll, purchased, for the sum of £2132. 3s. 9d., "all the demesne and manor of Whalley, and the lands called Whalley parke, and all the capital house and site of the said late monastery of Whalley, with the guest house, the common stable, the fermery garths, the kitchin garthes, the prior's orchard, the abbot's orchard, the proctor's orchard, the abbot's kitchin garthe, the proctor's stable, &c. to have and to hold in as ample form and manner as any abbot of Whalley and the convent thereof ever held them." Within four days of this purchase, a division of the premises took place, by which Assheton obtained possession of the house, and Braddyll retained possession of so large a portion of the land, that he paid the sum of £467. 6s. 8d. to his co-grantee for the excess of his share of the purchase. The attempt made by Queen Mary to restore the abbeys, was fatal to many of these edifices: "Such as possessed them," says Fuller, "plucked out their eyes by levelling to the ground, and shaving from them, as much as they could, all abbey characters." The work of demolition was probably at that time commenced upon Whalley abbey, but it was not until the year 1661, after the restoration of the Stuarts, that sir Ralph Assheton, probably to prevent the building being used as an internal fortress, pulled down the old walls of the close, part of the church and the steeple, and fourteen yards of the high cloister walls. Sir Ralph Assheton died without issue in 1680, and was succeeded by his brothers sir Edmond and sir John, the third and fourth baronets of this family. The issue failing in the male line, the estate descended to his sister's son, sir Raphe Assheton of Middleton, who took possession of Whalley in June, 1697, and died in 1716, leaving three daughters, one of whom, Mary, having married sir Nathaniel Curzon, that baronet came into possession of Whalley, and a descendant of that family, Richard William Penn Curzon, earl Howe, is now the proprietor of Whalley abbey, and co-parcener of the manor of Whalley, the other half having been purchased sometime ago.

* According to Dugdale the revenues of Whalley abbey were of the value of £321. 9s. 1d., and, according to Speed, of £551. 4s. 6d. per annum.

Assheton, of Lever and Whalley.

Raphe Assheton, 3d son of Sir R. Assheton, of Middleton, knt. and Margaret Byron = Margaret, dau. and heiress of Adam Lever, of Great Lever.

- Adam.
- Raphe Assheton. = Eleanor, dau. of Adam Hilton, of the Park.
- Robert.
- John. = Eleanor, dau. of Sir Robert Constable, of Masham, co. York.
  - Helen Assheton. = William Pickering, Esq.
    - John Pickering, Keeper of the Great Seal to Queen Eliz.

Raphe Assheton. = Margaret, dau. of William Orrell, of Turton Tower.

- Richard, purchased Whalley A. ob. s.p. 1578.
- Jane, dau. of Ralph Harbottle, co. Northumbl.
- Roger, Alexander, Nicholas.
- Patricius, Margaret, Anne.

Raphe Assheton. = Alice, dau. of William Hulton, of Farnworth.

- Richard.
- Andrew, rector of Mungewell, co. Oxford.
- Eleanor.
- Alice.
- Elizabeth.

Johanna, widow of Edw. Radcliffe, of Todmorden, and coh. of Thos. Radcliffe, of Wimmerley; 1st wife.

Raphe Assheton, of Great Lever. = Anne, dau. of John Talbot, relict of Edmund Assheton, of Chatterton.

Richard, progenitor of the first race of the Asshetons, of Dowuham. = Margaret, d. of Adam Hulton, of the Park.

Christiana, wife of William Banister.

Dorothy, da. of Sir James Bellingham, of Levens, 1st wife.

Sir Raphe Assheton, of Lever & Whalley, bo. 1579, created a bart. 1620, buried Oct. 18, 1644. = Eleanor, da. of Tho. Shuttleworth, of Gauthorp.

Ratcliffe, ancestor of the present family of Cuerdale and Downham.

Jane, w. of Rich. Townley.

Alice, w. of Alexander Standish.

Elizabeth, wife of Geo. Preston.

Margaret, Anne, unmarried.

Dorothy, d. of Nic. Tufton, earl of Thanet, 1st wife.

Sir Raphe Assheton, who pulled down the Abbey, ob. 1680. = Elizabeth, d. of Sir Sapcote Harrington, of Royde.

Richard, Thomas, Alexander, died young.

a merchant.

Anne, d. of Sir Sheffield Clapham, co. York. = Nicholas, John, Radcliffe, James.

Sir Edmund Assheton, bart. ob. s.p. 31st Oct. 1695.

Sir John Assheton, bart. died 9th June, 1697.

Cathe- rine, d. of Sir Henry Fletcher, of Hulton.

1650.

Anne, = Sir Raphe Assheton, of Middleton bart.

Raphe, died young.

Thomas, a Commoner of Brazen Nose Coll. Oxford, buried 1670.

Mary, d. and h. of Thomas Vavasour, of Spalding, buried at Middleton, 1694. = Sir Raphe Assheton, bart. of Middleton, took possession of Whalley, 1697, died 1716.

Richard. = Eleanor Copley.

Four children died infants.

Richard Assheton, died in his father's life-time.

Vavasour

Anne, eldest dau. and coh. died 1730. = H. Trafford, of Trafford.

Mary Assheton, died 1776, æt. 81. = Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart.

Cathe- rine. = Thomas Lister, of Westby.

Nathaniel Curzon, Lord Scarsdale, & Assheton.

Assheton Curzon, born 2d Feb. 1729, M.P. for Clitheroe 1754, 62, 68, 74, and 1790; created Baron Curzon 13th Aug. 1794, and Viscount Curzon 27th Feb. 1802; died 1820.

1. Esther, dau. of Will. Hanmer. = 2. Dorothy, sister to Richard, 1st Earl Grosvenor. = 3. Anne Margarette, sister to Sir Will. Meredith, bart.

Penn Assheton Curzon, died 1797. = Sophia Charlotte, baroness Howe, eldest daughter of Richard, last Earl Howe.

Esther, wife of Sir Geo. Bromley, bart.

Assheton, Robert, Elizabeth.

Charlotte, wife of Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, of Marivale, Esq.

Robert, M.P. for Clitheroe, 1796, 1802, 1806, 1807.

George William born 1788, Jan. 1805.

Augustus Curzon, died 6th

Marianne, born Aug. 21, 1790.

Leicester, born 1792, died 1793.

Richard William Penn Curzon, present owner of Whalley Abbey, born Dec. 9, 1796, second and present viscount, succeeded his grandfather; assumed the name *Howe*, by royal sign-manual; and was created Earl Howe in 1821.

Whalley Parish.

The remains of the abbey, as they now exist, are thus described by Dr. Whitaker :—"First, then, the whole area of the close, containing 36 acres, 3 roods, 14 poles, is still defined by the remains of a broad and deep trench which surrounded it; over this were two approaches to the house through two strong and stately gateways yet remaining. Within this area and on the verge of the Calder, which formed the south-west boundary of the close, was the house itself, consisting of three quadrangles, besides stables and offices. Of these, the first and most westerly was the cloister court, of which the nave of the conventical church formed the north side; the chapter house and vestry, yet remaining, the east; the dormitory, also remaining, the west; and the refectory and kitchens, the south. The cloister was of wood, supported, as usual, upon corbels, still remaining; the area within was the monks' cemetery, and some ancient gravestones are still remembered within it. The south side of this quadrangle contained the lavatory. To the east is another quadrangular area, formed by the choir of the church on one side, the opposite side of the chapter house, &c. on another, a line of ruinous buildings on the third, and the abbot's lodgings themselves surrounding a small quadrangle, on the fourth. This, as being best adapted to the habits of an ordinary family, immediately became the residence of the Asshetons; and after many alterations, and a demolition of its best apartments, particularly a gallery nearly 150 feet in length, has still several good habitable rooms, and is now preserved with due care by its owner. The ancient kitchen, the coquina Abb^{s}. of the Campotus, whence such hecatombs were served up, remains, though roofless, with two huge fire-places. On the southern side of this building is a small but very picturesque and beautiful ruin mantled with ivy, which appears to have been a chapel, and was probably the abbot's private oratory. But the conventual church itself, which exceeded many cathedrals in extent, has been levelled nearly to the foundation.

Little remains to be added to this description of the ruins of the abbey of Whalley. The northern gallery, as it at present exists, is a massy pile perforated by a lofty arch; the dormitory, a long building of two stories, is in utter decay, and grown over with grass and shrubs; the abbot's lodging, renovated by the Asshetons, still forms a spacious mansion to the south, and in front are a noble flight of steps, and several armorial bearings; amongst them the

Insignia Loci Benedicti

de Whalley.

In this position of the ruins is a suite of rooms reserved for the occasional residence of earl Howe. The Rev. Robert N. N. Whitaker, son of the historian of Whalley, and curate of Lango, in the adjoining parish of Blackburn, now occupies the apartments of earl Howe. A large portion of the abbey domains has lately been sold by earl Howe, to John Taylor, esq., of Morton house, one of the opulent proprietors in this district.

Whalley Parish.

The ancient halls, in the township of Whalley, may be thus succinctly enumerated:

Morton house, an ancient mansion built in the year 1490, and supposed to have been the residence of the mortuary collector of the abbey, lately re-erected in the Elizabethean style, by its present opulent proprietor, John Taylor, esq., of the ancient family of the Taylors, of Accrington.*

Asterley Hall, a plain antique house, the date not known.

Park Head, an appendage of the ancient abbey of Whalley.

Clark Hill, of the date of Edward VI. now modernized.

Lower Clark Hill, the seat of Robert Whalley, esq. joint proprietor of the manor of Whalley.

The mansion of Portfield, in this township, was destroyed in the last century.

The Roman road from Ribchester to Manchester, called Bride or Broad-street, intersects this parish at Standen Hill, and near Downham it is traceable on an eminence that has been partially excavated. The neighbouring parish of Ribchester is continually yielding to the antiquary its Roman remains; and on the wall of a stable is this memorial—"This stone taken out of the foundation of a Roman Temple by A. Cottom, 1811."

Free School.

Soon after the dissolution of monasteries, a free-school was instituted here by Edward VI. with an endowment of twenty marks, payable out of the rectory of Tunstal, in this county, and now paid by the king's receiver-general out of the duchy rents. Further gifts and bequests have augmented the income to £70 or £80 a year. The school is open to all the boys of the parish at large indefinitely, for classics, free of expense, and about 30 boys are generally receiving education here. This is one of the three Lancashire schools to which Dean Nowell left an endowment of five marks a piece for 13 scholars at Brazen Nose College, Oxford. The appointment of the head master is in the principal inhabitant of the parish of Whalley.[a] When two shillings were equal to the annual value of an acre of land, Dean Nowell's bequest to the Lancashire free schools was a substantial donation; but owing to the depreciated value of money it is now never claimed; this case, with a thousand others, serves to shew, that benefactions to be paid annually, to charities which in their nature extend through successive ages, should, as far as possible, be placed upon the principle of a corn rent, which accommodates itself to all changes in

[a] Carlisle.

* Before the reign of Edward I. the estate of Mortun gave name to a family, of whom was Syward de Mortun; and, the 1st August. 25 Eliz. William Halstead, of Worsthorne, and Isabella his wife, grant to John Moreton, citizen and haberdasher of London, the "tenement cald Moreton house, in Whaley, and all the lands and tenements thereto belonging, in the occupation of Gilbert Moreton," with reversion to Roger Noel, son of Roger Noel, of Read, esq., and Catherine, daughter of John Moreton.†

† Deeds in Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. III. fo. M. 6 and 7, in the Herald's College, London.

Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by W. Watkins

MORETON HALL, LANCASHIRE.

FISHER, SON, & Co. LONDON, 1836.

the value of the currency of the realm. The other charities of this extensive parish are summarily exhibited in the following catalogue:— Whalley Parish.

CHARITIES IN THE PARISH OF WHALLEY,

Deduced from the Parliamentary Commissioners' XV. Report, p. 52, &c.

TOWNSHIP.	NAME OF CHARITY.	DATE.	OBJECT.	AMOUNT.	ANNUAL PRODUCE.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Whalley . .	John Read's Charity	1813	Grammar School	520 0 0	22 17 6
	Chewe's Dole & other Charities	1631	Poor of 8 townships in the parish	551 15 5	46 16 0
	Edward's and Braddyll's Charities	1681	Apprentice Fund	£100 & £10 per an.	14 14 0
	Sir Ralph Assheton's Charity	1679	Ministers & poor	135 0 0	8 0 0
Pendleton . .	Almshouses, erected 1672	unkn.	For two widows	30 0 0	1 7 0
Read . . .	Edmund Dickinson's Charity	1743	The poor and a school	197 10 7	
Old Accrington	National School	1816	130 children now educated	1010 0 0	40 8 0
	Catherine Cunliffe's Charity	1716	Bibles, &c. for the poor	10 0 0	0 9 0
Burnley Chapelry	Madam Isabel Sherburn's Charity	1693	For the poor of the parish	190 0 0	9 0 0
	Robert Halstead's Charity	1649	For the poor of Burnley & Worsthorn	6 13 4	
Burnley Township & Habergham Eves	Elizabeth Peel's Charity	1800	Clothes and bread to the poor	1244 15 0	37 6 11
Burnley . .	Molly Hindle's Charity	1804	Old & infirm persons	500 0 0	20 5 0
	Free Grammar School	Ed. VI.		Premises	137 16 0
	Mary Hargreave's Charity	1814	Cloth to old women	200 0 0	9 0 0
Briercliffe, with Extwistle	John Halstead's Charity	1672	For the poor	Morsley Hill Estate	3 0 0
Cliviger . .	Geo. Stephenson's Charity	1805	Holme School & 4 widows	£30 in Chancery	
Church Kirk Chapelry	Ellen Darwen's Charity	1776	Bread to the poor	60 0 0	2 14 0
Clitheroe Chapelry	Free Grammar School of Mary Q. of Engl.	1 & 2 P. & M.		Lands, Messuages & Tithes	452 8 8
Colne Chapelry	Thomas Blakey's Gift	1687	For 4 children in the Grammar School	40 0 0	6 0 0
	Milner's Gift	1713	To the Schoolmaster	Danber's Estate	3 0 0
	John Smith's Gift	1733	To the School		1 0 0

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TOWNSHIP.	NAME OF CHARITY.	DATE.	OBJECT.	AMOUNT.	ANNUAL PRODUCE.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Mrs. Shaw's Gift		To the School	100 0 0	6 0 0
	John Emmott, [Emmott's School	1746	For the School so called, at Laneshaw Bridge	Estate at Idle co. York	48 0 0
	Spread Dole, Alice Hartley's Charity	42 El.	For the Poor of Colne	60 0 0	3 10 0
	Lord's Ing Dole	1671	For the Poor	A close of land	5 0 0
	Lawrence Manknoll's Charity	1660	For the Poor	Townhous Estate	10 0 0
	Poor Field Dole, John Malham's Charity	1733	Poor of Colne		1 13 4
	Walton and Ryecroft's Charities	1698	Poor of Colne	137 10 0	16 0 0
	Mary Starkie's Charity		The Minister & Poor		7 10 0
	Thomas Smith's Charity	1668	Poor of Colne	50 0 0	2 10 0
Town and Township of Colne	James Robinson's Charity	1764	Bread to the Poor	Premises	1 5 0
Downham	Ralph Assheton	no date	Downham School	110 0 0	26 0 0
	Povis Land, supposed the gift of one of the Asshetons		Poor of Downham	A horse, shippon and croft	7 0 0
	Sir Ralph Assheton's Charity	1679	Minister and Poor	35 0 0	4 0 0
	Unknown	unkwn.	For blue cloth to the Poor	Rent charge	1 10 0
Goodshaw Chapelry	Samuel Mill's Charity		For the Poor	23 0 0	1 0 0
Haslingden Chapelry	John Heap, &c.		Haslingden School	Money & land	18 1 0
	Charities of Rev. Holden and others	1759	Linen to the poor and a Schoolmaster	170 0 0	10 11 0
Newchurch in Rossendale Chapelry	Free School	1701		Rents	60 12 8½
	John Ormerod's Charity	1757	For a Workhouse and the Poor	315 0 0	13 10 0
	Robert Haworth's Legacies	1823	Church & Methodist Sun. Schls.	1000 0 0	No statement

TOWNSHIP.	NAME OF CHARITY.	DATE.	OBJECT.	AMOUNT.	ANNUAL PRODUCT.
		1698 &		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Padiham Chapelry.	Subscription	1756	For a School	158 17 9	10 16 0
	Legendre Starkie	1821	To the Sunday School	200 0 0	Not paid
Whitewell Chapelry	John Brabin's Charity		Benefit of Brabin's School in Chipping		
Leagrim	Thomas Wallbanke's Charity	1732	To the Poor	15 0 0	0 15 0
	Webster's Charity	1742	Poor of Leagrim and Chipping	18 0 0	No account kept

During the civil wars of Charles I. an attempt was made by the royal forces to clear the hundred of Blackburn of the parliamentary levies ; with this determination, the earl of Derby accompanied by Lord Mollineaux, sir Gilbert Hoghton, and colonel Tildesley, marched from Preston to Ribchester early in the month of April, 1633, at the head of 5000 men, and from thence to Whalley, where they took possession of the abbey. To meet this overwhelming force, colonel Shuttleworth raised the population, and, with the assistance of captain Ashton's forces, dislodged the earl from the church, of which he had taken possession. The fortune of the day being still in suspense, both armies met upon the plain, when a general battle ensued, in which the earl was defeated and driven out of the hundred,* with the loss of 300 men.

Whalley has been famed for its prodigies, amongst the most memorable of whom were the witches of Pendle, and Margaret Johnson, of Marsden, in the same parish, who, according to her own deposition, still extant, sold her soul to the devil in 1633.† Utley, a conjuror, figured here about the same time, and, in the language of that day, bewitched to death Richard, the son of Rafe Assheton, for which offence he was committed to Lancaster, tried, found guilty, and executed ! Richard Dugdale, a reputed demoniac, lived at Surrey Barn, in the time of the Puritans, and agitated the parish of Whalley almost as much with his preternatural possession, as the parish of Leigh was disturbed by the possession of Mr. Starkie's children about

* Despatch, dated Padiham, April 24, 1643, and Jehovah Jireh, p. 320.

† See the History of Witchcraft, in Vol. I. p. 587 to 618.

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fifty years before. And Dr. Leigh mentions a *lusus naturæ* of the name of Alice Green, whose picture he saw in Whalley Abbey, and who had two crooked horns, resembling those of a ram, which grew out of her head, and were renewed every third year.*

A reference to Vol. II. pp. 103 and 104, will shew that the increase of inhabitants within the first thirty years of the present century, has been very rapid in this parish, and there is reason to believe that this increase is proceeding in an equal, probably in an augmented ratio. In some of the townships, where the employment is chiefly agricultural, the numbers are nearly the same as they were at the dissolution of the abbey; but wherever manufactures prevail, the growth is gigantic, and the ancient resort of the deer of the forest has become the abode of a dense population. The introduction of modern roads and canals, which are now intersecting almost every part of the ancient wild parish of Whalley, serves to distribute the comforts and conveniences of social life to the people; while the benefits of education, so freely dispensed, are enlarging their minds, and correcting, to a certain extent, whatever there may be of a demoralizing nature in the present system of manufactories.

Fairs are held here on the first Thursday in May, and the first and second Thursday in October, every year.

The life of the historian of this parish, as sketched by himself, will appropriately claim a place in the history of the township of Whalley.

"Thomas Dunham Whitaker, the author of this work, was born June 8th, 1759, in the parsonage house of Rainham, Norfolk, which is the subject of a singular story recorded by sir Henry Spelman:—In the reign of Charles I. sir Roger Townshend, purposing to rebuild his house at Rainham, conveyed a large quantity of stones, for the purpose, from the ruins of Coxford abbey, in the neighbourhood. These stones, as often as any attempt was made to build them up in this unhallowed edifice, obstinately gave way. The owner next tried them in the construction of a bridge; the arch of which, in like manner, suddenly shrunk. He then piously determined to apply them to the rebuilding of the parsonage house, where they quietly remained till about the year 1764, when they were once more removed by the

* As if the native prodigies did not suffice, a portrait of the Orkney hermaphrodite, Ann Macallame, born in 1615, was placed in the hall of the abbey, dressed in a long plaid, fastened with a broach, a red petticoat and a white apron, the chin furnished with a vast beard, the virile part of the figure—but at its feet, to denote the duplicity of the sex, appear the figure of a cock and hen. This epicœne had the honour of being presented at the licentious court of Charles II. in 1662.—*Pennant's Tour from Downing to Alston Moor*, p. 69.

late viscount, afterwards marquis Townshend, to another place, and the site of the original manse, of which the foundations are still visible north-west from the church, was taken into the park. The strange wanderings of this *Casa Santa* are now, probably, at an end. The writer's father was, in 1759, curate of that parish; but his elder brother dying unmarried, in the following year, he came, Oct. 3, 1760, to reside at his paternal house at Holme, which had never been out of the occupation of the family from the reign of Henry VI. Whalley Parish.

"In November, 1766, the writer of this was placed under the care of the Rev. John Shaw, of Rochdale, an excellent grammarian and teacher. In 1771, he became sickly, and apparently declined, so as to be incapable of any attention to books, till the year 1774, when he was placed in the family of the Rev. William Sheepshanks, at Grassington, in Craven, an airy and healthful situation.

"In November, of that year, he was admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he went to reside, Oct. 3, 1775. In November, 1780, he took the degree of LL.B. intending to pursue the profession of the civil law, which he studied for two years with great attention. But in June, 1782, his father having died after a week's illness, he settled upon his paternal estate, which for thirty years he has continued to improve and adorn by successive plantations.

"In August, 1785, he was ordained deacon, at Rosecastle, by Dr. John Law, bishop of Clonfert; and in July, the following year, received the order of priesthood from the same prelate, both without title.

"In 1788, having previously recovered, by a donation of £400, the patronage of the chapel of Holme, which had been forwarded by one of his ancestors, with the aid of some liberal subscriptions, but at an expense of £470 to himself, he rebuilt it, the old edifice being mean and dilapidated.

"In 1797, he was licensed to the perpetual curacy of Holme, on his own nomination.

"In July, 1799, he qualified as a magistrate for the county of Lancaster; and, in the next year but one, for the West Riding of the county of York.

"At the Cambridge commencement, 1801, he completed the degree of LL.D.

"In the month of January, 1809, he was presented, by the present archbishop of Canterbury, to the vicarage of Whalley, the great object of his wishes.

"For this favour, besides his Grace's own generous disposition to reward a stranger who had written the history of the parish, he was also indebted to the recommendation of that learned and excellent prelate, Dr. Cleaver, formerly his diocesan, and then bishop of Bangor, whose many instances of friendly

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attention he remembers with gratitude, and whose recent death he deeply deplores."

Previous to his death, Dr. Whitaker gave written instructions relative to his interment, in which he directed that a certain larch-tree, which he had himself planted, in the year 1786, should, after his decease, be cut down, and an excavation made at the roots to receive his corpse. [The original paper containing these directions is in the museum of John Crossley, esq., at Rochdale.]

Birth.

JOHN WOOLTON, lord bishop of Exeter, who flourished soon after the Reformation, being the eldest son of Mr. John Woolton, of Whalley, by Margaret, youngest daughter of John Nowell, esq., of Read, and born in the year 1537.

Education.

He was entered a student of Brazennose College, Oxford, on the 26th of October, 1553, and supplicated for the degree of bachelor of arts on the 26th of April, 1555; but it does not appear by the university register that he was ever admitted.

Exile.

In consequence of the persecutions under queen Mary, he left England and fled to Germany, and joined his uncle, Alexander Nowell, at Strasburg, to which city great

Return.

numbers of protestants had resorted. He, however, returned home on the accession of Elizabeth, was ordained priest on the 25th of April, 1560, by Dr. Grindall, bishop of London, and made prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and canon residentiary of Exeter, where he read a divinity lecture twice a week, for four years, and preached twice every Sunday; and in the time of the great plague remained in the city, preaching publicly, and comforting privately such as were infected with the disorder.

Preferment.

In 1563 he was admitted to the rectory of Spaxton, in the diocese of Wells; on the 4th of May, 1570, to the vicarage of Braunston, in the diocese of Exeter; and on the 27th of May, 1574, supplicated the congregation of Regents that he might have the degree of bachelor of divinity; but it does not appear that his desire was granted.

On the 28th of July, 1578, he was constituted, by the new foundation charter, first warden of the Collegiate Church of Manchester.

In 1579 he supplicated, as "a minister of God's word," for license to proceed in divinity; but in this instance also there is no record that he was allowed to do so.

Elected bishop.

In 1579 he was nominated to the bishopric of Exeter, was elected on the 2d of July, confirmed on the 24th, and consecrated at Lambeth by Grindall, archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishops of London and Rochester, in August following.

Charges brought against him.

Six years after his consecration, articles of accusation were brought against him by one Pagett, a person disaffected to the church, and who, at a visitation of the bishop, had been convicted of ignorance and wilful contempt of the laws. These accusations were brought by way of information, and forwarded to the archbishop of Canterbury, to be answered in the ecclesiastical commission. Dr. Woolton received them on the 29th of April, and made answer, in his own vindication, shewing fully and satisfactorily how falsely and uncharitably he had been dealt with, and how groundless were the charges brought against him.

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The articles were as follow—

1. That he had never visited the whole diocese in his own person.

2. That he had, in his first visitation, indirectly restored certain ministers into their places who had been justly thrust out by Dr. Townshend, one of the visitors, for their ignorance and lewdness.

3. That, in his second visitation, not liking to have men of gravity, who loved the good of the church, he put into commission two unadvised and rash youths, to visit in his stead, who behaved themselves accordingly, to their discredit, his shame, and the grief of the godly.

4. That, at his second visitation kept at Exon, in a church near his own house, yet he himself came not at it.

5. That he preached very seldom; and that, in his own benefices, he might be presented for not preaching his monthly and quarterly sermons; yea, that he would be in his bed, or in his stables among his horses, or in his kitchen among his servants, when there were sermons in the church hard by his house.

6. That he sold the vicarage of Newlyn for £100; and, at the same time, bought a benefice for his son, in Somersetshire, for 100 marks.

7. That he borrowed a loan of the ministers of his diocese, towards the payment of his *first fruits*, which were forgiven him; but the loan not as yet repaid.

8. That he gave the archdeaconry of Exon, in marriage with his daughter, to one Barret, an unmeet person for such an office, having been trained up as an ordinary serving man, and unlearned.

9. And the archdeaconry of Totnes upon one Cole, who had little or nothing from it; and the profits were gathered up for the bishop, as one Bawton, the collector, confessed; and the said Cole died deeply in debt.

10. And that since his death, the bishop gave the same to one Sweet, who must have nothing out of it for two or three years; and must resign it when the bishop shall appoint him. And the same person as before gathered up the fruits thereof, as he did before.

11. That he gave the archdeaconry of Barnstaple to one Lawe, his kinsman; who, by his own confession, had but £20 by the year out of the same, and the benefice of Ashwater.

12. That he made boys and ignorant men ministers, and that he made his own son minister, being but eighteen years of age.

13. That he made his first wife's father a minister, who had been the duke of Somerset's cater, and a man unlearned, not having any understanding in the Latin tongue.

14. That divers persons, priests, and others, were called before him for whoredom, and other notorious crimes; and he did not assign them penance, nor yet release them, but kept their matters depending, that they might bring him in gain.

15. That two harlots were got with child in his own house, which accused two of his men; but none of them brought to penance; yea, and still the men waited upon him.

These were such strong calumnies, that it was expected something would be proved; but the innocent bishop gave in his answer to every particular, and sent them to the metropolitan, prefaced with a solemn adjuration.

The bishop's answer.

An answer by me, John, bishop of Exon; true, as I shall answer before God at the great day, and before men upon my oath, when I shall be called to answer to certain articles exhibited against me—I perfectly know not by whom; but I suspect by one Pagett's means—and sent unto me in a letter by my lord archbishop of Canterburie's grace, and came to my hand the 29th of April, 1685.

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First, I never visited the whole dioces in any triennial visitation, for causes hereafter expressed; albeit I have, in my own person, as occasion served, and matters of importance were offered, been twice or thrice in the most part of market towns in Devon and Cornwall.

My first visitation appointed, and the days and places published for people to meet, I fell suddenly sick; and was enforced to use the help of Dr. Townsend, and other learned men: who took away letters of orders from certain persons; some to terrifie such as had been negligent in their studie; some, for that the parties were unworthy of them; and other some suspected to be counterfeited. The first sort I redelivered with consent; the parties promising and performing amendment. The two other sorts of letters I cancelled.

In my second visitation, I visited in person the cathedral church of Exeter. The second day I came not to the assembly in the next church, my wife having upon her the pangs of death, as the physicians supposed; yet, she respiring, I went on my visitation to Molton, and to Barnestable, XXXI miles from Exeter. There a messenger came unto me of the hard case of my wife, and that she prayed me to see her before her death. In this great difficulty, I substituted Mr. archdeacon Cole and Mr. Barrett, then with me. And that of necessity, lest the people forewarned should assemble in vain. And, repairing to my wife, after some communication with her and her physicians, I rode back again into Cornwall, to a market town called Tregoney, eighty miles from Exeter: and there met my visitation, and visited myself.

My said substitutes were men learned, both of them graduates in the universities, and one of them at that time a master of arts of eight years standing. If they used themselves as the articular setteth down, why were they not heretofore complained of to the lords of her majesties most honourable privy council, to her majesties high commissioners, or to my lord archbishop, or to the judges of assize, or to myself? And why are their faults not now distinctly set down? Shall that be judged an offence against the godly, which phanatical Pagett will have so; whose bold ignorance, and wilful contempt of laws, my said substitutes detected to the people in that visitation?

I was, in the late days of trouble, an exile in Germany: and have been a preacher, admitted and exercised therein, these twenty-three years. I read the divinity lecture in Exeter twice weekly, four years, and preached twice every Sabbath. I onely, with one other, remained here in Exeter in the great plague time, preaching publicly, and comforting privately such as were infected with the plague. This last summer, lying at my commendam in the country, I preached every Sunday; and elsewhere have had a dutiful care of my charge; and, if God give grace, will do my endeavour to perform my duty. But what wil Pagett accuse me, if, being old, I be not so strong as when I was young? Or, for that now hearing and composing as a public person, matters incident to my calling, I cannot do all things, and be in all places? The residue of the article being untrue and reproachful, I admit, knowing that God wil destroy lying and deceitful tongues.

What need I to buy one benefice; and could then sell another? This is the truth. The vicarage of Newlyn, of my gift, lying eighty miles from me, I bestowed upon a grave, learned gentleman, a minister, Mr. Blewit; he having another benefice, of VII£. or VIII£. yearly, within four miles of the same.

And he gave me another benefice, within twenty miles of me, then void; whereof he, the said Blewit, had the advowson. And I chose that for my son, in respect of his propinquity unto me. My son as I took him, (and yet take him,) at that time to have been of the age of three-and-twenty years; a student then in Cambridge, and hable now to answer Mr. Pagetts opposition in arts or tongues.

I never borrowed a loan of the whole clergy in my necessity. I borrowed of fourteen or fifteen of my brethren of the clergy V£ apiece, to prepare me necessaries for my house. I have paid eight of them, and have taken up my bills. I have further respit of others, without dislike of them, or clamour of the people. What offence is this? Whalley Parish.

I gave Mr. Barritt the archdeaconry of Exon, who had been trained up in learning all the days of his life, a student in both universities, and a graduate: one that read with commendation the divinity lecture in Exeter. The salary whereof being but X£ yearly, he took charge of a little cure near the place of his lecture, for his better maintenance. I humbly pray he may be tried in the universities, at Powles Cross, or otherwise, and if he shew not himself worthy, let him be punished. He married my daughter about one year after I gave him the archdeaconry, I hope without offence of God and good men.

Mr. Cole, a master of arts of eight years standing, and of as great towardness as any of the university in his time; after he had been a travailer at Geneva, and other universities in France, in respect of his learning, and that he was some time my scholar; I took him, his wife, and servants, into my house, and gave them their tables almost two years. And the archdeaconry of Totnes falling void, I gave him. He died, leaving me in danger to pay for him XX£. Brewton is now in London, and wilbe, before my lord archbishop of Canterbury, and my lord treasurer, and me, deposed, whether he gathered any of the profits for me: which I utterly deny. And, touching Mr. Cole's dying in debt, what is that to me?

After Mr. Cole's death, I bestowed the said archdeaconry upon Mr. Swete, a bachelour in divinity; of whom I have not, nor am to have, any profit. He is not by any promise, covenant, nor bond, to resign it. If Brewton gather the profits, let him be examined upon his oath, for whom or wherefore. Mr. Swete hath, these two years last past, given a son of mine in the university only fourty shillings yearly; but without any desire of mine, or promise, binding him to continue it. And this is al that ever I had of Mr. Swete.

I gave the archdeaconry of Barnestable to my cousin, Mr. Lawe, a master of art of three years standing; a man of as great towardness in the tongues, liberal arts, and divinity, as any is of his time in England; and is so at this day reported in Oxenford: who now readeth in Exeter a divinity lecture in the latine tongue, to the ministry of this dioces that list to repair to it. I suppose he had not above XX£ yearly out of the same, the archdeaconry, together with the house, being before his time let out to lease; and the portion he had out of Ashwater, which benefice, which was given him by Mr. Arscot, I think could not be much; the title of the *benefice hanging* in suit of Quare impedit these two years, and lent him out of my purse neer about XX£, for his necessaries: which he paid me not before the 25th of March last past.

I have been careful to admit neither boys, nor ignorant men, ministers; and I wish the numbers and names of such persons had been specified in the article. If within these six years since I was bishop, I have, upon importunity, sometimes of my betters, and others of credit, admitted five or six (for I pledge my credit I have not exceeded the same) not so well qualified as has been requisite; I am as sorry as any mortal man, therefore, and heartily beseech God and man of pardon: and will hereafter be sure not to offend in that behalf.

Touching my son, whom I made minister; he being, at the least to my knowledge, two-and-twenty years of age, and one that was to procede batchelour of arts the next act, and, at that time, of sober and honest disposition: herein I confess my fault, for that he became intractable afterwards, seduced by Nicolls the Jesuit, and others. But I removed him immediately from that calling, (which he never exercised,) and from his little living. And for his lewdness my self layd him

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in a common jayle, with irons upon him; a kind of punishment which parents themselves do not commonly inflict upon their own children.

I made not my former father-in-law minister; he being admitted ten years before I was a bishop. He is not of my diocese, nor had his benefice of me. I have heard he hath been of better credit than this articler speaketh: and that he hath been a harbourer of godly men in their trouble; and is at this day a grave, honest, and godly old man. God wil one day give sentence upon al impenitent slanderers.

I have called before me priests and others for such faults, or suspicions of faults, as have been complained of to me. And, in causes apparent, I have proceeded to punishment, according to law. In matters doubtful, I have suspended the punishment, without using that course as a slight to procure gain. Why doth not the articler descend to particulars? And since my return from the parliament, I have restrained commutation of penance with my self, and al my officers, according to order set down in that behalf. Wherein if we offend we will yield ourselves to extreme punishment.

I had in all my life one only woman servant begotten with child in my house, she said, by one of my men. The man I put out of my house for the space of two years, the woman for ever. And the man, upon his sorrow and promise of amendment, I received again in my service; who liveth now in matrimony, and with good respect. And I praise God that this articler is driven to sweep al corners of my house, to cast the dust of malice in my face. God amend us both, and give him a better mind.

Whether these slanders fell upon Dr. Woolton from the general hatred of the episcopal order, or because he did not spare such as despised the canons of the church, it is by no means clear; but I find one instance of his justice executed against a person of the name of Randal, a member of the *family of love*, or *Philadelphians*, whom he deposed, in 1581, from the parsonage of Lydford, in Devonshire, for heterodox opinions and assertions inimical to decency and religion.

His death.

He resigned his wardenship of Manchester in 1580, and, having held the see about fourteen years, died of asthma on the 3d of March, 1593, in the 56th year of his age, and was buried on the south side of the choir of Exeter Cathedral.

Over his remains the following inscription was erected by his eldest son:—

Epitaph.

"Epitaphium in Obitum Reverendissimi Patris Joannis Wooltoni, Episcopi Exoniensis.

Hic jacet—haud jacit hic, tumulo quem credis in esse,
Terra nequit tantum contumulare virum.
Ingenium, genium, mores, pietatis honores,
Eloquiumque pium busta perusta tegent!
Falleris; Ultonus tonus est, sic spiritus. Unde
Hoc nosti? Tonus est cœlicus orbe tonans."

His character.

Bishop Woolton was a person of great piety, and an earnest asserter of conformity against those who opposed it. He was also a skilful divine, and a vigilant and exemplary prelate.

Whalley Parish.

Hooker says of this bishop, soon after his elevation, "John Woolton, now living, (1583) next after Bradbridge, called to be bishop of this sea, is a professor of divinity, and a preacher of the gosple, and universally read in all good lettres: great good things are looked for and hoped for at his hands; and that he, being a new watchman over the house of Israel, and a shepheard over the Lorde's flocke, to be a minister of the gosple, and a disposer of God's holie mysteries, will attend the same, and performe the office of a bishop, in preaching in season and out of season, not by constraint or slowlie, but willinglie and gladly, not for filthie lucre, but of a readie mind; by leading an unreproachful life, to be example of good works in all sobrietie, patience, gentlenesse, and integritie."

He has written, "The Christian Manuell; or the Life and Maners of True Christians; a Treatise, wherein is plentifully declared how needful it is for the servants of Gode to manifest and declare to the world their faith by their deedes, their wordes by their workes, and their profession by their conversation." London, 1576. 8vo. "An Armourie of Proufe, very profitable, as well for princes, noblemen, and gentlemen, as all other in authoritie, shewing the firm fortress of Defence, and haven of Rest in these troublesome times and perilous dayes." London, 1576. 16mo. "Of the Conscience; a Discourse, wherein is planely declared the unspeakeable joye and comfort of a good conscience, and the intollerable griefe and discomfort of an evil conscience." London, 1576. 8vo. "A Treatise of the Immortalitie of the Soule; wherein is declared the origine, nature, and powers of the same; together with the state and condition thereof, both as it is conjoyned and dissolved from the bodie." London, 1576. 16mo. "A newe Anatomie of the whole Man, as well of his bodie as of his Soule, declaring the condition and constitution of the same in his first creation, corruption, regeneration, and glorification." London, 1576, 8vo. "The Castell of Christians, and Fortress of the Faithful beseiged, and defended now almost six thousand yeares." London, 1577. 8vo. And, according to Dodsworth, "David's Chain," dedicated to Russell, Earl of Bedford.

The history of the remaining townships of Whalley parish must necessarily be brief; too brief, it is feared, to be satisfactory. To secure perspicuity, an arrangement of the different portions of the parish, more general than the township arrangement, is indispensable; and that will be best effected by adopting the most important of the ecclesiastical divisions, which, with a solitary exception, will stand thus:—

Borough of Clitheroe, including the townships of Clitheroe, Little Mitton, Henthorn, Worston, Chatburn, Downham, Twiston, Mearley, Pendleton, Cold Coates, Wiswall, and Whalley, the last of which is already described—

Parochial Chapelry of New Church, Pendle Forest, including the townships of Rough Lee Booth, Barley-cum-Wheatley, and Wheatley Carr, Goldshaw Booth, and Old Laund Booth—

Chapelry of Colne, including the townships of Colne, Barrowford, Foulridge, Trawden, Great Marsden and Little Marsden—

Chapelry of Burnley, including the township of Burnley, Habergham Eaves, Ightenhill Park, Reedley Hollows, New Laund Booth and Filly Close, Briercliffe-cum-Extwistle, Worsthorn with Hurstwood, and Cliviger—

Chapelry of Haslingden, including the townships of Haslingden, Henheads, Higher Booths, and Lower Booths—

Whalley Parish.

Chapelry of New Church in Rossendale, including the townships of New Church, Wolfenden, Bacup and Deadwen Clough—

Chapelry of Church, including the townships of Church, Oswaldtwistle, Yate-cum-Piccup Bank, and Huncote—

Chapelry of Altham, including the townships of Altham, Clayton-le-Moores, and Old and New Accrington—

Chapelry of Padiham, including the townships of Padiham, Dunnockshaw, Hapton, Simonstone, Read, Higher Booth and Hey-houses—and

Bowland-with-Leagram.

BOROUGH OF CLITHEROE.

The length of the borough of Clitheroe, from Morton, in Whalley, to Twiston, in Downham, is 10 miles, and its breadth, from Eadsford Bridge, to Mearley 4 miles and a half, comprehending about 28,800 acres. The picturesque Ribble runs on the west from north to south, and the Lancashire Calder, descending by Whalley, falls into the Ribble below Little Mitton; while Mearley and Herethorn brooks, uniting beneath Clitheroe on the south, yield their tributary streams to the Ribble at Low Moor, and in wet seasons, Chatburn brook, issuing from the wild fissures of Pendle Hill, increases the Ribble below Chatburn.

So situated, *the Hill by the Waters*, on which the castle of Clitheroe stands, affords a most appropriate etymology, or, in the supposition that the name is of Danish origin, *kletten*, cautes, and low mosses, the *rocky-hill* would not unfitly describe the most prominent feature in this ancient borough. The de Lacies, of Norman extraction, came over with the Conqueror, and obtained, as their share of the prize for which the invaders fought, sixty knights' fees, principally in the counties of Lancaster, York, and Lincoln. For the maintenance of these possessions, they built two castles, one at Pontefract, the baronial residence, and the other at Clitheroe, the latter being a species of fortress where justice was dispensed, and tribute received at stated periods from the feudatories. The great fee, or lordship of Pontefract, was vested in them; and the honor of Clitheroe was also theirs. By the feodal law, a *great fee*, or *great lordship*, which are convertible terms, was the highest order of possession, and was held directly from the crown; an honor or seignory, consisting of a number of manors, was the next in rank; and the manors were held by their lords in dependence on the lord paramount, the lord of the fee or of the honor. Ilbert de Lacy, with the concurrence of pope Alexander II. had conferred upon him the lordship of Blackburneshire,* and the honor of Bolingbroke, with numerous other possessions. How Dr. Whitaker can assert that there is no evidence to prove that

* Duchy Records, Bundle AA. No. 8.

Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by S. Lacey.

CLITHERO, LANCASHIRE.

LONGRIDGE FELL IN THE DISTANCE.

FISHER, SON, & Co LONDON, 1835.

Ilbert de Lacy was ever connected with Blackburnshire, it is not easy to imagine. Where can evidence be found of a more authentic character than in the archives of those who came into possession of the inheritance by marriage with the heiress of Lacy? An examination of the records in the office of the duchy of Lancaster would have removed from his mind all doubt upon the subject. Robert de Lacy, the son of Ilbert, had a grant of Bowland from Henry I. to be held of the crown *in capite;** this Robert had a son Ilbert, married to the daughter of Gilbert de Gaunt; and another son, Henry, who founded Barnoldswick abbey, the parent of Kirkstall, and whose son Robert, if he did not found the castle of Clitheroe, built the chapel of St. Michael the Archangel there, with the consent of Geoffrey, dean of Whalley.† Dying intestate without issue, 12 Kal. Feb. 7, 1193, the male line of this distinguished baronial family died with him. His possessions, consisting of 60 knights' fees, including the honor of Clitheroe, were inherited by his maternal sister Aubrey, daughter of Robert de Lizours, who married Richard Fitz Eustace, lord of Hulton and constable of Chester. His son, John, constable of Chester, the founder of the abbey of Stanlaw, from whence proceeded Whalley abbey, was succeeded by his son Roger, who assumed the name of de Lacy, surnamed *Hell* for his military ferocity, and who succeeded to the fees of Pontefract and Clyderhaw. John de Lacy his son, who was succeeded by Edmund de Lacy, who died in 1258, and was succeeded by his son, Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, the last and greatest of the line, who died February 5, 1310, aged 60 years, having received by order of king Edward I. the third penny of the county of Lincoln, as the ancestors of the earl were wont to receive.‡ This earl § married Margaret, or Alicia, the daughter of sir William Longespèe, and died without male issue, leaving Alicia de Lacy, his only surviving child.

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* From the adherence of Robert de Lacy to the cause of Robert Curthose, he was banished the realm along with his son Ilbert, and his possessions were bestowed upon Henry Traverse, who being shortly after shot by his servants, the king gave those possessions to Hugh or Guy de la Val, who held them till king Stephen's reign, when Robert de Lacy reclaimed and took possession of them again during the troubles in that reign.

† Historia Laceiorum, Monasticon, Vol. V. n. 6. p. 533. Other accounts refer the erection of the castle of Clitheroe to the time of Ilbert de Lacy, the companion in arms of the Conqueror, see Vol. I. p. 116, and others to the still higher antiquity of Saxon times; in which last opinion we are inclined to concur, though it is highly probable that the castle was re-edified by the Lacies, the better to adapt it to their extensive requirements.

‡ Madox's Exchequer, Vol. I. Cap. XXIII.

§ In 20 Edward I. he was called upon to shew by what right he claims to have the wapentake of Blakeburne and free warren in Canne, Little Merchesdene, Great Merchesdene, Brercleve, Brumley, Padingham, Penilton, Wortheston, Dounnum, Dene, Chatteburne, Clyderhou, Wyddenes, Appelton, Denton, Uptone, and Crawinton, and a market and fair in Clyderhou and Rachedham, and free chace in all his fees in Blakeburneshyre, and wreck of the sea in all his fees, and the wapentakes of

Market and fair in Clyderhou.

Whalley Parish.

Laylandshyre and Amundernesse and Derbyshire (West Derby;) emendations of broken assize of bread and beer, infangenthef, utfangenthef, weyf and gallows in Clyderhou, Penwortham, Rachedham, Totinton, Wyddenes, Appelton, Denton, Uptone, Trawyngtone, and in all his fees of Rochedale and the wapentakes of Blakeburneshyre, Amundernesse and Derbyshyre (West Derby,) and to make attachments and distresses by his bailiffs in the fees aforesaid, and to have the suit of all trespasses done within his fees, without suit of plaintiffs. And by what warrant he claims to be exempt, for himself and vassals, from the custody of arrested felons and robbers, and from fines and amerciaments of the county, and suits of the county and wapentake, and that none of the king's bailiffs shall enter into his fees within the county of Lancaster to execute their office without the presence of his bailiffs; which belong to the crown and dignity of our lord the king, without the license, &c.

Fair in Clyderhou.

Market at Rochdale.

The earl produces a charter of 4 John, granting to Roger de Lacy one fair every year for two days, on the day and morrow of St. Mary Magdalen, and a charter of 25 Hen. III. to Edmund de Lacy, for a market every Wednesday at Rochedale, with all liberties; and another charter of the same date for free warren in all their demesne lands in the said towns.

And as to the wapentake of Blakeburneshyre, he says that he has his free court at Clyderhou, commonly called the wapentake of Blakeburneshyre, where all his vassals ought and are wont to plead on minor pleas from time immemorable, as the sheriff pleads in other wapentakes, which are in the hands of Edmund, the king's brother; but he does not claim pleas of withernam or others, which pertain to the crown. And as to the market at Clyderhou, he says that his ancestors, from the time of William the Conqueror, have been accustomed to have a market there every Saturday, and that they have also had free chace in all their demesnes of Blakeburnshyre.

And as to wreck of the sea, he says that he claims to have wrecks in his manor of Penwortham in Blakeburnshyre [Leylandshire] with all its members, and in Northmoles and Wydnes in Derbyshire, and in Stenton, Frekelton and Warton in Amundernesse, and emendations of assize of bread and beer in all the towns contained in the writ (of Quo Waranto;) infangenthef in all his fees in Blakeburnshyre, Salfordshyre, and Leylandshyre, and gallows at Clyderhou, Penwortham, and Torington. He also claims to make distresses and attachments belonging to his court of Clyderhou by his own bailiff, &c. The liberty of assizing bread has been used at Clyderhou and Rochdale as annexed and belonging to the market and fair.

And as to having suit of certain trespasses done within his fees, he says that he and all his ancestors and other lords of the manors which he now holds, have used such liberty from the time of the Conqueror, viz.: that if any trespass be done within his fees aforesaid, it is very lawful for him by his bailiff, at the suit of the plaintiff, or ex-officio, if there should be no suit, to attach the trespasser to appear before his (the earl's) court. And to punish a convicted trespasser according to the measure of the offence, excepting pleas of the crown. And that the word Blodwyte* is not be named, but if it should be named in future, he will not proceed further thereupon, but leave it to the sheriff to try in the county. And the earl is asked if he claim to punish a trespasser for wounds and bloodshed, &c. And he says, Yes, if blodwyte be not named by the plaintiff.

And as to exemption for himself and vassals from wardship of felons, he says that if the king's bailiffs shall take any robber within his fee, they shall take him to prison and ward him at their own peril. And if any robber or other shall be taken within his fee for any matter which he cannot try in his own court, then his bailiffs shall deliver him to the king's bailiffs, and they shall conduct and ward him at their own peril, &c. and so he and all his ancestors have done from the time aforesaid.

* Blodwyte, or rather Bloodwite, is used in ancient charters of privileges, to denote an amercement for bloodshed.

Whalley Parish.

He claims to be free from common fines and amercements of the county for all his lands and fees in Blakeburneshire, except his land in Domin (Downham) and Worchester, which his ancestor gave to Robert de Chester, and which he, the earl, afterwards purchased, and of which the king has the common fines, &c. He claims the like exemption for his demesne lands in Leylandshire, Amundernesse, and Derbyshire (West Derby,) and to be free from suits of counties and wapentakes, except for his lands of Rochedale, for which he performs suit and service to the county of Lancaster, and to the wapentake of Salford by his bailiff or attorney. And as to the bailiffs he says that the king is in seisin of making distresses and attachments, in his fee by his bailiffs, without the presence of the earl's bailiffs, though of right they ought not to do so; for his ancestors and himself until within 14 years, have been accustomed to make distresses and attachments by their bailiffs, likewise with the king's bailiffs, &c.

The jurors say, that the earl and his ancestors, and all the other lords of the manors which the earl now holds, have been accustomed to use all the aforesaid liberties, which the earl now claims, and that the earl and his ancestors have had free chace in Blakeburneshire from the said time.—Placita de Quo Warranto apud Lanc. 20 Edw. I. Rot. 9. In the Record Office, Westminster.

De Lacy, Lord of the Honor of Clitheroe, &c.

Nigell, baron of Halton, made constable of Chester by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. = ...

Ilbert de Laci, to whom the Conqueror gave the Honor of Clithero, &c. = ...

William Fitz Nigell, constable of Chester, founder of Norton Abbey, co. Chester; died 1133. = ...

Hugo de Laci.

Robert de Laci. = ...

William died s. p.

Matilda dau. & coh.

Agnes dau. and coh. second wife. = Eustace Fitz John, constable of Chester, killed in Wales, 1177. = Beatrix, dau. of Ivo de Vesey.

Ilbert de Laci. = Alice, dau. of Gilbert de Gaunt.

Robert de Lizours, second husbd. = Albreda, sister of William de Vesci.

Henry de Laci first husbd.

Richard Fitz Eustace, baron of Halton, constable of Chester, first husband. = Albreda, or, Aubrey de Lizours, heir of Robert de Laci.

William Fitz Williams, de Sprotbrugh.

Robert de Laci, ob. s. p. 1193.

John, constable of Chester, founder of Stanlaw, 1178; died in Holy Land, 1179. = Alice de Vere, sister of William de Mandeville.

Robert, an hospitaller of St. John of Jerusalem.

Ranalph de Gernons, earl of Chester. = ...

Eustace.

Roger de Laci, sirnamed Helle, constable of Chester, was at the siege of Acre, 1192; died 1211. = Maud de Clare, sister of the treasurer of the church of York.

Havisia, sister and coheiress of Ranulph de Blundeville, earl of Chester. = Robert de Quincy, second son of Sahers, earl of Winchester.

Alice, dau. of Gilbert de Aquila, 1st wife. = John de Lacy, constable of Chester, 1st earl of Lincoln, 1232, died 1240. = Margaret, dau. and coheiress, countess of Lincoln in her own right, 2d wife.

Edmund de Lacy, constable of Chester, died in his mother's life-time, 1258. = Alicia, daughter of the Marquis de Saluces, in Italy, and cousin of the Queen of England, living 1272.

Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, baron of Hulton, constable of Chester, Lord of Blackburnshire, died Feb. 5, 1310, aged 60. = Margaret, dau. and coh. of Sir William Longespe, son of William, earl of Salisbury.

John, died s.p.

Edmund died young.

Ebulo le Strange, 2d husband. = Alice de Lacy, died 1348, s.p. = Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby; beheaded March 22, 1321, s. p.

Whalley Parish.

Thomas Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster, having married Alice de Lacy, and obtained the vast possessions of that house, became too powerful for a subject, when rebelling against Edward II., he was made prisoner and executed at Pontefract, for high treason, March 22d, 1321, on which his possessions were given to Edmund the king's brother, and from him to queen Isabella consort of Edward III ;* but the attainder of Thomas earl of Lancaster being reversed, Henry duke of Lancaster succeeded to the honor of Clitheroe and the Bailiwick of Blackbaneshire, who dying, March 24, 1360, his daughter and coheiress, Blanch, married John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III, who received as the property of his wife, besides the fees of Pontefract and Lancaster, the hundred of Blackburn or honor of Clitheroe, with its appurtenances.† John of Gaunt died, as we have seen, February 3d, 1392, leaving a son, Henry of Bolingbroke, duke of Lancaster, who became Henry IV., on which the honor of Clitheroe, and the other possessions, parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, now vested in the crown, in which the honor of Clitheroe remained till the restoration of the Stuarts, when Charles II. rewarded the services of general Monk by bestowing upon him this honor. The general, who was created duke of Albemarle, July 7th, 1660,‡ and was succeeded by his son Christopher, who married lady Elizabeth Cavendish, and, dying without issue, bequeathed his possessions to his wife, who dying August 28, 1734, at the advanced age of ninety-five, willed them to her second husband, Ralph, duke of Montague, whose son and heir by a former wife, John, duke of Montague, succeeded to this property ; he had issue, Isabella, who married earl Beaulieu ; and Mary, who married George, earl of Cardigan, afterwards duke of Montague, whose only child Elizabeth, on whom the honor of Clitheroe was settled, married Henry, duke of Buccleugh, whose eldest son Walter Francis, the present duke of Buccleugh, and Henry James Montague Scott, baron Montague, his brother, now enjoy the honor of Clitheroe in moieties, the duke taking that portion of the honor which lies north of the Ribble, and lord Montague that to the south.

The honor of Clitheroe consists of the castle of Clitheroe, and of two wapentakes—the wapentake or hundred of Blackburn, termed in former times the "Wapentake of Blackburnshire," and the wapentake or liberty of Bowland forming part

* At this time Richard, duke of Gloucester was steward of the Lordship of Penwortham, and Thomas lord Stanley, receiver of the lordship of Clyderhowe. See Vol. I. p. 139.

† See Vol. I. p. 142.

‡ See Vol. II. p. 55. In his patent of creation, it is said "he vindicated the laws from the licentiousness of tyrants ; public liberty, from most unworthy slavery ; nobility, from contempt ; the people from misery, poverty, and disgrace ; religion, from contamination and the fury of heretics ; and lastly, ourselves from exile and most cruel distress."

Drawn by Copley Fielding. Sketched by J. Harwood. Engraved by W. Floyd.

CLITHEROE CASTLE.

FISHER, SON & Co. LONDON. 1831.

of it, in the latter of which districts lie the celebrated forests of Pendle and Bowland, and twenty-eight manors. Whalley Parish.

The following return of the fees appurtenant to the castle of Clitheroe was made by the escheators in 4 Edward II :—

Alvetham in Clinton super Moras 1 carucate—Chirche 1 carucate—Ristone 1 car.—Blakeburne 1½ car.—Levesage, Tockholes, Overderwent 1 car.—Netherderwent 2 car.—Walton 2 car.—Keversdale 1 car.—Samlesbury 1 car.—Melure ½ car.—Ockleshill 1 car.—Claytone and Billington 2 car.—Wittone 1 car.—Sallesburie and Penhiltone 2 car.—Dunkele 1 bovate—Wilpeschere ½ bov.—Aghton 1 car.—Dileworill 1 car.—Mittone Parva 1 car.—Wisewalle 2 car.—Morle Magna 2 car.—Morle Parva 1 car.—Folerigg 2 car.—Hennethorne ½ car.*

Annexed to the wapentake of Blackburn is a grand or great court-leet, or sheriff's tourn, which is held at Clitheroe castle, at Easter and Michaelmas yearly, and to this court not only do the tenants holding in thanage, or freeholders and copyhold tenants holding of the wapentake, but any resiant (except those who are professionally privileged) owe their suit and service.* There are also various and many courts-leet with copyhold and other courts held within the honor about the same time, and a court-baron is held at Clitheroe castle every three weeks, for the recovery of small debts, under forty shillings, at which the steward of the honor presides as judge.

Clitheroe castle is described by Grose as "situated on the summit of a conical insulated crag of rugged limestone rock, which suddenly rises from a fine vale, in which, towards the north, at the distance of half a mile, runs the Ribble, and a mile[a] to the south stands Pendle-hill, which seems to lift its head above the clouds." The castle has never been of large dimensions. Originally it consisted of a keep, with a tower, entered by an arched gateway, and surrounded by a strong and lofty wall, placed on the margin of a rock. When Henry VI. was deposed, he took refuge at Clitheroe, and Leland† thus speaks of the manner in which that unfortunate prince was betrayed and treated :" In anno D. 1464. King Henry was taken yn Cletherwoode, byside Bungerley Hippingstones, in Lancastreshyre, by Thomas Talbot, Sunne and Heire to Syr Edmunde Talbot of Bashal, and John Talbot his Cosyn of Colebry, which deceivid hym beyng at his Dyner at Wadington Haul, and brought hym to London with his Legges bounde to the Stiroppes."

[a] 3 miles to the S.E.

In the early period of the Commonwealth,[b] Clitheroe castle was dismantled by order of parliament; the chapel has totally disappeared; and nothing now remains of the ancient edifice but the square keep, and some portions of the strong wall by

[b] 1649.

* Escaet. 4 Edw. II. n. 50.

† Collectanea, Tom. I. Pars ii. p. 717.

Whalley Parish.

which the whole was surrounded. Within the precincts of the castle, a handsome castellated house has been built, as the residence of the steward of the honor, who administers the affairs of one of the largest and most valuable royalties in the kingdom. The demesne of Clitheroe castle being an independent jurisdiction, neither "geldable nor shireable," is, strictly speaking, extra-parochial; and it is in virtue of this almost obsolete privilege that several places in "Blackburnshire," within the "castle parish," were, so late as the commencement of the present century, returned to parliament extra-parochial.

Horrockford Hall, in Clitheroe, the property of earl Howe, was the original seat of the Parkers, of Browsholme, by whom it was occupied in 1528. The old hall, at the castle foot, is of a date not ascertained, but was probably the house called Le Wyverres in 1454, in which resided the Dineleys. At the northern extremity of the town stood the ancient manorial hall, the alleys, the successive residence of the families of the Clyderhows and the Radcliffes. Though originally a strong tower-built house, no vestige of the mansion now remains, and even the moat by which the spacious enclosure was surrounded, is filled up. These demesnes, with the small park of Salthill-hey, were anciently conveyed as the manor of Clitheroe.

The first mention we have of the Clyderhowe family in the document we have consulted, is the 25th of Edward I. when the Welsh marched through Lancashire to unite with the English in the expedition against the Scots, and when Hugh de Clyderhau was appointed by the king one of the assessors of the rates for this county.* In 6 Edward II. Robert de Clyderhow was summoned by writ dated at York, as clerk of the council of parliament at Lincoln.† The name next appears in an inquisition taken before the king at Wigan, in 1431, when the jurors present said that Robert de Clyderhow, parson of Wygan, and an adherent of Thomas earl of Lancaster, did send two men-at-arms, one of them his son Adam, to aid the rebel army.‡ Towards the close of the same year, Adam, son and heir of Hugh de Clytherow, complains to the king in council, that Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, disseised his said father of thirty-two acres of land, in Little Penhilton, and continued that wrong until his death, and that Thomas, earl of Lancaster, recently executed, the proprietor, by marriage, of the estates of the said earl, held the land so unjustly obtained at the time of his death, which wrong the king is petitioned to redress for God's sake, by ordering the land now forfeited to the crown, to be restored to the

* See Vol. I. p. 268.

† Parl. Writs, and Writs of Military Summons, Pt. I. p. 73, n. 3.

‡ Vol. I. p. 277.

Clytherows. To which the reply is, that the widowed countess of Lancaster is suing the crown for her inheritance out of her late lord's possessions, and that the petitioner must wait till an ordinance has been issued concerning the said inheritance.* We next find Gilbert de Clyderow, and Robert de Radeclyf, served with a military summons in 13 Edward III. commanding them to assemble the men-at-arms, in Lancashire, under their command, and to meet the king at Carlisle, to repel the Scotch invaders.† Whalley Parish.

In the same reign, John de Clyderow and Robert de Clyderow were knights of the shire for the county of Lancaster. The marriage of Richard de Radcliffe to Sybil, daughter and heiress of Robert de Clyderhow, about the year 1322, carried the Clitheroe and Oswaldtwistle estates into the family of the Radcliffes. In the 3rd of Elizabeth, William Radcliffe, of Astley, esq., settled his manors of Astley, Wimbersley, and Clitheroe, after the issue of Anne, his niece, wife of sir Gilbert Gerrard, whose son, sir Thomas, the first baron of Bromley, sold the manor house called the Alleys, to the Hesketh, of Martholme, in 44 Elizabeth, since which time the property has frequently changed hands, and is now in the possession of William Lister Oddie, esq., to whom belongs the south choir of Clitheroe church.

The family of Sir William Dugdale, the celebrated antiquary, sprang from the borough of Clitheroe, and by an inquisition, post mortem, 33 Elizabeth, Edmund Dugdale is found possessed of messuages and lands in Clitherowe.‡ John, the father of sir William Dugdale, was matriculated at St. John's college, Oxford, by the name of "John Dugdale, a Lancashire man borne." On quitting college, he sold his property in Clitheroe, and settled at Shustoke, in Warwickshire, where his only son William, afterwards sir William, garter principal king at arms, resided. Sir William Dugdale made his visitation of Lancashire, being the last heraldic visitation of this county, in 1664, some particulars of which have already been presented to the reader.§

A charter was granted to the free burgesses of Clitheroe as early as the year 1147, by Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln,‖ which was confirmed by his royal master Edward I., and by Henry VIII. There were also charters of liberties granted to

* Ex. Pet. in Parl. 15 and 16 Edward II. n. 81.

† See Vol. I. p. 330.

‡ Duchy Records, Vol. xv. n. 21.

§ See Vol. II. p. 74.

‖ Records in the Tower of London, 1 Henry V., inserted in Whitaker's Whalley, 3rd edition, page 279.

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the inhabitants, by Henry and John de Lacy. Probably about this period, though the date does not appear, the following perambulation of the Castle Parish of Clidrehoe was made:—

"THE BUNDARY OF CASTLE PARISH OF CLIDREHOE.

"Crompetden-head."
"Kieth-holme."
"Hamesston."
"Boroholm."
"palles."
"palace."
"Laud."
"ensuing."
"from the head."
"Harcop."

"Begiñing at Roe Crosse at Newehead bundry upon the parish of Slatburn, and from New Head following Westward to the Longshagh to *Cromptendenhead* up the Oaken Clough to the head of *Ritcholme*, and in the height of Fieldenclough head, and from Fieldenclough head to the deep clough head, and from the deep clough head to the water of Hoder, following up the water to the depting bex[t] the dukes ground cald Thornholme and *Hamerton* laud, and so into the water of Hoder, and so following Hoder water into Langden Water, and from thence following the meres bex[t] *Bareholme* and the Steedcloff into the red sike, following up the red sike to the height of Tottering, so following Tottering as Leauen water lyes in the head of Burnstall brooke to the Parish of Chipping, and so frō thence to the head of Throple, and from thence into Peacock Clough, so following Peacock Clough into Chipinbrooke, so following Chipping brooke to the ꝑk yate at Lathgrime, and so following from the park gate the brok to the head of Hudfield, and so following from the brook head of Hudfield to the *palace*, and so following the *palles* to the laud of Stautvants, so following the laud of Startvants to Chipinbroke unto the Ford of the water of *Lowde* to the water of Hoder bonding upon the parish of Mitton, and following the water of Hoder vnto Weirburnfoot, so following Weirburnfoot to the head of Bashal Park, and so following the lordships of Bashall and the dukes lands vnto New House, and from Newhouse following the deuise of the lordships of Bashall and the dukes lands unto the head of Braddop, and from Bradop head to the water side of New Ditch to the head of Newo, so following from the head of Newo *easing* the Woodwardscore *to the north end* of Whitstone clif or head of Waterdeales, so following Woodwardscore from the head of Whitstone cliff to Wallstone banck or Leauen water deales, and so following from W. to the stone with the stepps to the height of Smartho as Leauen Waterdeales, so following from the height of S. to the wel in north end of Smartho, so following the well streame to the north end of Smartho to the Chāpion dik bonding upon the Parish of Slatburne afforesaid, so following the Champion dike to Fell bridge water, so following Fell bridge water upon *Barrop* Ditch to the height of Hesken hill as Hesken water deales to Heskin hill to the Brummel pike as Leauen water deales from Brummel pike to Whitstone Cliff from Whitstone to Roe cross afforesaid."

Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. III. fo. C. 27 b. (The marginal variations are in another copy of the same document, Vol. V. fo. 88. In the Herald's College, London.)

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In 1 Elizabeth, the elective franchise to return two members to parliament, instead of baron Clytherow, and baron Netherwyresdale, was granted to this borough. The municipal government of the place is in the corporation, which consists of one out-bailiff and of one in-bailiff, who are elected annually from amongst the out and in-burgesses, on the first Friday after the festival of St. Denys: there are also a recorder, a town-clerk, and a serjeant. The election of members of parliament was, till the passing of the parliamentary reform act in 1832, in the free burgesses at large; and, in the event of any landlord being absent, the freemen, their tenants, had the right to vote in their stead. The borough, however, was close in the patronage of the predominant family interests, and the elections nominal. The corporation hold a court-leet half yearly; there is also a borough court of inquiry, held on the elections of bailiffs and other officers, and at other times when occasion requires; a court-baron, for the recovery of debts under 40s.; and a court of pleas, which is a court of record, having jurisdiction in actions to any amount, which court is held every three weeks before the bailiffs. The jurisdictions of the borough courts are limited to the ancient borough or township of Clitheroe. The courts are held in the new Moat Hall, a handsome public pile of freestone, ornamented in front with the arms of the Lacies, the Curzons, and the Brownlows, erected in the year 1820, in lieu of the old edifice, which had sunk into decay. It is a mistake to suppose that the two bailiffs of Clitheroe conjointly constitute one magistrate, as the charter confers no such power. Formerly there was a gaol at the castle, where assizes were held, and sentence for capital offences passed, on which, according to tradition, executions took place at Dike Nook, a place distant from the town about a mile, at the junction of the cross roads from Clitheroe to Pendle-hill, and from Whalley to Worston. This was before the civil wars of the Commonwealth; and it is shewn, from ancient records, that in 1660 the gaol and castle were in the custody of "Jeremie Webster, who held the same by patent during pleasure." Within the recollection of aged persons now living, a pillory stood in the market-place at Clitheroe, but no vestige of it now remains.

By the "Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales,"[a] the elective franchise is greatly extended, but the number of members returned to parliament by this borough is reduced from two to one. By the Boundary Act,[b] this borough, which is placed in the northern division of the county, is made to comprehend—"the respective chapelries of Downham and Clitheroe; and the four townships of Whalley, Wiswall, Pendleton, and Henthorn, and Little

[a] 2 W. IV. c. 45.

[b] 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 64.

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Mitton and Calcoats." Though Clitheroe is described in the commissioners' report as a poor town, within which there are very few good houses, the number of the houses within the borough, of the value of £10 a year and upwards, is estimated by the commissioners at 359. At the election, on the 12th of December 1832, subsequent to the passing of the Reform Act, JOHN FORT, of Read Hall, Esq., was returned to parliament as member for this borough. The following is a list of the members for the borough of Clitheroe, under the old *regime*, from 1 Elizabeth to 1 William IV.—

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR CLITHEROE.

1558-9 Thos. Greenacre and Walter Hooton
1563 John Newdigate and John Jeffrys (in whose place, Thomas Greenacres vice Jeffrys
1571 Richard Greenacres and Geo. Horsey
1572 William Wintorn and Thos. Dockwra
1585 Michael Purefoy and Alexander Fisher
1586 Edward Poley and John Walmsley
1588 Robert Pilkington and John Whitte
1592 William Twissenden and John Chamberlain
1597 William Holt and George Rotherham
1601 John Osbaldston and Anth. Deering
1603 John Dormer, knt. and Martin Lister
1614 William Fairshaw and Clement Coke
1620 Thomas Walmsley, knt. and William Fanshaw
1623 William Fanshaw and Ralph Whitfield
1625 Ralph Ashton and William Fanshaw
1625 Ralph Ashton and William Kirke
1628 Thomas Jermyn and William Newell
1640 Rich. Shuttleworth and Ralph Ashton
1640 Ralph Ashton and Rich. Shuttleworth
1653, 1654, 1656, 1658, 1659 No returns
1660 Sir Ralph Ashton and John Heath
1661 The same, The same
1678 Sir Thomas Stringer and Sir Ralph Ashton
1681 Hen. Marsden and Sir Thos. Stringer
1685 James Stanley and Edmund Ashton
1688 Christopher Wilkinson and Anthony Parker
1690 Roger Kenion and Fitton Gerrard
1695 Chris. Lister and Ambrose Pudsey
1698 Thos. Stringer and Chris. Lister
1701 Ambrose Pudsey and Thos. Stringer
1702 The same, The same
1705 Daniel Harvey and Edward Harvey
1708 Chris. Parker and Edward Harvey
1710 Thomas Lister and Edward Harvey
1713 The same, and Charles Stanley
1714 The same, and Edward Harvey
1722 Nathaniel Curzon and Thomas Lister
1727 Lord Gallway and The same
1734 William Curzon and The same
1741 The same, The same
1747 Sir Nathaniel Curzon and The same
1754 Ashton Curzon and The same
1761 The same and Nathan Lister
1762 Thomas Lister and Ashton Curzon Nathaniel Lister
1768 The same, The same Thomas Lister
1774 The same, The same
1780 The same and John Parker
1784 The same and John Lee
1790 Penn Ashton Curzon and Sir John Aubrey, Bart.
Assheton Curzon
R. E. D. Grosvenor

1796 Lord E. C. C. Bentinck and Honble. Robert Curzon
1801 The same, The same
1802 Hon. John Cust and The same
1806 The same, The same
1807 The same, The same
1812 Viscount Castlereagh and The same
1819 Hon. W. Cust and The same
1820 The same, The same
1826 Hon. P. F. Cust and The same
1830 The same, The same
1831 The same and the Hon. R. Curzon, jun.

Clitheroe church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen and to St. Michael, in the patronage of earl Howe, though lately rebuilt, is a simple unadorned fabric, with an embattled parapet and buttresses, terminating in a triangular form, with small crockets; the stone is of the limy quality; and the tower remains in its ancient state, low, and embattled with a projecting portion, and a rude buttress, destitute of that appropriate memento, an index of the progress of time. The situation, like that of the castle, is commanding; the interior consists of a spacious nave, side aisles, and a choir; with galleries borne by lofty circular columns. The ancient structure having become ruinous, the body was taken down in 1827-8, and the first stone of the present building laid on the 1st of May, 1828, by the Rev. J. T. Allen, the incumbent. The cost of rebuilding the church amounted to £8500, which was defrayed partly by subscription, and partly by the national society for erecting and enlarging churches. In consequence of a grant from the National Society, in 1829, the accommodation in the church was increased by 805 additional sittings, 500 of which are rendered free, in addition to 60 formerly provided. Dr. Whitaker says of the old chapel or church of Clitheroe, which, as we have seen, has disappeared since his time, that "it has nothing remarkable except the fine Saxon arch between the nave and the quire, one of the oldest remains of architecture in the parish, and a complete specimen of the style which prevailed till the time of Henry I. The north chapel was appropriated to Great Mearley, but has no monuments of the Radcliffes, many of whom were interred here." The south choir of the church, he adds, "belongs to the Radcliffes, who, by marriage with the heiress of Derwentwater, temp. Henry V., became progenitors of that noble but unfortunate house. In this choir, till within the last thirty years, were two cumbent statues of a knight and lady, in alabaster, always said by tradition to be of the Radcliffes, and most probably intended to represent sir Richard Radcliffe, who died 19 Henry VI., and Catherine his wife, daughter of Booth of Barton." The fine Saxon arch mentioned above is now in possession of the rev. J. T. Allen, the incumbent, who, with a proper regard to the antiquities of the parish, is preparing to have it placed as a gateway to the church-yard; and the two cumbent figures of the knight and his lady have been disinterred, and placed under the staircase, though in a mutilated

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and broken condition. The old cross which formerly stood at the east end of Clitheroe church is still preserved; but the small cross on the road from Clitheroe to Chatburn, which stood at a place called Stump Cross, and the ancient market cross, have both disappeared. Amongst the mural monuments in this church is one inscribed on a brass plate to the memory of Dr. John Webster, the astrologer, and the intrepid detector of imposition under the guise of witchcraft, who was master of the free-school in Clitheroe in 1643, and died in 1682. The monument is embellished by a horoscope, in which it is sapiently indicated that they who understand the diagram will understand that the doctor understood it. Here is also in this church a monumental inscription to the memory of Mr. Serjeant Aspinall, of Standen, in the parish of Whalley; a monument by Westmacott, with a more elaborate inscription to the memory of Thomas Wilson, S.T.P. for nearly forty years head master of the grammar school of Clitheroe, who died in 1818. This monument was erected at the cost of his pupils, as a tribute of affection. The east window of the church is splendidly adorned with fourteen heraldic bearings in stained glass, amongst which are the arms of the abbot of Whalley, the archbishop of Canterbury, the Lacies, lords of Clitheroe, the Montagues, Buccleughs, the Asshetons, the Brownlows, and the Curzons. In the vestry are the arms of Curzon quartering Assheton; also those of John Aspinall, with some fragments of stained glass. The south choir of this church belongs to the Oddies, owners of the Alleys. The several chapels of Pendle, Whitwell, Rossendale, and Goodshaw were formerly under Clitheroe, but they are now in the gift of Whalley, except the new church of Pendle, of which earl Howe is the patron. There were formerly episcopal chapels at Twiston, Chatburn, and Little Mitton, but they do not now exist as places of public worship.

Chaplains of St. Mary Magdalen's, Clitheroe.

Hugh, chaplain of Clyderhow } Hen. II.
Peter, chaplain of Clyderhow }
Henry, clerk of Clyderhow
Sir John, son of Henry, chaplain of Clyderhow, 13 Edw. III.
Henry de Mitton, chaplain of the parish of Clyderhow 1379
William Slater 1551
Sir William Caton, of Clitheroe, . . 1558
Edward Lawson 1569
Martyn Dickson 1588
William Richardson . . . . [uncertain
Robert Marsden 1657
William Banckes 1672
Stephen More 1696
Thomas Taylor 1701
James Cowgill 1743
James King 1743
Thomas Wilson 1775
Johnson . . . . . .
Robert Heath 1825

The borough of Clitheroe contains one Catholic and five dissenting places of worship, which, arranged in chronological order, will stand thus: the Methodist chapel, in Clitheroe, built 1797; the Catholic chapel, Clitheroe, built 1799; the Independent chapel, Clitheroe, built 1815; the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, Downham, opened Sept. 1st, 1817; the Wesleyan chapel in Whalley, built 1818; the Independent chapel, Wiswall, built 1830. A Wesleyan Methodist chapel, up to the month of March in 1833, existed in Chatburn, but it was at that time discontinued. A Primitive Methodist chapel in Clitheroe was also abandoned in 1828, and the ancient Roman Catholic chapel at Clitheroe has been discontinued. Whalley Parish.

In the lists of incumbents of Clitheroe is the name of the Rev. James King, afterwards chaplain to the House of Commons, and dean of Raphoe. This worthy divine was father of captain James King, the circumnavigator with captain Cook, and of the right rev. Walker King, the late bishop of Rochester, both of whom were born here.

An hospital for lepers, called the hospital of Edisforth, dedicated to St. Nicholas, stood within this borough, though beyond the Ribble, as early as the 12th century, and the number of these institutions, in various parts of the country in monastic times, lead to the conclusion that the *elephantiasis*, a name given to this malady from the skin being covered with incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant, was a much more prevailing disease than at present. This hospital shared the fate of the smaller monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. Leper Hospital.

A gallant stand was made at Clitheroe against the invaders under the command of William, son of the bastard brother of David, king of Scotland, in 1138. On that memorable occasion, the English fought with great bravery, but, being overpowered by numbers, they sustained a signal defeat; and vestiges of this sanguinary engagement have been found at Edisforth bridge, and along the banks of the Ribble, during successive ages up to the present time.*

The free grammar school of Clitheroe, which stands in the church-yard, was founded by queen Mary, on the 29th of August, 1554, and the statutes were drawn up by bishop Bridgman. The endowment consisted of the lands and rectorial School.

* Interim Willielmus filius Dunecan circa Cliderhou cædens et persequens procinctum militiæ Anglorum in turmis quatuor sibi occurrentem excepit. Quem prima congressionis constantia in fugam actum internecioni dedit, multamque prædam et multitudinem captivatis abduxit. Hoc bellum factum est apud Clitherou feria vi. die xv. ante Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptistæ anno prædicto.

Johannes Prior Hagulstald, 260, 261.

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tithes of the parish of Almondbury, in the county of York, and of certain messuages, burgages, and lands in the district of Craven, in the same county, and yielded the clear annual rent of xx^{l} and xx^{d}. A handsome residence has been recently built for the head master, whose salary is £200 a year, and £100 a year is allowed to the second master. An annual present at Shrovetide is expected from the scholars to their teachers, called a *cockpenny*, varying in amount according to the circumstances of the parents. The school, in other respects, is perfectly free, without limitation, and purely classical; the number of pupils are from twenty to thirty. The perpetual curacy of Clitheroe has of late been generally presented to the head master of the grammar school by the patron of the living. The grammar school is also used as a Church Sunday school, established in February, 1816, and here from 800 to 1000 children are instructed, on the Madras system, the boys in one school-room, and the girls in the other.

JAMES KING, captain in the royal navy, LL.D. and F.R.S., the friend and companion of the celebrated Cook, in his third voyage round the world, was the second son of the reverend James King, D.D., dean of Raphoe, in the kingdom of Ireland, descended of a respectable and ancient family, long resident at Skellands, in the deanery of Craven, and county of York, by Anne, daughter and coheiress of John Walker, of Hungrill, in the parish of Bolton, in the same county, esq., and born at Clitheroe, in Lancashire, during his father's curacy there, in the year 1750.*

Born at Clitheroe.

He received the first rudiments of his education in the free grammar school of Clitheroe, and at the age of twelve years entered the royal navy, under the patronage of his near relative captain Norton, a brother of the first lord Grantley.

Serves under lord Rodney.

During the peace which followed the accession of George III. to the throne, he served successively under the command of lord Rodney, sir Hugh Palliser, and the earl of St. Vincent. By those distinguished officers he was patronized and highly esteemed, and by the last was promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

Devotes himself to literary pursuits.

The continuance of the peace did not admit of much active service at sea; and lieutenant King, possessing a disposition naturally adapted to the pursuit of literature and scientific acquirement, conceived that an acquaintance with the French language might not only assist him in his view towards those objects, but might prove hereafter a valuable

* This memoir is compiled chiefly from materials supplied to Mr. Whatton by Dr. Walker King, elder brother of the captain, and late bishop of Rochester.

acquisition, on the event of his being engaged in the active duties of his profession. He therefore, in 1774, went to France, and spent some time in Paris, where he became acquainted with several persons eminent for their scientific knowledge. Whalley Parish.

Upon his return to England, he took up his residence, by the permission of that society, in Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which his younger brother, Walker, was a member. Takes up his residence at Oxford.

Within the same walls, and through the same indulgence, his youngest brother, John, likewise born at Clitheroe, acquired, under the instruction of Mr. Walker King, his elementary classical knowledge before his entrance into Eton school. On his leaving Eton, he became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, and was afterwards called to the bar by the society of Gray's Inn, of which he is now a barrister. In the year 1789, this gentleman was induced, by his intimate friend Mr. William Grenville, subsequently lord Grenville, to quit the bar, and accept the office of under secretary of state; he was afterwards appointed secretary of the treasury, and elected a member of parliament. After serving the public in these several stations for nearly twenty years, during which time he was well known to have possessed the confidence and esteem of those eminent ministers, Mr. Pitt, lord Grenville, and lord Melville, he was appointed comptroller of army accounts. His brother John.

In the year 1776, preparations were made for a third voyage of discovery, under the command of the distinguished Cook. Important improvements had been lately made in the science of nautical astronomy, and particularly by the skill and labours of Dr. Maskelyne, then astronomer royal. The farther prosecution of these improvements was made an object of no inconsiderable importance in the intended voyage; and Dr. Maskelyne and Captain Cook were directed by the board of admiralty, in conjunction with the board of longitude, to name some person qualified to superintend the astronomical department of the expedition on which captain Cook was about to embark.

Dr. Hornsby, the professor of astronomy at Oxford, was applied to upon this occasion, and he immediately fixed his eye upon lieutenant King, whose mathematical knowledge was well known to him, and whose instruction in the practical parts of astronomy he condescendingly undertook to direct. The proposition of accompanying captain Cook was eagerly embraced by Mr. King; and the offer of his services being accepted by the board of admiralty and the board of longitude, he was most cordially received by captain Cook. Embarks with Capt. Cook on his voyage round the world.

I need not here enter into any detail of a voyage which has been long known to the public, through the judicious labours of the late Dr. Douglas, bishop of Salisbury, who compiled a history of it from the papers of captain Cook and lieutenant King, up to the time of the death of the former, and from the history of the remaining part, published by lieutenant King, and written by him in a style which would do credit to a professed scholar.

It is impossible, however, to refrain from referring to captain King's affecting account of the unfortunate death of his celebrated friend and commander, from whose service

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the world in general, and this country in particular, have derived such transcendent advantages.*

Contrast between captain Cook's and capt. King's tempers.

It is worthy of remark, that the natural disposition of these two distinguished officers was extremely different; that of captain Cook was rigid, austere, and rather harsh, and captain King was often heard to lament the roughness of his manner and the violence of his temper.

Captain King, on the contrary, was of a disposition in which mildness of temper and softness of manner were singularly united with firmness of mind. Notwithstanding this dissimilarity, the most cordial friendship always subsisted between them. Captain King both loved and honoured Cook, and never spoke of him but with regret. "In truth, James King," (we here use the words of the celebrated Mr. Burke, taken from a letter written soon after the death of captain King, to a common friend of theirs,) "In truth, James King was made and singularly framed to inspire confidence and attachment. His temper was admirable. He reconciled to him the people wherever he went. There was hardly an island visited by Cook in which the natives did not press him to remain with them. At the Cape of Good Hope he made an excursion deep into the country. There too he made his way, as he did every where, without design or effort. He became intimately acquainted with the principal planter of the country, who, observing to him that his constitution seemed weak, and that their country made people healthy and robust, advised him to take up his residence there. For the purpose of inducing him to stay, this respectable gentleman offered him a considerable plantation as a settlement, and one of his daughters in marriage."

The testimony of this great man and accurate judge of human nature to the character of captain King, is the more flattering and valuable, as the closest intercourse had, during a considerable portion of the captain's life, subsisted between them.

Appointed to the command of a sloop of war.

Soon after his return from the voyage of discovery, captain King was appointed to the command of his majesty's sloop of war Crocodile, and afterwards to the Resistance, a frigate of 46 guns. In the former vessel he was employed during the war, in the channel service, and, during the command of the latter, a singular opportunity was afforded him of demonstrating the immense importance of scientific nautical knowledge.

Convoys out a fleet of merchantmen.

He received orders from the board of admiralty to convoy a large fleet of merchantmen, consisting of nearly 500 vessels, from the channel to the West Indies, accompanied by a sloop of war, and a smaller armed vessel. It was known that a small French squadron had sailed from Brest a short time before, with a design, as was supposed, of intercepting this fleet.

During his course towards Jamaica, which island he was directed first to make, he received frequent intelligence of the squadron, greatly superior to his, having been seen steering the same course. He had the good fortune, however, not to fall in with the enemy; but when he had arrived, as was concluded, within about a hundred and fifty leagues from the island, he learned that the French fleet had been seen the day before,

* See "A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, performed under the direction of Captain Cook." Vol. III. By Captain James King, LL.D. F.R.S. p. 41—47.

nearly at the same place where he then was with his convoy. He directed his course, however, during the remainder of the day towards the island, and at dusk believed himself to be, according to his own reckoning, within about fifty leagues from the coast, the wind blowing a fresh gale. He then made signals for the masters of all the merchant vessels to repair on board the Resistance with their respective reckonings. Upon the examination of these, he found that his distance from the coast was in many of them made to be not more than twelve leagues, and in none more than twenty. The question now was whether to make for the island, or to lay-to till break of day. The commanders of the merchantmen strongly insisted upon the danger of approaching a lee-shore during the night, with a strong wind and so heavy a sea. On the other hand, the capture of the fleet, if it did not soon reach the harbour, was scarcely doubtful. Whalley Parish.

The responsibility thus imposed upon captain King, in either alternative, was awful and peculiarly distressing. If he had given way to the pressing remonstrances of the commanders of the merchantmen, though the commerce of the country might have received a violent shock, and though its marine would have lost the service, at an important crisis, of so large a body of seamen, and its government have been condemned for committing the safety of so valuable a fleet to a convoy so inadequate to its protection: yet, the concurring result of the log-books of the ships, would, in the eyes of the world, have been a sufficient justification of his conduct; but the captain would hardly have escaped the reproaches of his own conscience, for having, through want of firmness, brought so disastrous a calamity upon his country. Again, if he had been, in fact, so near the coast as, by the reckoning of the merchantmen, he was supposed to be, his perseverance in the resolution which he had formed, would most probably have been attended with the shipwreck both of the fleet and the convoy, and with the loss, perhaps, of every man of their crews. The disaster would have been attributed to his obstinacy, his vanity, and his presumption; and, what to a noble mind would have been more painful, together with himself would have perished all possible means of rescuing his character from reproach, by a reference to the observations and calculations upon which his opinions might have been excusably, though erroneously, founded.

In these straits he adopted a measure, which, however hazardous it might be to his personal safety, afforded perhaps the best possible chance of saving the fleet. After notifying to his own officers, and to the commanders of the merchantmen, his intention of going on board the small armed vessel, and keeping so far ahead of the fleet that her lights might be seen, or at least her signal guns heard, he left orders that, upon observing any fixed signals of distress, they should immediately disperse and endeavour to save themselves with such assistance as the king's ships might have any opportunity of affording them.

Relying, therefore, with a confidence, justified by a long course of the most satisfactory experience, upon the accuracy of his own astronomical observations and reckoning, captain King directed the fleet, in opposition to the strong and reiterated remonstrances of all the masters of the vessels, to follow him, and hold on the same course during the night, assuring them that at day-break they would see the coast many leagues to leeward ahead of them.

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The event verified the accuracy of his reckoning, and, the next morning, the fleet had no sooner got safe within the harbour of Kingston, than the enemy's squadron was seen not many leagues to windward, and succeeded in capturing several of the merchantmen, who had, through a confidence in their own reckoning, ventured to disobey captain King's orders. Thus was this valuable fleet saved from almost certain destruction.

The effect of his anxiety upon his constitution.

A singular circumstance, respecting this event, has been related to me by a near relative of captain King. Upon his return to England, it was remarked by his family that the hair of his head, which had been brown, had become very grey: one of the officers of his ship assured them that this change had been observed a few days after the arrival of the Resistance at Kingston, and had been attributed to his extreme anxiety during the night on which his ship and convoy had been making for the harbour.

Last sickness.

Captain King's health had been considerably impaired by the privation and fatigues he had undergone during his voyage with captain Cook; and his cruise on the West Indian station did not admit of his paying that attention to it which the nature of his case required. Upon his return to England, after the conclusion of the war in 1782, his friends observed with infinite concern symptoms of pulmonary disease, which baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

From this time he was an almost constant inmate in the house of Mr. Burke. "He was nursed in the declining state of his health," says that gentleman in the letter before quoted, "by my wife, with more assiduity than success. Her task was at last taken up by Trevanion,* and Young,† who accompanied him to Nice, to which place he removed by the advice of his medical friends in the autumn of 1783. These two gentlemen, of whom the former had accompanied him in his voyage round the world, and the latter been his frequent messmate during the early period of his naval service, continued to attend him with an affection rarely to be found in friendships connected by the common occurrences of life. They left all their own pursuits, pleasures, and consolations, and cherished him to the moment of his death, and did not leave Nice till they had done the last duties to the body and memory of their friend, and engraved their testimony on his tomb."

His death.

He died in October, 1784, and was buried at Nice. The following tablet is erected in Clitheroe church:—

His monument.

"To the memory of James King, Captain in the Royal Navy, LL.D., and F.R.S.; the friend and colleague of Captain Cook in his last voyage round the world, the history of which, from the time of the death of that celebrated navigator, he wrote at Woodstock, during the intervals of his retirement from the public service of his country, in which his laborious and almost uninterrupted exertions brought on a premature and deeply lamented death. He died in the month of October 1784, in the thirty-second year of his age, at Nice, and was there interred."

* Mr. Trevanion had been trained up by captain King, and, being possessed of extraordinary natural talents, soon became distinguished as a most accomplished young officer. After his return from France, he entered the Russian service, where he attained a high rank, and a still higher reputation. He lost his life in an engagement between the Swedish and Russian fleets, in 1788.

† Afterwards an admiral in the British navy.

There is a small medallion, inscribed "Jac. King, LL.D. F.R.S." at the foot of the title-page of the 3rd volume of the voyage, painted by S. Shelley, and engraved by J. Hogg, which is the only remaining portrait of this illustrious man.

The population of the township of Clitheroe has increased more perhaps in proportion to the original numbers within the present century, than any township in the hundred of Blackburn; according to the government census, the numbers in 1801 amounted to 1368, while in 1831, they had increased to 5213, being rather more than half the population of the newly-constructed borough, which the commissioners for suggesting the limits of boroughs, estimate at 9890.[a] The people within the precincts of the borough of Clitheroe are generally robust and healthy, but a disease prevails very familiar to the inhabitants of mountainous or hilly countries, called an enlargement or fulness of the throat.

[a] 1831.

The annual ancient amusements of rush-bearings and village wakes are very general; and it is only within a very few years that the practice of adorning a man and woman in the costume of the king and queen was observed yearly at Downham, when a crown was carried before them by prescriptive right, as they maintained, founded on a grant from the king at a period too early to form the subject of record! This innocent delusion has been discarded; but a practice less excusable still prevails, and that is, of women in parties of eight or ten running after men on Easter Tuesday, and *lifting* or *heaving* them, in allusion, it is said, to the resurrection of the Saviour. This practice formerly prevailed in Manchester, and it is now common in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, in the parish of Whalley, at Warrington, and Bolton, and in some other parts of the county of Lancaster, though it is by no means general; indeed, in some parts of this county it is as little known as in the county of Middlesex. A Manchester man, in the year 1784, thus describes it:—

"*Lifting* was originally designed to represent our Saviour's resurrection. The men lift the women on Easter Monday, and the women the men on Tuesday. One or more take hold of each leg, and one or more of each arm, near the body, and lift the person up, in a horizontal position, three times. It is a rude, indecent, and dangerous diversion, practised chiefly by the lower class of people. Our magistrates constantly prohibit it by the bellmen, but it subsists at the end of the town; and the women have of late years converted it into a money job. I believe it is chiefly confined to these northern counties."

The following extract from a document, entitled "Liber Contrarotulatoris Hospicii, anno 13 Edward I." presented by Samuel Lysons, esq. keeper of his majesty's records in the Tower of London, to the Society of Antiquaries, March 28, 1805, while it shews that Edward Longshanks was lifted from his bed by a party of ladies of the bed-chamber, proves the antiquity of the custom:—

Whalley Parish.

"Domine de Camera Regine, xv. die Maii. VII. dominabus et domicellis regine, quia ceperunt regem in lecto suo, in crastine Pasche, et ipsum fecerunt finire versus eas pro pace regis, quam fecit de dono suo per manus Hugonis de Cerru, Scutiferi domine de Weston—xiiij^{li}."

Annual fairs are held at Clitheroe on the 24th and 25th of March; on the 1st and 2d of August; and on the 4th Thursday and Friday after the 29th of September, and on the 6th and 7th of December. There is also a fortnight fair for cattle, altered from Tuesday to Monday in 1832. Henry de Lacy claimed a fair at Clitheroe on Maudlin day, with gallows and other feudal privileges.[a] A market was held here in the Conqueror's time. Tuesday's market is thinly attended. Saturday is the chartered market-day. The cattle from the fine grazing district of Craven are driven through this town in great numbers to Manchester and to the south.

[a] Page 205.

For a century at least, annual horse races have been held at somewhat irregular periods at Clitheroe, generally of late for two days in the month of August, on Salt Hill Moor.

The manufactures of this town and district consist of the weaving of calicoes by hand and power, cotton spinning, and calico printing, with a small power-loom carpet manufactory in Twiston. There are extensive calico print-works at Primrose Hill, Pendle-hill, and Barrow Bridge. At Low Moor, on the Ribble, there is a very large cotton-spinning and power-loom mill, where two engines of 70 horse power are in operation. In Whalley, Coldcoats, Little Mitton, Henthorn, Mearley, Worston, Chatburn, and Downham, there are no factories. The number of steam engines in the borough of Clitheroe amounts to 11, and their aggregate horse-power to 167. There are not here any facilities for the transit of manufactures or merchandise, except by the public roads, which, owing to the abundance of good materials for their repair, are excellent. Two public works of great utility are wanting in Clitheroe, but the time cannot be far distant when the enterprise of the more opulent inhabitants will supply the rapidly increasing population with water-works and gas works, which would already, under judicious management, pay liberal interest for the capital expended in their erection.

This district forms a declining plain from the stately hill of Pendle to the Ribble, well cultivated, richly wooded, and gently undulating, stretching from nine to ten miles, north and south. The soil, though tolerably productive, is wet, "bleeding," as Dr. Whitaker says, "at every pore," but not easily drained. From the centre of this tract rises the tall and stately hill, on which stands the castle, and on the sides of that hill, the town of Clitheroe, forming a striking object in the landscape for many miles round.

Petrified bodies are found in the limestone-rocks in abundance, both animal and mineral; and there is a petrifying spring near the Ribble, where the limy par-

ticles, insinuating themselves into the fibres of mossy materials, form stony substances. Small crystal stones, capable of receiving a beautiful polish, equal in lustre to the Bristol stones, are found at Downham, and are called "Downham diamonds." Some artificially formed fissures appear on the brow of Pendle-hill, adjoining to Chatburn, made as entrances to the lead mines, which were formerly worked here, with but little success. Whalley Parish.

At Pimlico, to the north of the town, on the banks of the Ribble, is the valuable and inexhaustible bed of lime-stone, where ten kilns are kept burning forty weeks in the year, and yield collectively four thousand windles, or twenty-eight thousand strikes, weekly. This lime, which is of a dark blue colour, is in high repute as a manure, and for dyeing and bleaching. Many of the topographical accounts represent this place as connected, by canals, with the Mersey, the Ribble, the Dee, the Humber, and the Thames; but there is in reality no navigation at a less distance than seven miles from the town. The Ribble, indeed, in its course, passes within half a mile, but that river is not navigable above Preston marsh, a distance of twenty miles from Clitheroe.

Should this ancient borough continue to flourish, the time is probably not far distant, when a collateral branch from the Leeds and Liverpool canal, passing near the foot of Pendle-hill, will connect Clitheroe with that navigation. So favourable an outlet for lime, combined with the advantages of an inlet for fuel, would serve essentially to enrich this district, and place it upon a footing of equality with the manufacturing towns to the south and to the west.

A mighty convulsion, affecting the face of the country to a distance of forty miles to the north, and also for a considerable distance to the south and west of Clitheroe, has given to this district a peculiar character: "The crust of the earth appears to have undergone a violent disruption, in consequence of which the edges of the beds of the minerals are thrown up into the air, and down towards the centre of the earth. At an angle of forty-five degrees, immediately beyond this appearance, rises the huge mass of Pendle, which seems to have been thrown up by the same convulsion; and to the north, again, appears a surface of lime-stone, with its concomitant system of plants and minerals, which, had the strata to the south maintained their natural position, must have lain at a vast depth beneath."[a] The elevation of Pendle-hill above the level of the sea is 1803 feet;* and though nearly 800 feet lower than the Grey Friar, at the northern extremity of the county, and 2249 feet lower than Whernside, in the neighbouring county of York, it jingles in the distich of— [a] Whitaker's Whalley.

* The most elevated point of Pendle-hill is in Downham, but there is no beacon on the hill as mentioned in many of the maps.

Warish Parish.

" Ingleborough, Pendle-hill, and Pennygent,
Are the highest hills between Scotland and Trent;"

and in the *equally* elegant couplet of

" Pendle-hill, and Pennygent, and little Ingleborough,
Are three such hills as you'll not find by seeking England thorough."

In Downham, on the declivity of Pendle, there is a turbary, seven or eight feet deep; and in Twiston Moss, oak, fir, and ash trees are found, with hazel amongst them, bearing nuts, which have been preserved in their peaty beds for centuries.

Inundations.

Pendle-hill has been subject to sudden and vast discharges of water, amounting to inundations: Camden says of this mountain, "It is chiefly remarkable for the damage which it lately did to the country below," (about the year 1580,) "by the discharge of a great body of water; and for the certain signs which it gives of rain, whenever its summit is covered with clouds." And Mr. Charles Towneley, in a communication to Richard Towneley, esq., written in the year 1669, describes a mighty torrent, which issued from the "butt end (the N. W.) of Pendle," on the 18th of August, in that year, in terms to the following effect:—

"The water gushed out near the top of the hill in such quantities, and so suddenly, that it made abreast a yard high, and continued running for about two hours. It grew unfordable in so short a space of time, that two persons going to church on horseback, one having passed the place where it took its course, the other, being a little behind, could not pass this sudden torrent. The houses in the village of Worston, at a distance of two miles from the point of irruption, were so completely inundated, that the furniture in the lower rooms was set afloat by the turbid stream. Five or six apertures were made in the side of the hill, but the longest of them was speedily closed by the sand, earth, and gravel which accompanied the water."

Immense as must have been the body of water discharged at this time, Mr. Townley describes it as much less than that which burst forth from Pendle-hill, sixty years ago,* which made two cloughs, or dingles, and are to this day called the Burst or Brast Clough. These phenomena probably originate in the accumulation of water in a large natural subterraneous reservoir, which, when the pressure becomes too strong to be resisted, forces its way out between the rock and the peaty incrustation with which it is covered.

On the declivity of this hill stood *Malkin Tower*, or Hoarstones, the celebrated rendezvous of the witches of Pendle Forest, where Dame Demdike and threescore other witches celebrated a solemn feast, on All Saints' day, in 1633, and for their

* Doubtless on the occasion mentioned by Camden.

sorceries seventeen of them were sentenced at the following assizes, to suffer death at Lancaster.* The view from the summit of Pendle-hill is very extensive: York Minster, at a distance of 60 miles, may be recognized on a clear day from this point; the beautiful vales of Hodder and Ribble may be traced through all their windings; and the Irish Sea, with its capes, promontories, and bays, where it washes the coast of Lancashire, lies like a chart before the spectator. Whalley Parish.

At Shaw Brook, to the east of Clitheroe, there is a sulphur spring used in cutaneous diseases, and there are also several spaws at Downham, but they are neglected. Highwall Well in Whalley has no medicinal qualities, but was used as a cold bath for the monks, who, being clad in woollen, without the intervention of linen garments, or of the fabrics so extensively made in the parish, must have stood in need of frequent immersions.

The agricultural pursuits of this district are by no means flourishing; artificial grasses and turnips are very little attended to, and in the neighbourhood of Whalley the rents of farms are with difficulty sustained; the general rent of land is from £2 to £3 an acre; but in some favourable situations, in the neighbourhood of Clitheroe, small farms will yield a rent of from £4 to £5. Here, as in most of the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, the pasture land predominates over the arable, in the proportion of three to one.

The charters and other official documents relating to Clitheroe are too numerous to be particularized, but are comprehended summarily in the following synopsis:—

References to the Lacies and to Whalley parish in the Testa de Nevill', fo. 409.†

Cliderho Chapel confirmed to the monks of Pontefract, Rot. Chart. 14 Hen. III. p. 2. m. 1.

Robert de Cliderhou free warren in Salebery. Ibid. 5 Edw. II. p. 1, n. 18.

Inquest concerning the chapel of St. Michael in the castle of Cliderhow, whether it be appurtenant or annexed to the mother church of Whalley. Inquis. ad Quod Damnum, 19 Edw. III.

Extent of the manor of Cliderhow on the death of Edmund de Lacy. Escaet. 42 Hen. III.

Robert de Cliderhou in trust for the abhot and convent of Cokersand, held the manor of Baylege as of the honor of Cliderhou, with lands and tenements in Cliderhou. Inquis. post mortem, 4 Edw. III.

Henry de Cliderhou, in trust for a certain chaplain, held 40 acres of land in Ribbelchestre and Dutton, and the manor of Cliderhou remains to Henry. Ibid. 11 Edw. III.

Alescia, countess of Lincoln, died seized of the manor and castle of Clyderhowe, with the chaces and parks. Escaet. 22 Edw. III. n. 34.

Matilda, wife of sir Robert de Holand, died seized of Cliderhowe wapentake, and suit of court, &c. Ibid. 23 Edw. III.

John de Gristhwaite had lands, &c. in Cliderhowe. Ibid.

* See Vol. I. pp. 595—603. See also pp. 604—612.

† See Vol. I. pp. 281, 282.

Whalley Parish.

Henry, duke of Lancaster, in trust for the abbot of Whalley, tenements in Cliderhou, called Standenhulcrofte and Grenelache, the foldage of Stonden, with lands, &c. Ibid. 34 Edw. III.
The same died seized of Clyderhou castle, &c. Ibid. 35 Edw. III. n. 122.
John de Gristewayt and others, for the abbot and convent of Whalleye, land in Cliderhoe. Ibid. 36 Edw. III.
Richard de Caldecotes, for the same, held 120 acres, in Cliderhowe, Wadyngton, &c. Ibid.
The abbot and convent of Whalley, the fourth part of the wapentake of Cliderhow. Esc. 45 et 47 Edw. III.
Richard Sotheworth, 18 Hen. VII. held Samlesbury manor as of the manor of Clidrow. Duchy Records, Vol. III. n. 41.
Thomas Morley, 24 Hen. VII. lands, &c. in Cliderowe. Ibid. n. 60.
Richard Dyneley, 3 Hen. VIII. held Downham manor, and lands in Cliderow. Ibid. Vol. IV. n. 50.
William Boswell, 6 Hen. VIII. held Symondeston of the manor of Clitherow. Ibid. n. 53.
William Radcliffe, of Wemmersley, 3 Eliz. the manor of Clydrow. Ibid. Vol. XI. n. 7.
Edmund Dugdale, 33 Eliz. lands, &c. in Clitherowe. Ibid. Vol. XV. n. 21.
Sir Gilbert Gerrard, knt. 35 Eliz. the manor of Cliderowe. Ibid. Vol. XVI. n. 2.
William Langley, 36 Eliz. lands, &c. in Clytherowe. Ibid. n. 52.
John Aspinall, 17 Car. I. lands in Cliderow. Ibid. Vol. XXX. n. 98.

Little Mitton, a small township in the parish of Whalley, gave name, as early as Richard I., to a knightly family; and hence in the Towneley MSS. we have sir Ralphe de Little Mitton; the Testa de Nevill' associates John de Puncharden with this place, as holding in it the 12th part of a knight's fee under the Lacies; his son, Richard de Puncharden, married Beatrice de Blackburne, who had a daughter Lora, who married, in the reign of Edward I., Allan, a descendant of the lord of Catteral, near Garstang, to whom the estates passed. Having remained many generations in the Catterals, the manor of Little Mitton was granted by deed to Richard Sherborne, esq. of Stonehurst, and Dorothy his wife, the sixth daughter of Catteral; but in 1664, it was sold to Alexander Holt, of Grizzlehurst, and subsequently to the Beaumonts. This place is principally remarkable for its noble, ancient manorial hall, of the age of Henry VII., the property of John Beaumont, of Whitby Hall, county of York, esq. the present lord of the manor, but which is now occupied as a farm-house.* For the descent of the property in the minor townships of this parish, reference must be had to Dr. Whitaker's History of Whalley, the details being too voluminous for the limits prescribed to this work.

The manor of Downham is carried up to a period before the Conquest, when it was possessed by Aufray, or Alfred, a Saxon; subsequently it was granted by Ilbert de Lacy, as part of his honor of Clitheroe, to Ralph le Rous; having reverted to the Lacies, it was granted to Peter de Cestria, the reputed natural son of John Con-

* Whitaker's Whalley, p. 253.

stable, of Chester; afterwards it was granted by Henry, duke of Lancaster, to John de Dyneley, a member of the Cliviger family; after the dissolution of Whalley Abbey, in whom the fee vested, it was sold to Richard Assheton, and Downham Hall existing A.D. 1308, but rebuilt about 1775, is now the seat of William Assheton, esq. lord of the manor of Downham, by whom a court leet and court baron are held yearly in the spring. Adjoining to Downham Hall is a small but varied park. The parochial chapel of Downham is a plain neat stone pile, dedicated to St. Leonard, with an ancient tower. The chapel was rebuilt in 1800, at the cost of Lady Assheton, of Downham, who bequeathed £1000 to that pious object.

1833.

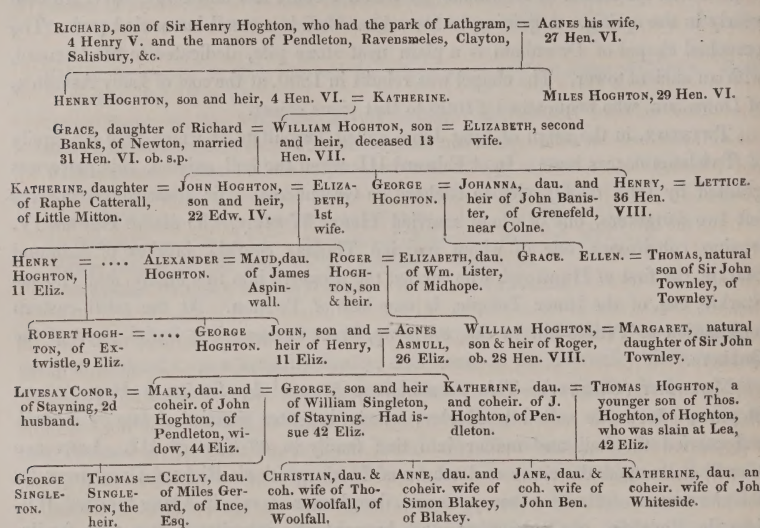
Twiston, in the reign of king John, called Twysilton, at which time the family of Twisleton occurs here. In 1 Edward III. when the hall existed, this place was granted by John de Dyneley to Richard de Greenacres. Sir Richard Greenacres left two daughters, one of whom married Henry Worsley, who died 3 Edward IV. leaving coheiresses, one of whom married Thomas Starkie, brother of Edmund Starkie, the first of Huntroyd, who carried the property into this family, and Thomas Starkie, esq. of the Inner Temple, is now lord of Twiston. At the north-eastern termination of Pendle-hill in this township, there is an ancient burial-place of the Quakers.

Mearley (Great.) This township was granted by Jordan le Rous to one Stephen, afterwards called de Merley, whose daughter married Adam de Nowell, and carried the hall and manor into that family in 38 Edward III. Lawrence Nowell exchanged the chase and manor of Merley with sir Richard Greenacres for half the manor of Read, whose youngest daughter and coheir Agnes married William de Radcliffe, of Todmorden, and brought the inheritance into that family, in which it remained till Roger Mainwaring, who married Elizabeth, sole issue of Joshua Radcliffe, of Todmorden, esq. wasted the estate, and sold Mearley to John Harrison, esq. on the death of whose son Allan, it was sold to Piers Starkie, esq. of Huntroyd, in whose representative L. G. P. Starkie, esq. lord of the manor, it still remains. The hamlet and manor of Mearley (Little) still remains in the descendants of William Nowell, the first grantee under John de Lacy, who died in 1240. Little Mearley Hall, of the date of Henry VI., is the seat of Thomas Preston, esq.

Pendleton township forms a large and populous district, stretching along and across Pendle-hill, and comprises Sabden, a thriving village in a deep dale. Penil-tune is found in Domesday Book, from which it appears that Edward the Confessor held half a hide of land here. At the Conquest it passed to the Lacies, from whom it was inherited by the house of Lancaster. Henry, the Good Duke, gave large possessions here to the monks of Whalley, to support the two recluses and their women servants in the hermitage. The Clyderows had possessions here; but in

Whalley Parish.

10 Henry V. sir Henry Hoghton levied a fine on the manor of Pendleton, having married the daughter of Richard Radcliffe, who inherited from the Clyderows. Sir Henry died about 3 Henry VI. leaving a son, Richard, whose descendants are as follows:—


Richard, son of Sir Henry Hoghton, who had the park of Lathgram, 4 Henry V. and the manors of Pendleton, Ravensmeles, Clayton, Salisbury, &c. = Agnes his wife, 27 Hen. VI.
Henry Hoghton, son and heir, 4 Hen. VI. = Katherine.
Miles Hoghton, 29 Hen. VI.
Grace, daughter of Richard Banks, of Newton, married 31 Hen. VI. ob. s.p.
William Hoghton, son and heir, deceased 13 Hen. VII. = Elizabeth, second wife.
Katherine, daughter of Raphe Catterall, of Little Mitton.
John Hoghton, son and heir, 22 Edw. IV. = Elizabeth, 1st wife.
George Hoghton. = Johanna, dau. and heir of John Banister, of Grenefeld, near Colne.
Henry, 36 Hen. VIII. = Lettice.
Henry Hoghton, 11 Eliz. = ...
Alexander Hoghton. = Maud, dau. of James Aspinwall.
Roger Hoghton, son & heir. = Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Lister, of Midhope.
Grace.
Ellen. = Thomas, natural son of Sir John Townley, of Townley.
Robert Hoghton, of Extwistle, 9 Eliz. = ...
George Hoghton.
John, son and heir of Henry, 11 Eliz. = Agnes Asmull, 26 Eliz.
William Hoghton, son & heir of Roger, ob. 28 Hen. VIII. = Margaret, natural daughter of Sir John Townley.
Livesay Conor, of Stayning, 2d husband. = Mary, dau. and coheir. of John Hoghton, of Pendleton, widow, 44 Eliz.
George, son and heir of William Singleton, of Stayning. Had issue 42 Eliz. = Katherine, dau. and coheir. of J. Hoghton, of Pendleton.
Thomas Hoghton, a younger son of Thos. Hoghton, of Hoghton, who was slain at Lea, 42 Eliz.
George Singleton.
Thomas Singleton, the heir. = Cecily, dau. of Miles Gerard, of Ince, Esq.
Christian, dau. & coh. wife of Thomas Woolfall, of Woolfall.
Anne, dau. and coheir. wife of Simon Blakey, of Blakey.
Jane, dau. & coh. wife of John Ben.
Katherine, dau. and coheir. wife of John Whiteside.

The daughters and coheiresses of Thomas Hoghton, of Pendleton, sold Pendleton to Saville Radcliffe, esq. and Joshua Radcliffe, his grandson, died in 1676, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth, as before stated, married to Roger Mainwaring.

Charles Aspinall, with whose family the Hoghtons intermarried in the reign of Elizabeth, died seized of lands in Pendleton in 17 Charles I.*

A court, hall-mote, or leet, is held periodically by the stewards for the lords paramount of Worston, Pendleton, and Clitheroe; Pendleton Hall is now occupied by a yeoman; Standon Hall, of the date of Henry VI., is a handsome modern residence, in the occupation of John Aspinall, esq. At Wymon Houses, in Pendleton and Mearley, is an ancient Presbyterian chapel, at which Mr. Thomas Jollie, of Altham, was minister, when he died in April, 1703.†

* Duchy Records, Vol. XXX. n. 98.

† Whitaker's Whalley, p. 406.

Whalley Parish.

Wiswall, (or the Spring of Wiga,) first occurs in the reign of Richard I. when it was in the De Lacies, though Adam de Blackburne and Roger de Archis held a fourth part of a knight's fee in Wiswall and Apton. In 4 Edward III. it was found that Robert de Sherburne, sir Henry de Lee, and Thomas Arden, held two carucates by the fourth part of a knight's fee, for the render of 1s. 4d. In 14 Edward III. Richard Radcliffe held the manor of Wysewell for the manor of Whalley. As we have seen, a moiety of the abbey lands was granted to John Braddyll, of Portfield; and Wiswall and Wiswalle Eves appear in the inquisition taken at the death of his descendant Edward Braddill, 5 Jac. I. But in the 16 James I. a commission was issued by the crown relating to a division of the commons and wastes of Pendleton and Wiswall, which sat on April 12, 1619, at Pendleton, and directed to John Greenaugh and others, esquires, and John Parker and others, gentlemen, and after reciting the full hearing of the two causes then depending at the relating of Henry Hamond and others, plaintiffs, and Richard Sherburne, defendant, touching the commons and wastes claimed by the king in right of his manor of Pendleton, and by Richard Sherburne, in right of Wiswall; all the manors and wastes, except 50 acres, were declared to belong to the king, as parcel of Pendleton manor, and the said 50 acres were decreed to Richard Sherburne, to satisfy his pretence of title to the said soil, of the whole, and out of favour to him, and the commoners and inhabitants of Wiswall, in respect of long possession and usage, and not upon ground of title to any part thereof. Dated from Pendleton, 12th April, 1619.*

From the Sherburnes the manor of Sherburne passed by marriage to William, son of sir John Weld, of Lulworth Castle, in the county of Dorset, by whose descendant, Thomas Weld, esq. of Lulworth and Stonihurst, it was sold in 1830 to Robert Whalley, of Clerk Hill, esq. the present lord of Wiswall. Wiswall Hall existed in the 10th of Henry V.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF NEW CHURCH.

Adjoining to the borough of Clitheroe on the east is the parochial chapelry of New Church in Pendle Forest. This division of the parish of Whalley is of an oblong form, measuring six miles in length, from Admergill in the north to Old Laund Booth in the south, and three miles in breadth from Pendle-hill on the west to Colne-water on the east. Pendle Water, which is formed of the two branches of Ogden and Barley, both springing from Pendle-hill, flows east, and, falling into the Wicoller and Colne waters below Barrowford, the conjoint streams form the eastern boundary of the chapelry, and effect their confluence at Filly Close with the river

* Records of the Duchy of Lancaster, Bundle H. No. 6.

Whalley Parish.

Calder. The forest of Pendle, in and surrounding this chapelry, takes its name from the hill so called, and was one of the four divisions of the great forest of Blackburneshire. This forest covers an extent of no less than 25 miles, or 15,000 statute acres. As early as 1311, it was subdivided into eleven, (places of pasture for cows,) of which the principal names, as they appear in a commission of Henry VII., are preserved. The forest, formerly called Penhill vaccary, and sometimes the Chace of Penhill, was perambulated in person by the first Henry de Lacy; and about the year 1824, this ancient ceremony was repeated. In 11 Edward II. when Ric. de Merclesden was master-forester of Blackburnshire, William de Tatham was warden or keeper of Pendle; this officer is now called the "Greave of the Forest," holding his appointment from the landowners; he is also the head constable of the district.

In 6 Henry VIII. *puture* was paid for the forest, which was reclaimed towards the close of that reign.

Rough Lee Booth, formerly Over and Nether Roughley at Roughley Boothes, is a cluster of houses at the east end of the forest; with a cotton factory, in a rugged glade, three miles west of Colne. It is related that at Rough Lee, below New Church, Wesley, Whitfield, and Ingham, the founders of three religious sects, who had hitherto co-operated, finally seceded from each other. Of this fact there is no positive confirmation, but there is the authority of George Fox himself, the founder of Quakerism, for the assertion that he received his first illumination on the top of Pendle.

Admergill was one of the vaccaries of Pendle Forest, and was granted 20 Richard III. to William, son of John de Radcliffe. There is no township of this name, which merely denotes on old boundary, and Admergill defines the parish towards Barnoldwick. Here were found a few years ago 117 pennies of Edward I. and of John Baliol, king of Scotland. Amongst the ancient perambulations of this district, we find in the Duchy Office the following, made by the first Henry de Lacy and his successor, in the year 1147:—

(TRANSLATION.)

"Henry de Lacy's Declaration of the right Divisions between Bernolswyk and his Forest of Blakeburneschire, as by him and his men perambulated on the day that he delivered Bernolswyk with all the appurtenances to the Monks of the Cistercian order, to build an Abbey, and that the said Bernolswyk should be held by those Divisions in perpetuity to the same Monks, viz^{t}: By the river which is called Blackbrok, and so to the Marsh against Gailemars, and then to the head of Clessaghe, and then to the hill which is called Blackhow unto Oxegil, and so by Oxegil to Pikedelaw, called Alainesete, and from Pikedelaw to the ditch between Middehosp and Colreden. And that there

should be no contention arise thereafter with the said monks and their heirs, the said Henry de Lacy granted his said charter in testimony of the said Divisions.*" Whalley Parish.

Barley-cum-Wheatley, or Bareley and Whitley Boothes, are at the foot of Pendle-hill, and form two small adjoining villages, 5 miles W. N. W. of Colne. Wheatley is north of Barley. White Hough in Barley is an antique pile, the property and residence of Mr. William Bolland. Hereabouts the general *patois* of the county becomes almost peculiar, being more rugged; and the natural sound *oo* is perverted into that of *oy*, as "spoyn," and "noyn," for *spoon* and *noon*. In this township, adjoining to Wheatley, is Haweboothe, a name now obsolete. An annual wake is held on Midsummer-day, and, like others in this parish, is too often characterized by drunkenness and barbarity.

Wheatley Carr, anciently Whitley Carre, is a small village, 3½ miles W.S.W. of Colne, possessing nothing of interest. Having with Reedley Hallowes, Filley Close, and New Laund, all ancient vaccaries of Pendle, been allotted to no chapelry, they are considered with Ightenhill Park as still belonging to the Castle Parish, in consequence of which their inhabitants marry at Clitheroe.

Goldshaw Booth, anciently Gouldesshey, Over and Nether, is the central township of Pendle Forest, and contains the chapel of New Church, erected by the inhabitants of the five booths of Gouldshaw, Bareley, Whitley, Roughlee, and Ouldlawnde, which was consecrated October 1, 1544.† The common appellation of booth seems to point to the sheds of the cowherds in the respective vaccaries. A court baron is held at Higham twice a year for the whole forest of Pendle, which is a copyhold fee of the honor of Clitheroe, of which lord Montague is the superior lord.

Of the church, dedicated to St. Mary, the original tower, with the date 1712 inscribed upon it, indicating that the tower was then elevated, still remains; but the body of the old edifice was taken down and rebuilt by the chapelry about 40 years ago. It is a plain stone building, with a low tower and bell. The interior, containing a gallery, erected about 20 years ago, possesses no remarkable sepulchral memorials. In the chapel yard anciently stood a low, plain cross, at which, in 29 Henry VI., Rauf, abbot of Whalley, with the charterers and customary tenants of eight townships without the chapelry, held a meeting to abate encroachments on

* The instrument is without date, and tested by Otto de Tilly, Osbt Arched and others. Superscribed Bernolswyk.—Duchy Records, Bundle R. 13, No. III.

† The original ecclesiastical edifice at Church is of the age of Henry III.; and since, when the chapel was erected at Goldshaw, it took the name of *New* Church.

Whalley Parish.

the common. The cross has now disappeared. Near this church was found a few years ago a stone mallet, of British construction, with a perforation for the hand, the only relic of British art, in stone, ever discovered within the parish. A small national school, in which 40 or 50 children are taught, was established in New Church in the present year.

The two old halls of Sabden, and Hoarestones or Malkin Tower, in this township; the former, in the hamlet of the same name, is the property and residence of Mr. James Hargreaves, and the latter is celebrated as the rendezvous of the witches of Pendle.* It is pleasantly seated on the brow of Pendle-hill, and is the property of William Mitchell, esq. by whose ancestors it has long been possessed. Wakes are annually held at Goldshaw Booth on the Sunday immediately preceding the 12th of October. Of the three dissenting chapels within this district, Goldshaw Booth contains two; the Inghamite chapel, in Wheatley-lane, opened or built in 1750, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, in 1824.

Old Laund, or Lawnd Booth, on the north-east side of the forest, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. N. W. of Burnley, consists of scattered houses amidst tolerably wooded pastures. Old Laund Hall is a very ancient strongly-built fabric, the property of Mr. Greenwood, of Palace House, near Burnley, who purchased it from the lords of Clitheroe.

The small farmers of this district are often employed in the weaving of cotton, but there are only two manufacturing establishments, and two steam-engines, the aggregate power of which does not exceed forty horses. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes across the eastern verge of the forest, and is found useful in the transit of manufactures and building materials. A number of irregular ridges stretch along the north-west side of Pendle-hill, cheerless, bleak, and sterile on the summit, but tolerably well wooded on the declivities, and abundantly watered by the mountain springs. The land is so nearly all in pasture, that it would be an exaggeration to say that a dozen acres of wheat are grown in the year in the whole forest of Pendle. Rents in a district of this nature are necessarily low, averaging from 17s. to 25s. the statute acre. Fuel is not so plentiful as in many of the districts of Lancashire, but there is a valuable coal-mine near Pendle-water.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF COLNE.

This chapelry, which resembles in form the leaf of the fig-tree, is six miles from S.E. to N.W. and the same length from E. to W. and contains 23,040 statute acres. The only rivulet of any importance in the chapelry is Colne-water, some-

* See Vol. II. p. 195—106.

times, but improperly, called *Calder*, which, being fed from several streams issuing from the sides of the Yorkshire hills, flows through the valley east of Colne, and, descending by Barrowford, where it is augmented by other streams, passes over Pendle Forest, and falls into the Lancashire Calder below Higham Booth. The town is surrounded by distant sterile heights, except to the south, where a fine expanse of comparatively richly cultivated country opens to view. Whalley Parish.

Colne is unquestionably a place of great antiquity;* but antiquaries are divided in opinion whether it is the *Colunio* of the Romans, or the *Culme* of the Saxons; whether it derives its name from the old British term *Col-aun*, signifying the station by the narrow river; or from the Saxon word *Culme*, importing coal, in allusion to its mines. Antiquity.

Mr. Whitaker, the historian of Manchester, says—"The British name of the town—the concurrence of a Roman road from Cambodunum at it, the voice of tradition, and the appellation of *Castor*, evince this to have been the site of a Roman station. The Roman road from Cambodunum stretches visibly over Stainland-moor, passes through the townships of Barkisland and Rishworth, in Yorkshire, crosses the Devil's causeway, and the Roman road from Manchester to Ilkeley, and must therefore assuredly have terminated at Colne. A considerable quantity of Roman coins have been discovered near Colne, at Wheatley Lane, and near Emmott; and the station must have been fixed where tradition fixes it, upon the tall eminence of Castor-cliff, about a mile south of the town. There appears the evident skeleton of a Roman station at present; a regular vallum encircled by a regular fosse, and standing on a lofty cliff, it commands a very extensive view around. The British name of the town could have resulted only from the British name of the station; and, accordingly, we find the anonymous chorography placing such a station amongst these hills; mentioning it next to one which was certainly amongst them, the Cambodunum of Antoninus, and giving it in different MSS. the different names of Calanium and Colanea. This name of the station must have been derived from the same name of the river upon which it is erected, and which is now denominated Colne-water. In the memorable campaign of A.D. 79, Agricola subdued the county of Lancaster; and in the autumn of that year rose the towns of Lancaster, Overborough, Freckleton, Blackrode, Ribchester, Warrington, Manchester, and Colne. The erection of the towns is expressly asserted by Tacitus; and the erection of these towns in particular is sufficiently attested by that Itinerary, which was composed about sixty years only after the conquest of Lancashire."† Dr. Whitaker, adopting the opinion of the historian of Manchester, says—"Colne is unquestionably the

* See Vol. I. pp. 12 and 13.

† Whitaker's Manchester, Vol. I. pp. 134 and 202.

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Colunio of the anonymous Ravennas, and was probably never abandoned entirely in the long and obscure period of the Saxon history. Here was one of the four manor houses of the De Lacys, from which several of their charters are dated, now, in the mutability of things, degraded into the workhouse of the town," [and since removed.] The historian of Whalley does not agree with Mr. Whitaker as to the exact site of Colunio. Instead of standing upon Castor-cliff, he thinks it probable that the exact spot occupied by this station was in some of the low grounds beneath the present town, and on the banks of the river, where all remains of it have been effaced by cultivation, for Castor-cliff itself, placed upon a bleak but commanding elevation, which overlooks a large expanse of Craven to the north, and many miles of the vale of Calder to the west, has plainly been the *Castra Æstiva* only of Colunio. The area of the Castor-cliff has been a parallelogram of about 120 yards by 110, though somewhat rounded off at the angles. It has been surrounded by a double vallum and fosse, and all the stones about it bear marks of fire. The late Rev. Mr. Hargrave, the rector of Brandsburtone, but a native of Colne, speaking of the antiquity of this place, says—"A great number of Roman coins have been frequently dug up here, as at Wheatley Lane, which are generally copper, and those silver ones cast up by a plough, about the year 1696, near Emmott, enclosed in a great silver cup, some of which I have seen; one of Gordianus was very legible, and another not so: I have seen parts of others, whose remains shew they were of one of the Antonines." Dr. Leigh, Bishop Gibson, and Mr. Gough, entertain doubts whether this has been a Roman station or not, but those doubts rest upon very slender grounds, and are suggested principally by the remains found here not being more numerous. This defect, after-ages may supply; for, in the year 1825, a number of Roman coins were dug up, while preparing the foundations of a manufactory at Greenfield, and similar discoveries have been made at the foot of Castor-cliff, at Emmott, and in Wheatley Lane, since the days of those authors.

The manor of Colne comprises the township of Colne, the forest of Trawden, and the township of Foulridge; and for this tract two halmote or leet courts are held on behalf of the lord, lord Montague, yearly, in May and October, in the upper room of the grammar school, before the steward of the honor of Clitheroe, the land being chiefly occupied in copyhold. Great and Little Marsden are principally copyhold, and are within the manor of Ightenhill Park, otherwise Burnley. Barrowford, though in the chapelry of Colne, is in the forest of Pendle; Foulridge, Blakey, Catlow, and Barnside, are still manors. In the inquisition post mortem of Henry, the first duke of Lancaster, we find enumerated Colne, Maner' cum Membris, Ightenhall maner', &c.;* and in "anno 2 et 3 Ducatûs," a grant from the duke

* See Vol. I. p. 336.

of a messuage and lands in Colne and Marchesden (Marsden) held by custom of the manor and castle of Clitheroe and of the premises in Trowden.* Whalley Parish.

The church of Calna, though not mentioned in Domesday Survey, because Colne was a chapelry dependent upon Whalley, was probably enough in existence at the Conquest; and sixty years afterwards it was so denominated by Hugh de la Val, who gave it with others to the monks of Pontefract. In 1311, the names of Emmott, Holden, Alcancoats, Catlow, and Ayre, belonged to proprietors of land in this chapelry.

The parochial chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, stands upon an exposed site next the south extremity of the town; and though white-washed on the exterior, is a spacious and decent building, which appears to have been restored in the 15th or 16th century. The body is low and irregular, with small windows and diminutive buttresses, displaying no characteristic style of architecture. The tower is low, massy, and embattled, and thought to be part of the original church. The interior of the church is only partially pewed, the remainder being occupied by rude oaken benches. At the west end is a small gallery. The edifice is disposed into a nave, side aisles, two chantries, and a choir. Three massy cylindrical columns on the north side, of Norman origin, and genuine remains of the original structure, having exhibited signs of dilapidation, and one actually giving way, were carefully restored in 1815. The middle arch is semicircular, and the other columns octagonal. The roof of the north aisle is supported by rude compartments of wood, adorned with grotesque carvings at the intersections and mouldings along the beams. From the difference of columns and arches, it is presumed that the church has been enlarged to the south and east at a former period. Against the east wall of the north chapel is a singular inscription, cut upon oak, and probably of the date of 1508, in which a fervent invocation is breathed to the Virgin, by William Hyrd, for protection against overwhelming phantoms in the hour of death:—

"Qualibus in cœlo precibus succurrere mundo
* * * * * *
Hac recitare via debes letare Maria
Larvas interitu diluit illa manu
Hyrd genitrix Christi Wilhelmum deprecor audi
Ne superet mors me virgo parens retine."

There are here monumental inscriptions to the memory of the family of Emmott, of Emmott, whose arms are—a fesse engrailed, between three bulls' heads cabossed. A monument to the memory of Robert Parker, of Alkincoates; an epitaph in brass to the memory of the Rev. John Horrockes, and a monumental inscription to the

* See Vol. I. p. 344.

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memory of John Shaw, of Colne, esq.; obiit 1831. Several of the grave-stones in the church yard are venerable; one in memory of Nicholas Mitchell is dated 1500; another is inscribed I. H. 1613, and a third 1614.

The pulpit has been recently removed from its former situation, and placed against one of the pillars with a parabolic sounding-board over it, which so much magnifies sounds, that the lowest whisper can be heard in the church. The ancient chantry of the Banisters, of Park Hill, on the north side of the church, now belongs to the Parkers of Alcancoats, the Grimshaws of Park Hill, and the Sutcliffes of Heptonstall; and the Towneley Quire, on the south side, is now the property of colonel Thomas Clayton, of Carr Hall, in right of his mother, who was a Towneley of Barnside. The parish registers of Colne commence in the year 1599, and exhibit the following results:—

A.D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.	A.D.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1599	61	17	15	1831	328	167	217
1600	106	18	51	1832	277	160	242

It would appear from these returns that the population of the chapelry has quadrupled during the past 230 years, and of that increase the township of Colne alone has more than doubled itself within the present century.* The increase, it will be perceived, is considerably less within the last decennial period, than during either of the other two by which it was preceded, arising, probably, out of the low wages paid in this district for manufacturing labour. From an inquisition, taken in the time of the Commonwealth, it appears that Colne, Foulridge, Marsden, and Trawden, in this chapelry, contained 400 families, while, in 1831, the aggregate number of families in these townships amounted to 3151. The situation of Colne is healthy, and longevity is not unfrequent; an ancient woman in the town, now living, of the reputed age of 103 years, remembers the short visit of the Scotch rebels in 1745, and their skirmishing in the neighbourhood.

Incumbents of Colne Church.

Roger Blakey	1556	Henry Smalley, died	1731-2
Richard Brierley, died	1635	William Norcross, died	1741
Thomas Warriner	1645	George White, A.M. died	1751
Thomas Whalley, died	1646-7	Roger Wilson, LL.B. instituted	1751
John Horrocks, died	1667	John Hartley, A.B.	1789
James Hargreaves, died	1693	Thos. Thoresby Whitaker, A. M. instituted	1811
Thomas Tatham, resigned	1708-9	Philip Abbott	1817
John Barlow, died April	1727	John Henderson, the present minister,	1821
Thomas Barlow, his son, died May	1727		

* See Vol. II. p. 103.

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One of the ancient mansions in this chapelry is Barnside, which the prior and convent of St. John of Pontefract recovered from Simon Nowell, with the lands thereto appertaining in a suit at York;* and from a claim without date it appears that this religious house possessed a great number of feudal privileges in the lordship of Barnsete.† For some time the manor was held under that house by the Towneleys; but on the dissolution of monasteries it passed to the Braddylls by patent of the crown, dated 36 Henry VIII., and from them it appears to have repassed by sale to the Towneleys. It is now the property of colonel Thomas Clayton, whose father, John Clayton, of Harwood, esq. in 1754, married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Richard Towneley, of Barnside, esq. who died in 1739, the last male descendant of Lawrence Towneley, of Towneley, 14 Edward IV., second son of John Towneley, of Towneley, esq. The mansion of Emmott, the property of Richard Emmott, esq. the last male heir of that ancient family, who died in 1819, is now enjoyed by —— Perkins, esq. in right of his wife, with the reversion to the Greens; the hall is occupied by a farmer, in whose pastures is found one of the rare plants of Lancashire called the *fucus glaucus* and the *lichen ampullaceus*.‡ Alcancoats, or Alkincoats, is the seat of Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, daughter of Thomas Parker, esq., of Browsholme and Alcancoats. Langroyd Hall, an ancient house, modernized, but not divested of its antique character, is occupied by James Bulcock Carr, esq. of a venerable family long seated here. Colne Hall, though once of sufficient consequence to afford its hospitalities to the unfortunate head of the house of Lancaster, Henry VI. and now the property of the lord-lieutenant of the county, is a mean dilapidated building, without any remains of its ancient dignity. Blakey Hall, the residence of Simon de Blakey, temp. Edward IV. is also in decay. Hob House, anciently the seat of the Turners, and Greenfield, a manorial mansion in former times, have been suffered to fall into decay since so many of the old families have become extinct, and the modern proprietors have become non-resident. In the town of Colne there are two mansions of some antiquity, the one of them of the date A.D. 1640, and the other, the property of the Claytons, of Carr, of a date not ascertained.

In addition to the church at Colne, there is an episcopal chapel at Marsden, built before the Reformation, and dependent upon Colne. There are also fourteen other places of religious worship in the chapelry, which may be thus classed in chronological order:—The Friends' Meeting-house, Little Marsden, built in the 17th century; the Inghamite, or Old Independent chapel, Wynewall, in Trawden, built,

* Placit. Term. Michis 28 & 29 Edw. I. apud Ebor. Rot. 27.

† Kuerden's 4to MS. fo. 58.

‡ See Vol. II. p. 138.

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1752; the Quakers' Meeting-house, in Trawden, rebuilt 1792; the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, at Barrowford, built 1801-2, re-opened 1812; the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, Trawden, built 1811; the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, Great Marsden, built 1811; the Independent chapel, Colne, opened January 1, 1811; the New Connexion of Methodists' chapel, Colne, built 1818: the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, Laneshaw Bridge, built 1822; ditto, Mount Pleasant, Colne, 1823; the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, Foulridge, built 1824; ditto, Burnley Road, built 1826; the Independent chapel, Colne, opened 1826, built by the Baptists in 1788; the Methodist chapel in Colne Lane, built in 1777, is no longer used as a chapel, but as a Sunday school.

In the infancy of Methodism, the Rev. John Wesley, the founder of that community, visited this place to preach in the newly erected chapel; great numbers of persons pressed, as was usual, to hear this celebrated divine, till at length the pressure becoming too severe to be sustained by the timbers, one of the galleries gave way, and a number of persons in the congregation had their limbs broken, but no lives were lost. This melancholy occurrence happened on Wednesday, June 11, 1777, and is still remembered as an epoch in the religious history of the place. The ancient Free School of Colne was an antique building, supported upon crooks, and had the honour to afford instruction to archbishop Tillotson. This school is now taken down, and has been rebuilt by public subscription, in such a manner as to reflect credit upon the liberality of the inhabitants.

The Free Grammar School of Colne, adjoining the church-yard, was rebuilt, in 1812, by subscription. Only six boys receive free instruction here; and even they have payment to make in certain branches of education. Though the Society of Friends have themselves so little occasion for such institutions, they erected a Sunday school in Little Marsden in 1830; and to nearly almost every place of religious worship in the chapelry one of these excellent institutions is attached. The Methodists alone educate a thousand children in this way, and in the chapelry collectively 3000 children receive instruction in Sunday Schools.

Modern history.

Colne stands in an elevated situation at the eastern extremity of mid-Lancashire; on a *lingula* of land formed by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the river Calder. It is a brisk, second-rate town, with a market on the Wednesday, and four annual fairs, namely, on the 7th of March, the 13th and 15th of May, the 11th of October, and the 21st of December. There is also a monthly fair held on the last Wednesday in every calendar month, for cattle, woollen cloths, &c. Situated as this town is, on the borders of that fine grazing country called Craven, it is plentifully supplied with butcher's meat of the best quality, and forms a point of communication for the transit of sheep and cattle, which are continually passing from the rich pastures

where they are fed to the populous districts where they are to be consumed. The annual wake here is held on St. Bartholomew's day, the saint to whom the church is dedicated; and the coincidence serves to shew that the festival is both ancient, and that it was originally the Feast of Dedication. The inhabitants of Colne are well supplied with water from a spring near Laneshaw Bridge, called Flass Spring, about two miles to the east of the town, which is conveyed through pipes, under the management of a water-work company established by the act of 46 Geo. III. The establishment of gas-works has been attempted, but hitherto without success. Whalley Parish.

The dialect of this district is peculiar, being a mixture of the Lancashire and the Craven. The verb "to gawm," is used to imply *to understand*, and hence the word "gawmless," which is a genuine provincialism of the county. The fame of the Lancashire witches, who flourished two centuries ago in the forest of Pendle, extended to this place; and, to guard the inhabitants against their machinations, Margaret Pearson, of Padiham,* one of the weird sisters, was placed, in the year 1612, upon the pillory in Colne, by sentence of sir Edward Bromley, to deter the people from the crime of witchcraft, of which, in after ages, they have not been suspected. It does not appear that the inhabitants of this district took any very prominent part in the civil wars of the Commonwealth; but in a despatch sent to parliament in 1642, they are commemorated amongst "sturdy churls," who were ready to fight the king's forces, rather than that their beef and fat bacon should be taken from them.†

The land in this chapelry is principally in pasture, for which it is the best suited, not more than one-fifth of the whole being arable. Rents of land vary considerably in some favoured situations; and for small portions of land, as much as seven pounds per acre are obtained, while a much more general price is from 20s. to 30s. per acre.

This is one of the most ancient seats of the woollen manufacture. As early as the year 1311, a fulling mill, value 6s. 8d. a year, is returned in the rent-roll of the last Henry de Lacy.[a] This circumstance has been quoted, to prove that the woollen manufacture existed in England before the 10th of Edward III. (1337,) when that prince passed an act of invitation to the Flemish manufacturers; it may also serve to shew that the staple trade of the kingdom was introduced at Colne earlier than at Halifax, for, according to the Rev. Mr. Watson, the historian of that place, the first fulling mill in the parish of Halifax was erected in the 17th of Edward IV. A coal mine was worked in the chapelry of Colne as early as the reign of Edward III. At the end of five centuries, the ancient fulling mill of the Lacies, and subsequently of the Towneleys, has become a power-loom cotton manufactory, the first loom of that description having been introduced into this *mill*, and into this district, in 1832.

[a] Inquis. post mort.

* See Vol. I. p. 596.

† See Vol. II. p. 17.

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In addition to the woollen fabrics, shalloons, calimancos, and tammies were made in considerable numbers in this town and neighbourhood; and a Piece Hall, conducted on the principle of the halls of Bradford and Halifax, formed the great mart of the district for many years. The hall, which is a substantial stone building, situated on the south side of the town, was erected in the year 1775, by a company of proprietors, upon a piece of ground presented for the purpose by Banastre Walton, esq. of Marsden Hall. It consists of two spacious rooms, fifty-four yards long by fourteen yards wide. The upper room has been used for about thirty-four years, for the sale of woollens during the fairs, and, owing to the decline of the worsted trade in this district, the whole building is now appropriated at the annual fairs to the sale of general merchandise.

At the end of the last century, the cotton trade was introduced into this district, and the manufacturing part of the population of Colne is now chiefly employed in making cotton goods for sale in the Manchester market. The power for carrying on the spinning process is generally derived from water wheels, but, in times of drought, steam-engines are used to supply the deficiency of water. These engines are supplied with coal, at an easy rate, from the surrounding mines. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through a subterraneous tunnel a mile in length, at a little distance from the town, and affords an advantageous conveyance for the slate, lime, and stone of this hilly region, as well as for the raw materials and the manufactured articles of the district. There are eleven steam-engines in this chapelry, of the aggregate power of 132 horses; seven of the engines are employed in spinning cotton, one in giving motion to power-looms, and the remaining three in the collieries.

A deplorable picture is drawn of the state of the families of hand-loom weavers in Colne and Burnley, and in the eastern parts of Lancashire and the northern part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, where goods of an inferior description are woven, in the report of the select committee of the House of Commons, in 1833. One witness* says, that the average wages of that part of the population in the district of Colne and Burnley, who are employed in weaving coarse cottons, common printing calicos† do not exceed 6s. a week where there are two looms in a family, and that the condition of this class of people is much inferior to what it was formerly—hopeless. He adds, that for weaving the higher qualities of cloth manufactured at Preston, and in other districts, wages are better, and that they must not be confounded. Another witness‡ says, that the hand-loom weavers

* Mr. James Thompson, of Primrose-Hill, Clitheroe, calico printer.

† See Vol. II. p. 494.

‡ Mr. George Smith, of Manchester, hand-loom calico manufacturer.

in the northern parts of Lancashire, (meaning Colne, Burnley, &c.) earn (men, women, and children) on an average, about 4s. 3d. per week, taking the adult males at from one-third to one-fourth the number of women and children. To shew the contrast in prices for hand-loom weaving during the present century, he says, that for what was paid 8s. 7d. in 1802, 5s. 5d. was paid in 1806; 6s. 2d. in 1810; 4s. 1d. in 1815; 2s. 7d. in 1820; 2s. 2d. in 1825; 1s. 5d. in 1830; and 1s. 4½d. in 1833; and this on a medium quality of hand-loom weaving, but that since 1802 the width of the cloth has been reduced two inches in 28. Whalley Parish.

A third witness† says, that in 1814, a family of six persons, there being amongst them three hand-loom weavers, would have earned 46s. 9d. per week, net wages, and that now they can only earn net 7s. 9d. per week, while the price of food, house-rent, &c. has only been reduced one-fourth within the same period. A very sufficient reason this for the slow increase of population in the chapelry of Colne, during the last twelve years.

Barrowford, in the chapelry of Colne, is a large manufacturing township at the junction of several streams flowing into Colne-water. In the reign of Henry VII. Barrowford constituted two vaccaries, called Over and Nether Barrowford. Carr Hall, in this township, was the property of Richard Towneley, of Barnside, in 1760, but is now the seat of Colonel Thomas Clayton, the last of the ancient family of the Claytons of Little Harwood, near Blackburn, and maternally a descendant of the Towneleys.

Park-Hill, the residence of a yeoman, was long the seat of the Banisters of Bank and Altham. Richard Banister occurs as of Park-Hill, temp. Edward IV. Mr. Grimshaw is the present owner and occupier.

Foulridge, ancient Folrigge, was held by John de Grigleston, in the reign of King John, of the earl of Lincoln, by the eighth part of a knight's fee.‡ In 15th Edward II. John de Thornhill held the manor of Folrigge: by marriage with his daughter, sir Henry Saville became possessed of the manor in 1404. In 6th James I. John Pollard was seized of the same,§ and in 7th Charles I. Margery Emmott was lady of the manor.‖ Foulridge Hall is a plain uninteresting fabric. In this township, which abuts against, and pierces the county of York, is the head-level of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, for the supply of which, in seasons of drought, there are here two spacious reservoirs.

† Mr. James Grimshaw, cotton manufacturer, Barrowford, in the chapelry of Colne.

‡ Testa de Nevill' fo. 397.

§ Duchy Records, Vol. XXIII. n. 58.

‖ Ibid. Vol. XXVIII. n. 31.

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Trawden Forest consisted of five vaccaries when the inquisition was taken on the death of Henry de Lacy, the last;* and is described as Troghden Chace, in the inquisition taken on the death of Henry duke of Lancaster.† The tract bearing the name of Trowden, the hollow valley, stretches from Colne to the foot of Boulsworth-hill, which is elevated 1689 feet above the level of the sea; the forest is estimated at ten square miles, or 6,400 statute acres. In the reign of Henry VII. the vaccaries were reduced to three—Berdshaie Booth, Over and Nether Wycoller, and Wynewall. The former name is now obsolete.

The old mansion of Wycoller, or Wykeoller, is remarkable for an ancient and spacious open circular fire-place, at the end of the hall, detached from the wall, in the fashion of the houses of the time of Henry VI. and having stone benches all round it. In 22 Henry VII. Piers Hartley occupied and possessed Wycoller, which afterwards passed by marriage with the heiress to the Cunliffes of Hollins, but formerly of Billington. This family is supposed to have been amongst the first Saxons who settled in the north of England, and the name imports a grant for life. In 11 Edward II. Adam de Cunliffe was of the jury in the extent of the barony of Manchester.*

The estate of Cunliffe Hill, in Billington, was mortgaged in the reign of Henry VIII. to an ancestor of sir Thomas Walmesley, and by foreclosure in the reign of Elizabeth lost to the Cunliffes. Thus dispossessed, they settled at Hollins, which having acquired by marriage, they retained until the protectorate, when it was sequestered, and the house plundered, in consequence of what was called the apostacy and opposition of John Cunliffe to the government of the Commonwealth. Being compelled to quit Hollins he removed to Wycoller. Nicholas Cunliffe dying without issue, his sister Elizabeth married Samuel Scarsgill, of Sheffield, by whom she had Sarah, married to —— Owen of the same place. Their son, Henry Owen, having assumed the name and arms of Cunliffe, inherited Wycoller till his death in 1819, when the house and estate passed to his heirs now in possession.

The following piece of domestic history, descriptive of primitive manners, occurs in a family MS. of the Cunliffes:—"At Wycoller Hall the family usually kept open house the twelve days at Christmas. Their entertainment was, a large hall of curious ashler work, a long table, plenty of furmerty like new milk, in a morning, made of husked wheat, boiled and roasted beef, with a fat goose, and a pudding, with plenty of good beer for dinner. A round-about fire-place, surrounded with stone benches, where the young folks sat and cracked nuts, and diverted themselves, and in this manner the sons and daughters got matching without going much from home."

* Escaet. 4 Edw. II. n. 50. † Escaet. 35 Edw. III. n. 122. ‡ Hollinworth's MS. fo. 6.

Drawn by H. Melville. Engraved by E. Smith.

WYCOLLER HALL, LANCASHIRE, CHRISTMAS 1650.

FISHER, SON, & Cº LONDON, 1834.

In 4 Elizabeth Edmund Towneley died seized of Trawden Forest or Chace.* Trawden Hall, a neat old mansion, is the seat of James Pilling Folds, esq. descended from Piers Folds, who held one of the forest vaccaries 22 Henry VII. A Friends' meeting-house, one of the oldest places of worship, stands at the west end of the village. Whalley Parish.

Great Marsden, anciently called Merclesden and Merlesden. In 35 Henry III. Edmund de Lacy obtained a charter for free warren in Great and Little Merlesden,† and in 20 Edward I. Henry de Lacy, on a writ of Quo Warranto, established his right to the wapentake of Blakeburneshire and to free warren in Great and Little Merchesdene.‡ In 4 Edward II., when the ancient fulling mill is mentioned at Colne, a fishery existed at Marsden by grant from Henry de Lacy. In the reign of Edward III. a Richard de Merclesden was master forester of Blackburnshire to the dowager queen Isabella. In the same reign, Henry, duke of Lancaster, granted a large tract of land in Merclesden to Richard de Walton. The two places of this name are within the manor of Ightenhill Park, otherwise Burnley. South Field, an ancient edifice, now occupied by a farmer, is the property of William Sagar, esq. a minor, whose family have long been seated at Marsden. Catlow, a recently modernized seat, was formerly styled a manor, and is the property of another family named Sagar, of whom is John Sagar, esq. the present owner and occupant. Marsden Hall is the seat of Thomas Wroe Walton, esq. owner of Altham and of New Houses in Read, son of the late Richard Wroe, rector of Radcliffe, son of the Rev. ——— Wroe, who, by marriage with Elizabeth Walton, obtained the estates of Banastre Walton, esq. of Marsden and Altham, living 1775. Marsden was anciently within Trawden Forest, and the episcopal chapel in Little Marsden was called Trawden Chapel.

Little Marsden, anciently in the possession of the Waltons of Great Marsden. Here is an episcopal chapel, erected before the Reformation, and re-edified by a brief to the amount of £398. 18s. in 1804, and dependent upon the chapel of Colne. There are also a Wesleyan chapel built in 1826, and a Quaker's meeting-house, rebuilt about 1792, with an excellent school.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF BURNLEY.

This ancient chapelry, forming another important division of the parish of Whalley, comprehends the seven townships of Burnley, Habergham Eaves, Ighten-

* Duchy Records, Vol. XVII. n. 13.

† Rot. Chart. 35 Hen. III. m. 8.

‡ See p. 205.

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hill Park, Reedley Hollows, Briercliffe-cum-Extwistle, Worsthorn with Hurstwood and Cliviger. It is nine miles in length from Padiham on the W.N.W. to the extremity of Briercliffe on the E.N.E., and six miles in breadth from New Laund Booth on the north to Dirplay Hill on the south, and contains about 8030 acres. The district is watered by the Calder, which, winding from Cliviger on the S.S.E. by Townley, Burnley, Padiham, and Whalley, falls into the Ribble; by the Brun, which flowing from the junction of the Sheden, Thursden, Thornden, and Swinden streams, gives name to Burnley; and by the Pendle water, which falling into the Calder above Royle, descends from the neighbourhood of Colne, and completes the streams of this chapelry. Burnley itself is comparatively a small township, seated in a narrow, fertile, woody vale, and the town consists chiefly of stone houses, erected principally within the last forty years. Dr. Whitaker conjectures that Burnley was a Roman settlement upon a vicinal way between Ribchester and Almondbury, and the number of Roman coins found in the neighbourhood gives countenance to the conjecture. According to the same authority, the name of Saxifield, and an obscure tradition of a sanguinary engagement here during the heptarchy, identifies the district with Saxon times, while Danes or Danser House, the ancient residence of the Foldys family, may derive its name from the Danes. Adjoining to the town, and near the church in the centre of an area encircled by houses, is a cross of great antiquity, which is supposed to commemorate the preaching of Paulinus, the first Christian missionary in these parts, about the year 597. This ancient relic is of a large size, bound by simple fillets, and terminating at the apex in a spiral form. The learned doctor, already so frequently quoted, awards some weight to this supposition from the name of a neighbouring field, called *Bishop-Leap;* and says that the tradition of the place is, that, prior to the foundation of a church at Burnley, religious rites were celebrated on the spot where the cross stands; but that afterwards, upon an attempt being made to erect an oratory on the place, the materials were nightly transplanted, by invisible agents, to the present site!

Between the years 1193 and 1211, Roger de Lacy granted to Geoffrey, son of Robert, dean of Whalley, progenitor of the Towneleys, common of pasture in Brunleia, with all the other easements belonging to that town. In 35 Henry III. Edmund de Lacye had a charter for free warren in his manor of Brumley,* and in 22 Edw. I. Henry de Lacy obtained a charter for a market every Tuesday at his manor house of Brumley in Lancashire, and also for a fair to be held annually on the eve, day, and morrow after the feast of Peter and Paul the apostles.†

Burnley, New Laund Booth, Filley Close, Reedley Hollows, Briercliffe, and Habergham Eaves, are all within the manor of Ightenhill Park, which existed in

* Rot. Chart. 35 Hen. III. m. 8. † Rot. Chart. 22 Edw. I. p. 1. n. 23.

1238, and form a part of the honor of Clitheroe. Lord Montague, lord of the honor, exercises manorial rights here, and courts-baron are held at Burnley for the manor of Ightenhill Park twice a year, in April and October. Cliviger was a manor as early as 1399. Extwistle is a manor of the date of 1193, belonging to Robert Townley Parker, of Cuerden, esq. and Worsthorn was a lordship of the Towneleys in the first of Elizabeth. Whalley Parish.

The church of Burnley, dedicated to St. Peter, is a plain castellated new edifice, on the north bank of the Brun. The tower has crocketted pinnacles, and is supported by a broad buttress. The interior is antique, but clean, and adorned with many monuments. In the reign of Henry I., the church of "Brunlaia" was granted by Hugh de la Val to the monks of Pontefract, but, failing to establish their claim, it reverted to the abbey of Stanlawe, the parent of Whalley. In the reign of Edward III., the church was re-edified, and the roof and east window are supposed to be of that age. In 15 Henry VII., sir John Towneley founded a chantry here, and endowed it with a rent of 7 marks. After the Reformation, (34 Elizabeth,) the queen granted this chantry to Richard Brathurst, of London, and Roger Bromley, with all the lands belonging to the same, on payment of £5. 3s. 9d.* These lands are probably those which, in 8 Edward IV., Rafe the abbot and the convent of Whalley granted to John Towneley, and described as "litel garthes lying from the brig of Browne between the water and pish churcheyarde of Bronley, on y^e^ N and W side of y^e^ saide churche, from 19 yeares to 19 yeares, at y^e^ rent of 3^d^ per an., so long as y^e^ said John and his heires wyll paye the ferme." In 24 Henry VIII., a contract was made for rebuilding the north and south "hylings" of Burnley church and eighteen buttresses for the sum of £60; and the north and middle aisles were rebuilt, but the south aisle remained in its original state till the year 1789, when it was rebuilt with a gallery over it at a cost of £1000. This church had four chantries, namely, the Rood altar, placed upon the rood-loft, at the entrance to the choir, now removed; the altar of St. Peter; the altar of St. Mary; and the altar of St. Anthony. In the second year of Edward VI., the incumbent of Burnley "had for his wages, yearly, the sum of £4. 8s. 11d.," as appears from an inquisition, taken at Manchester, on the 11th of April, 1683, but, from the liberality of subsequent donors, the living of the present perpetual curate amounts to £500 at least, and in this way the three best church livings of their kind in the kingdom are completed in the county of Lancaster—the rectory of Winwick, the vicarage of Rochdale, and the curacy of Burnley. The living is in the gift of Robert Townley Parker, of Cuerden, esq., and the rev. Robert Mosley Master, A.M., is the incum-

* Kuerden's Folio MS. p. 93.

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bent of the living, the value of which has been still further enhanced by an act of parliament, passed in the year 1819, enabling the incumbent and patron to grant building leases of the glebe lands for 999 years.*

At the eastern extremity of the south aisle is the Stansfield choir, now the property of colonel Hargreaves, in which there is an ancient gravestone, with a cross fleury and sword, supposed by Dr. Whitaker to cover Oliver de Stansfeud, constable of Pontefract castle. At the east end of the north aisle is the chapel of the virgin Mary, the property and the burial-place of the Towneley family, and usually called the Towneley choir. In this choir there are some shields of arms, cut in stone, and a large mural monument to the memory of Richard Towneley, esq., who died on the 22d of January 1796, and a classical tablet in memory of Charles Townley, esq., the antiquary, who "obiit January 5, 1805."

A tall and stately piece of sculpture, bearing the following inscription around the octagonal base:—**Orate pro anima Johannis Foldys capellani qui istam crucem fieri fecit anno domini** MCCCCCXX. with a crucifix, cut in relief, upon it, stood in the churchyard,[b] which Dr. Whitaker says was brutally destroyed by a drunken rabble, hired for the purpose a few years ago; "the last instance, he adds, of puritanical fury (for such it was) which has been directed against the ornaments of an English church. The base, which bore the date of 1520, was removed to Townley, and now stands behind the hall." What evidence the doctor had that this drunken rabble was hired to destroy the cross, or that this was an act of puritanical fury, he is not pleased to communicate, and knowing that he was sometimes not only a willing antiquary, but a ready believer also in whatever was calculated to cast discredit upon "puritanism," it is very probable that this preposterous story was an invention imposed upon his credulity. That the crucifix was broken by a drunken fellow, is confirmed to us by other evidence; but, that the Goth was incited to this act of barbarism by bribes from any religious body, rests on no other evidence but Dr. Whitaker's assertion. There are, unhappily, but too many well-authenticated cases of a fanatical zeal destroying ancient monuments; but there are few records of a drunken rabble being incited to such deeds by puritanical bribes.

[b] Thoresby's Ducatus Leod.

The dissenting places of worship in Burnley are seven: namely, the Wesleyan-Methodist chapel, Keighley-green, erected in 1787; the Baptist chapel, Colne-road, built in 1795; the Independent chapel, Goodman-hill, built 1814; the Presbyterian-Baptist chapel, Sion, built in 1830; and the Primitive-Methodist chapel, built 1831-2: there is also a Catholic chapel at Hand Bridge, near Townley-hall, Haberg-

* Private Acts, 59 George III. cap. 6.

ham Eaves, built 1817, and a Particular-Baptist chapel, at Haggate Briercliffe, erected about the year 1788. Whalley Parish.

The charities of Burnley have been already enumerated from the commissioners' report, but the Free Grammar School deserves more particular notice. This institution has existed ever since the Reformation. The *parva aula* of the compotus belonging to the chantry priest of St. Mary's altar, on the west side of the churchyard, now taken down, was used for the school-house till about the year 1693, when the present school, situated in North Parade, was erected. This institution is well endowed, and the clear stipend of the head master is £130,[a] independent of the surplus of the school charges. The school is open, for instruction in the classics, to the boys of the chapelry indefinitely. Formerly an admission fee was paid, and a *cock-penny* at Shrovetide; but, in lieu of these, the master is now allowed to make a charge of three guineas a year for each boy, for writing and arithmetic. A less charge is made for the sons of persons in humble life. Out of this money the master provides an assistant, to teach English, writing, arithmetic, and mathematics. The master is appointed by the trustees of the lands belonging to the school, and the revenues of the foundation are managed by him under their directions. A maintenance at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, for thirteen scholars from the Free School of Middleton, and from the schools of Whalley and Burnley, or any other school in the county palatine of Lancaster, was established in the year 1572, by Alexander Nowell, dean of St. Paul's, London, but there is no other exhibition belonging to this school. Henry Halsted, clerk, rector of Stansfield, in Suffolk, left by will, in 1728, all his books to the Free School, in Burnley, where it is probable he had received his early education; this library is now arranged in a room over the school, and contains some valuable classics.

[a] Carlisle.

The ancient mansions of this township are Hesandforth, or Phesandford, Royle, Danser House, Fulledge, and Bank Hall. Phesandford, or Hesandforth, on the banks of the Brun, was granted by Robert de Merclesden to Robert de Swillington, by whom it was sold, before 4 Edward II., to Oliver de Stanfeud, descended from Wyan Maryons, a follower of earl Warrenne. In 15 Henry VII. Geoffrey Stanfield died seized of the manor of Haysandforth, held by military service; his granddaughter Johanna, daughter of his son Giles, inherited the property, and, marrying Simon Haydock, conveyed it into this family. Johanna died in 1562 and her husband in 1568. In 1745, John Haydock, a justice of the peace, died owner of this manor, which now belongs to colonel Hargreaves, of Ormerod and Bank Hall, or Bank Top. Near Hesandforth is a reservoir covering two acres, formed two years ago, to supply the water-works at Burnley Royle, originally Role, at the northern

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extremity of the township;—since the time of Henry VIII. the residence of a principal branch of the Townleys. Dancer House, an old gabled building, a little to the north of Burnley, on the Colne road, the original name of which is supposed to have been Danes House, is now occupied by Mr. John Folds, a descendant of the ancient family of Foldys. The arms annexed are still hanging in a sort of escutcheon frame in the hall, and the cross is supposed to indicate the honor of knight of the red cross conferred upon a member of the family, engaged in the crusades. Fulledge, an ancient pile, between Burnley and Townley, is in the occupation of Mr. Holgate. Over the door are the initials R. Y. E. 1567. Bank Hall was once the property of the Woodroofs, of whom Isabella, the last heiress, married Nicholas Townley of Royle, in 1606, and had an only daughter, Margaret, who married John Ingleby, of Lawkland, near Clapham, esq. whose daughter Isabella married Richard, son and heir of Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, esq. By this marriage Bank Hall passed to the Sherburnes, and was sold by Mr. Weld, the late representative of that family, to the Rev. J. Hargreaves; having been rebuilt, it is now the occasional residence of John Hargreaves, of Ormerod, esq.

The police of the town of Burnley is vested in a head constable, several deputy officers, and sixteen commissioners, who, by act of parliament passed May 19, 1819, are empowered to watch, light, cleanse, pave, and otherwise regulate the whole town. All inhabitants occupying or possessing houses of £50 annual rent, are qualified as commissioners of police.* In the same year an act was obtained† for supplying the town of Burnley and the township of Habergham Eaves with water by means of pipes from two reservoirs, one to the north and the other to the south of the town, from which the water flows, without any impelling power. The inhabitants are also supplied with gas by a company established in 1824. In 1831 a spacious market place, which is found a great public accommodation, was opened by a company of shareholders at a cost of £3500.

Markets and fairs.

In the 22d of Edward I. a charter was granted to Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, for a market, at his manor of Burnley, to be held on the Tuesday, and also for a yearly fair to be held on the eve, day, and morrow after the feast of the apostles Peter and Paul. At present the market here is held on Monday, and the fairs, of which there are six yearly, namely, the 6th of March; Easter eve; the 9th and 13th of May; the 10th of July, and on the 11th of October. In addition to these long-

* Act of 59 Geo. III. cap. 34. † 59 Geo. III. cap. 32.

established fairs, there is a fortnight fair for fat and lean cattle, held every alternate Monday, and established the 10th of January, 1819; there is also an annual fair for horses, held on the third Thursday in October. Formerly there was an annual wool fair, held on the second Thursday in July, but it is now discontinued. Whalley Parish.

On the death of Henry de Lacy, in 1311, a census was taken of his town of Burnley, when it appeared that the population consisted of 53 families; since that time a mighty increase has taken place; for in the year 1831 the number of families amounted to 1491, and the number of individuals to 7551, making an increase of population within the present century of more than double the number of inhabitants.* The air of this town and district is held to be remarkably salubrious, and the prolonged life of fourscore years and ten is not deemed an extraordinary occurrence.

The solitary fulling-mill that existed here till the year 1824, as the last lingering remnant of the ancient staple of the place, has now disappeared; and the principal manufacture at present is the spinning of cotton, the weaving of calicoes by hand and by power, the spinning and combing of worsted by power, machine making, and a little calico printing. There are in the chapelry thirty-two steam-engines, of an aggregate strength of 449 horses, and few places can be more favourably situated for trade; coal, stone, and water, all afford their efficient assistance in no parsimonious supplies; and the Leeds and Liverpool canal forms directly, or by its agency, a cheap and expeditious water conveyance to and from this place, in the whole line of country from the German Ocean to the Irish Sea. Amongst the hand-loom weavers here, as at Colne, much distress exists from the reduced rate of wages; but as this is now becoming a subordinate business, and as other and more remunerating employments extend themselves, the pressure from this cause is yearly declining. It was not till the year 1780 that the cotton business found its way to any material extent into this parish; but since that time it has been of gigantic growth.† A casualty, similar to that which some years ago happened at Whitehaven, and from the same cause, occurred in Burnley in the course of the year 1824. Owing to the extensive excavations for coals made under the town, a number of buildings near its centre, extending westward, have sunk several inches, and there are many good houses to be seen with a rent down the front, and where the roofs and flooring have separated from the walls.

It is a peculiarity of Burnley, that wakes, rush-bearing, and annual feasts obtain little attention from the inhabitants; and though formerly horse-racing was a favourite

* See Vol. p. 103.

† See History of Cotton Manufactures, Vol. II. from page 397 to 530.

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amusement, and races were run at Old Hall Postern about forty years ago, they fell into disuse for want of support; at present an effort is making to renew the races on a course between Burnley and Branshaw, without any very sanguine prospects of success.

The native dialect of Burnley is improved by laudable attention to the education of the labouring classes, which so generally prevails amongst all the religious communities in the place, yet strangers must be upon their guard against being misled, when they hear Hambleton called "Omilltun;" Gawthorp, "Gowthrup;" Habergham Eaves, "Hawburgum Evhes;" and Ightenhill Park, "Ightunhull Perk."

There is in the conduct of the opulent classes at Burnley so much to admire and to imitate in that which regards the education of the poor, that we go out of our way to present the gratifying example. The town contains three national schools, all of them in connexion with the established church. The school-house in Colne-road is a large gothic erection, built and supported by voluntary contributions. The average number of children educated in this school alone is 550, a larger number, it is said, than are taught in any other national school in the kingdom. Each child pays one penny per week, which is found to operate advantageously. The national school in Cheapside educates 100 children, and that in Burnley Lane 120. Sunday schools are on the increase, every chapel having one of these excellent institutions, and the national school-houses are used for teaching on Sunday. Appendent to all the schools are flourishing benefit societies for the relief of the members in sickness, thus affording at once the rudiments of learning and the habits of prudent foresight, at the same time that they impart moral and religious instruction. A more beneficial combination influencing young minds, and operating upon the future life, it is impossible to imagine.

During the progress of the bill for the reform of the representation of the people, a petition was sent to parliament praying that this town, with its 13,000 inhabitants, including Habergham Eaves, might be enfranchised and erected into a parliamentary borough; but the petition failed, though certainly, if the system of education, now so rigorously pursued, be continued, few better constituencies will soon exist in the country.

Habergham Eaves is called the hamlet of Habrincham, in the town of Burnley, in a charter dated 31 Edward III. As early as 1201, this place gave name to a family, of whom we find three sisters engaged in a litigation respecting their possessions in Hauringham. The ancient record states that Alina and Sabina de Hauringham owe xx^{s}. to the king, on account of a petition pending in the county court against

Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by W. Le Petit.

TOWNELEY HALL.

THE SEAT OF PEREGRINE EDWARD TOWNELEY, ESQ.

FISHER, SON & Co. LONDON, 1832.

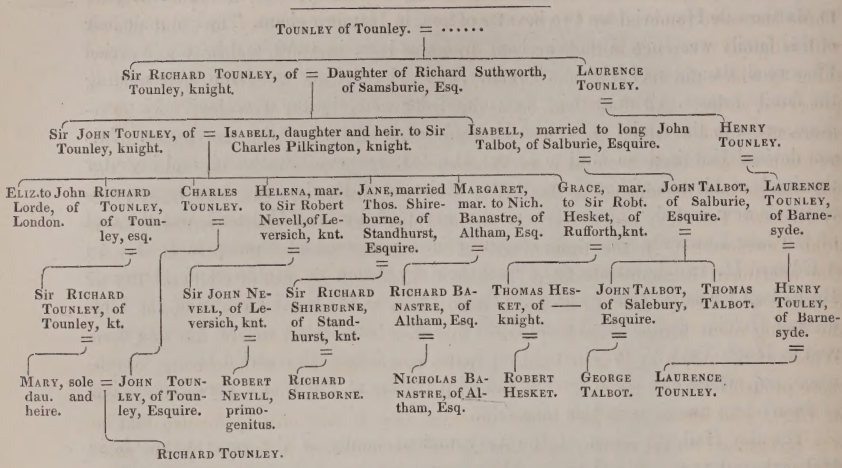
Whalley Parish.

Eugenta their sister, for four bovates of land in Hauringham, in which they pray that the plaint may be heard at Westminster.* Roger de Lacy, who died in 1211, gave to Matthew de Hambrigham two bovates of land in Hambringham. The last male heir of this family was John Hambringham, who was born in 1650, and having married Fleetwood, daughter of Nicholas Townley, of Royle, died without issue, after wasting the family estates. The mansion house and demesne, by the foreclosure of a mortgage, came to the family of George Halsted, of Manchester, the mortgagee. His son devised Habringham Hall to Henry Halsted, rector of Stansfield, and he, after the death of his son without issue, to the Halsteds of Rowley, in whose representative it is now vested. Hood House, now occupied by Mrs. Halstead, was the seat of the late Lawrence Halstead, esq. who died possessed of Rowley in 1831. In 4 Edward II. two bovates of land were held by Adam de Holden and Henry de Birdtwisell for 6s. in this township. Ralph Holden, the last male heir of the Holdens of Holden, died without issue April 8, 1792, leaving two sisters; Frances married to Hugh Taylor, esq. died without issue; and Elizabeth married Henry Greenwood, esq. whose son, John Greenwood, esq. resides at Paliz, or Palace House, one of the modern mansions in this township.

Townley Hall, the seat of the very ancient family of the same name, is in Habergham Eaves. Geoffrey the Elder descended from Spartlingus, the first dean of Whalley upon record, who lived about 150 years before the Conquest, married the daughter of Roger de Lacy, who granted to him the town of Tunleia between the years 1193 and 1211, and his grandson, Roger, the last dean of Whalley, gave the town of Tunleia to his brother Richard, whose son, Peter de Tonley, first bore the present arms of the Townleys; argent, a fesse sable, in chief three mullets of the second. Richard de Tonley, his son, was the last heir male of the deans of Whalley, and he died leaving two daughters, coheiresses, of whom Agnes married John de Hargreaves, and died without issue; and Cecilia de Thonley, who married about 4 Edward III. Richard or John del Legh, who was afterwards called de Townley, and is the progenitor of the present families of that name, which, however, does not seem to have been regularly adopted by the del Leghs, or de la Leghs, until the time of Richard de Townley, who served the office of sheriff of Lancashire from 50 Edward II. to 2 Richard II. The pedigree alone can explain the particular connexions of this family.

* Rot. Cancel. 3 Johannis.

The following short Table of collateral Descents is found in Sir Robert Cotton's Collections, Harl. MSS. Cod. 2223, fo. 40.



Whalley Parish.

"The original site of Townley," says Dr. Whitaker, "appears to have been a tall and shapely knoll, southward from the present mansion, and still denominated Castle-hill. When this elevated situation was abandoned, it is impossible to ascertain; but the present house may in part, at least, lay claim to high antiquity. It is a large and venerable pile, with two deep wings and as many towers, embattled and supported at the angles by strong projecting buttresses, all of which contribute to give it a formidable and castle-like air. But it was, till about a century ago, a complete quadrangle, with two turrets at the angles, of which the south side, still remaining, has walls more than six feet thick, constructed with grout work. The side opposite to this was rebuilt by Richard Townley, esq. immediately before his death in 1628;* but the new building applied to it on the north was the work of

* John Townley, the grandfather of this Richard, had been shut up in the prison at Manchester, under the wardship of Mr. Worsley, for his adherence to the religion of his ancestors, [see Vol. I. pp. 535, 538, and 539;] and it is highly probable that the persecuting spirit of the times had driven the family into exile, and made them strangers in their own house. It is of an ancestor of this Richard, of whom William Fittone, the Lancaster Herald, speaks when he says, in his Visitation of 1533, that sir John Towneley would have no note taken of his family, saying that "there was no more gentlemen in Lancashire but my lords of Derby and Montegle." The Herald adds, what is not very favourable to our Lancashire families in those days, that only one Cheshire family declined making an entry in the Visitation, while many of the Lancashire declined even to be spoken with, and others, who condescended to grant an audience, dismissed the visitor with undisguised rudeness.

William Townley, who died in 1741. On the N.E. side, now laid open, were two turrets in the angles, a gateway, a chapel, and a sacristy, with a library over it. These last were removed by Charles Townley, esq. about a century ago, and placed with religious reverence in their present situation; the stonework, wainscot, and every thing to which the effects of consecration could be supposed to extend, having been preserved entire. All these had been the work of sir John Townley, knt. The vestments, some of which are of a very antique and unusual form, are recorded by tradition to have been brought from Whalley abbey. Opposite to the side of the quadrangle now demolished is the hall, a lofty and luminous room, rebuilt in 1725 by Richard Townley, esq. Here is an unbroken series of family portraits, from John Townley, esq. in the time of Elizabeth, to the uncle of the present owner. One apartment is completely filled (besides a full-length portrait of Richard Townley, esq. who died in 1635) with heads inserted in the panels of the wainscot. In the dining-room hangs a noble picture, inscribed with the name of the first lord Widdington, killed in Wigan Lane; a page presenting him with armour; but is more probably that of his son." Amongst the portraits are Richard Townley, born in 1598, who was so long in foreign countries, that it was only by his dog that he was recognized on his return, and this faithful rememberer is drawn by his side; Christopher Townley, the eminent antiquary, born in 1603; Charles Townley, slain at the battle of Marston Moor, in 1644; a beautiful bust in white marble of Charles Townley; and a portrait of John Townley, father of the present owner, and of the translator of Hudibras into French, who died in 1782. In different parts of the house are to be seen casts from various figures, the originals of which were brought over to this country by Charles Townley, and presented to the British Museum for the gratification of the nation to which they do honour, by Peregrine Edmund Townley, esq. the present owner of this manorial mansion.

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CHARLES TOWNLEY, F.R.S. and F.S.A., a celebrated virtuoso and collector of marbles, was the eldest son of William Townley, of Townley, esq., by Cecilia his wife, the fifth but only surviving daughter of Ralph Standish, of Standish, esq., and born on the 1st of October, 1737.

His paternal ancestry, says Dr. Whitaker, extended itself into the early Norman ages, and a large patrimonial territory, of his own name, had been transmitted through a long succession of male heirs, till it passed to him on the premature death of his father in 1742; and this event, united with religious considerations, sent him in early childhood to France for education; to which much more attention was paid than is commonly usual in the seminaries of that country.

At a later period, he was committed to the care of the Abbè Turberville Needham, a man of considerable reputation at that time upon the continent as a natural philosopher.

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His own native taste and activity of mind carried him far beyond his companions in classical attainments; and a graceful person easily adapted itself to all the forms of polished address which are systematically taught in France. Thus accomplished, he came out into the world, and was eagerly received into the first circles of gaiety and fashion, from the dissipations of which it would be vain to say he wholly escaped.

These habits of life, however, in which imbecility grows old without the power, and vanity without the will, to change, after having tried them for a few years, his vigorous and independent mind shook off at once; and by one of those decisive efforts, of which it was always capable, he withdrew to the continent, resumed his literary pursuits, studied with critical exactness the principles and works of ancient art, and gradually became one of the first connoisseurs in Europe.

His pursuits.

During this period of his life he principally resided at Rome, from whence, in different excursions, he visited the remotest parts of Magna Græcia and Sicily. After one of these visits, he was accustomed to relate, that, on arriving at Syracuse, after a long and fatiguing journey, he could take neither rest nor refreshment till he had visited the fountain of Arethusa. This, though a trifling, is a characteristic circumstance, for he never spared himself, nor desisted from any pursuit, till he had either attained his object or completely exhausted his strength.

Travels.

Though far from indifferent to any of the fine arts, statuary was his favourite; and he soon became too ardent a lover of antiquity to remain a spectator of its fairest forms without courting the possession. The faithful attachment of his family to the cause of the ill-starred son of James II., insured for him, upon his arrival at Rome, an easy introduction into the best society, and gave him unrestrained access to the cabinets and galleries of the Roman nobility.

Statuary his favourite pursuit.

His principal agent at Rome, after he ceased to reside there, was Mr. Jenkins. How he acquired so many specimens of ancient art from the East, there is now no means of learning. Competitors, indeed, he had many; for besides the Camera, or Pope's Council, who claimed the greater share for replenishing the Pio-Clementine Museum, then forming by pope Ganganelli, the prince Borghese, and the agents for the empress of Russia, with the kings of Prussia and Sweden, there were three British residents, who applied themselves solely to acquire these venerable relics, which were afterwards restored by Cavaceppi and other Roman sculptors with wonderful intelligence and skill. Gavin Hamilton, Mr. Byres, and Mr. Jenkins, the English banker, embarked deeply in this adventure, and supplied their countrymen with the greater part of those marbles, of which the modern English collections are composed.

About the year 1770, these gentlemen rightly conjectured that the site of the spacious villa of Hadrian, near Tivoli, was by no means an exhausted mine. Having obtained permission from the pope, with the usual restrictions, to search those classical domains, their eventual success realized their hopes. With Mr. Hamilton, a liberal and ingenious artist, Mr. Townley formed a strict alliance, and maintained a correspondence from England, which has been preserved. The first and most authentic information of every discovery which was made, and the fate of every new investigation, were reported to

Mr. Townley. Mr. Jenkins, for certain reasons well known, did not enjoy so much of his confidence, as the following anecdote will prove. Whalley Parish.

Upon the receipt of a letter from Jenkins, at Townley, promising the first choice of the discovered statues, he instantly set off for Italy, without companion or baggage, and, taking the common post conveyance, arrived *incognito* at Rome, on the precise day when a very rich cava was to be explored. He stood near as an uninterested spectator, till he perceived the discovery of an exquisite statue, little injured, and which decided his choice. Observing that his agent was urgent in concealing it; he withdrew to wait the result. Characteristic anecdote.

On calling at Mr. Jenkins' house in the Corso, who was not a little surprised by his sudden appearance, the statue in question was studiously concealed, while other pieces were shared between them with apparent liberality. Mr Townley remonstrated, and was dismissed with an assurance that, after due restoration, it should follow him to England. In about a year after, Mr. Townley had the mortification to learn that the identical young Hercules had been sold to lord Lansdowne, at an extreme, yet scarcely equivalent price.

After residing, with peculiar advantages, at Rome for several years, he determined, in 1772 to bring his acquisitions to London, and purchased for their reception two successive houses in town, the latter of which, in Park-street, Westminster, he fitted up with great taste and elegance, and made his principal residence till his death, which happened on the 3rd of January, 1805, in the 68th year of his age. Townley museum.

These marbles now became a national object. The trustees of the British Museum, therefore, obtained from parliament a grant of £20,000, probably not half the original cost; and for this sum they were purchased from the family. Townley marbles.

In the midst of an expensive war, and under the administration of one whose great mind rarely condescended to patronise the fine arts, this may be considered a remarkable testimony to their value. On the whole, they were undoubtedly the most select assemblage of Greek and Roman sculpture ever brought into England. That of the earl of Arundel, the first which travelled so far beyond the Alps, though much more numerous, appears, from the remnants of it which are preserved, to have been filled with subjects of very inferior merit. The same, perhaps, may be said of a few celebrated collections yet remaining in some noble houses. But, in the Townley Museum, there was not a single statue, bust, or basso relievo, which did not rise far above mediocrity; and, with the exception of seven or eight subjects beyond the hope or possibility of private attainment, it certainly contained the finest specimens of ancient art yet remaining in the world. Among these may be distinguished the far-famed head of Homer, engraved for the splendid edition of the Iliad lately published at Oxford; the Apotheosis of Marcus Aurelius; the younger Venus; the Astragazilontes, a small but exquisitely beautiful group; the Isis; the female Bacchus; the ivy-crowned Muse; and the small bronze of Hercules Alastor, found at Biblus in Syria.

The Townley Museum was also rich in gems, terra cottas, sepulchral monuments, and, above all, in a series of Roman imperial large brass, second only in extent and preservation to that of the king of France, which alone cost the collector more than

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£3000. The Greek medals were rather specimens than a collection; having been selected for the particular purpose of illustrating the mythological system of D'Hancarville, of which Mr. Townley was a great admirer and zealous advocate.

The Ribchester helmet.

Though an indefatigable writer, Mr. Townley never published anything but a dissertation on the Ribchester helmet, in the Vetusta Monumenta of the Society of Antiquaries, in 1800. The reason of this may partly have been, much native delicacy of mind, and partly a consciousness that his English style was tinctured with foreign idioms. Indeed, he never spoke his native tongue but with some hesitation, and had frequent recourse to French and Italian words to remove his embarrassment.

His character.

To young connoisseurs, and in general, to his inferiors in taste and science, who sought his assistance, he was an active and zealous patron, sparing neither his interest nor his exertions to promote their views. In his conduct to a numerous tenantry, he was singularly considerate and humane; and whether present or absent from his house in the country, the stream of his bounty to the indigent never dried up or diminished. In one year of general distress, he distributed among the poor of the neighbouring townships a sum equivalent to a fourth part of the clear income arising from the estate. His personal habits were frugal and unostentatious. He never even kept a carriage. He was an early riser, and an exact economist of his time; and to his own affairs minutely and skilfully attentive.

In his latter years he grew more attached to his native place, and displayed, in adorning the grounds about it, a taste not inferior to that which distinguished his other pursuits.

He was happy in a vigorous constitution, and still more so in a slow and sensible decay; for, after half a century of uninterrupted health and spirits, which gave but too keen a relish to every enjoyment, a lingering disorder, which hung over him for the last three years of his life, co-operating with other means, brought him to a deep sense of religion; and in this sense he died.

His body was interred, on the 17th of January 1805, in the family chapel at Burnley, and the following memorial, from the classical pen of the late Dr. Whitaker, was placed over it.—

Monument.

M. S.
CAROLI TOWNLEYI,
viri ornati, modesti;
nobilitate stirpis, amœnitate ingenii, suavitate morum,
insignis;
qui omnium bonarum artium, præsertim Græcarum,
spectator elegantissimus, æstimator acerrimus, judex peritissimus,
earum reliquias, ex urbium veterum ruderibus effossas,
summo studio conquisivit, suâ pecuniâ redemit, in usum patriæ reposuit;
ea liberalitate animi, quâ, juvenis adhuc,
hereditatem alteram, vix patrimonio minorem,
fratri spontè cesserat, dono dederat.
Vixit annos LXVII, menses III, dies III.
Mortem obiit Jan. III. A.S. MDCCCV.

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Briercliffe-with-Extwistle is a large township at the foot of the Yorkshire hills, containing Worsthorn and Hirst or Hurst Wood. Robert de Lacy, who died in 1193, gave half a carucate of land in Brereclive, and an essart, called Ruhlie, to Osward Brun. In 35 Henry III. Edmund de Lacy obtained a charter for free warren in Brerecleve,* which was called in question on a Writ of Quo Warranto in 20 Edward I.† Briercliffe was never granted out as a manor.

Adam de Preston held in the reign of king John the tenth part of a knight's fee of the earl of Lincoln in Extwisel;‡ this particular portion of land was afterwards held by the abbot of Christall [Kirkstall] of Henry, duke of Lancaster.§ In 19 Henry III. the canons of Neubo had a charter of a carucate of land in Extwysell,‖ granted to them by Richard de Malbyse, and confirmed by Robert de Lacy. Monk Hall is supposed to take its name from a family who resided here as early as Edward III. They were sometimes called Le Moin and sometimes De Monkys, according to the language used in the charter. Henry de Moniaic occurs in the charter by which Accrington was granted to Kirkstall abbey. At the dissolution of religious houses it was granted to John Bradhill, and afterwards alienated to the Parkers, who appear to have been lessees under the abbey in the reign of Henry IV. In 21 Henry VIII. John Parker possessed Moncke Hall in Extwisell and lands in Brerclif;¶ and in 11 Charles I. the property of the Parkers is described as the manor of Extwissle with lands in Brearcliffe.** Extwistle is now a manor belonging to Robert Townley Parker, of Cuerden, esq. son of Thomas Townley Parker, who died sheriff of Lancaster, 1794, and whose father, Robert Parker, married Anne, daughter and heiress of Thomas Townley, of Royle. Extwistle House, a lofty pile, long the property of this family, is now abandoned to dilapidation.

Worsthorn was the property of Henry de Wrdest, in the reign of Stephen or Henry II., who granted a toft and a croft in the town of Wrdest to Henry, the son of Adam de Winhill. In the reign of Edward II. it was granted by Henry de Lacy to Oliver de Stansfeud, who survived the grant to 23 Henry III. His descendant, James Stansfield, in 32 Henry VI. left Geoffrey, whose grand-daughter Johanna married Simon Haydock, of Hesandforth, and was living in 1650. Rowley, in 1193, was an essart called Ruhlie, granted by Robert de Lacy to Osward Brun. It has long been the property of the Halsteads, a branch from High Halsted. The house bears the date of 1593. Hirst Wood is a hamlet in this township. The hall, a strong well-built house, bears on its front the name of Barnard Townley, who having

* Rot. Chart. 35 Hen. III. p. 1. m. 8.
† Placit. de Quo Warr. apud Lanc. Rot. 9.
‡ Testa de Nevill' Fol. 397.
§ Birche's MS.
‖ Rot. Chart. 19 Hen. III. m. 17.
¶ Duchy Records, Vol. VI. n. 37.
** Ibid. Vol. XXVII. n. 4.

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married Agnes, daughter and coheiress of George Ormeroyd, of Ormeroyd, esq. died in 1602. His descendant John Townley, who died in April, 1704, leaving two daughters coheiresses, of whom Ellen married John Wilkinson, of Greenhead, co. York, and had the manor of Dalton and a moiety of the manor of Deighton, and Catherine, who was living in 1743, conveyed the other moiety of Deighton, with Hurstwood and Dunnockshaw, to her husband, Richard Whyte, deputy-governor of the Tower of London, who devised Hurstwood Hall, an estate of about 45 acres, to Richard Chamberlain, by whose representative it was sold to William Sutcliffe, of Burnley and Leeds, for £3000, and, in January, 1803, to Charles Townley, esq. for £4000.

Cliviger was granted by Henry de Lacy, who died in 1159, to the abbot of Kirkstall, consisting of a carucate of land, with appurtenances, and an ample pasture for horses and cattle. Sir Ralph de Elland claimed it as part of his manor of Rochdale, to which it was contiguous. The then abbot Lambert, who was elected in 1191, admitting the justice of his claims, the grange of Accrington was substituted for that of Clivachir by Roger de Lacy. In 7 Richard I. Robert de Clivager, the hunter, paid a fine in the court of Roger de Lacy at Clyderhow, for three bovates of land in Clivager. A Cecilia de Clivacher, about the reign of Edward I., appears to have been the last of this family. Adam, the abbot of Kirkstall, granted to Walter, chaplain of Tonley, for his homage and service, all the land in the territory of Clivacher, which had belonged to Henry, son of Michael de Lichtness, and after his decease to his sons or pupils, Adam and Sarle, and their heirs.* Simon, another abbot, who died 53 Henry III., granted to Matthew, son of Henry de Dynelay, the lands which Richard de Brerecroft had east of the Calder, and all the lands in Dynelay. Matthew had three sons, of whom, John, the youngest, appears to have succeeded. His grandson, John, left a daughter and heiress, Margaret, who married Henry Townley about 8 Henry V.; and their grandson, Richard Townley, in 1492, sold Dyneley to Laurence Townley, of Barnside, and he to sir John Townley, in whose descendant it remains.

Another part of the abbey possessions in Cliviger was alienated in 15 Edward I. Seven years afterwards, Henry de Lacy had a charter for free warren in Clivacher;† and in 30 Edward I. he granted this property to the De la Leghs, of whom John, marrying the heiress of Townley, became progenitor of the Townleys. The land thus granted was that which Robert de Holme held by a payment of 20d. to the earl of Lincoln, and which is now known as the Holme in Cliviger. The estate was settled upon the heirs of Margery, daughter of Gilbert de la Legh, and wife of William de Middlemore, both living in 1323, when John de la Legh established, on a

* Monast. Anglic. Vol. V. Num. xxii. p. 538. † Rot. Chart. 22 Edw. I. p. 1, n. 23.

presentation before the hundreds, his right from holding a third of the manor of Townley, to hunt and take wild beasts within the king's chase, beginning "at a place called Thirsedenhead toward the east, to a place called Bradeleye Brok on the west, and beginning at a place called Saxifeldyk on the north, to a place called Crombebrok on the south.* A Richard de Whitacre, or Quitacre, appears in 1347 and 1350, who is supposed to have married a daughter of Middlemore, and thus to have acquired the estate now vested in his descendants. Of this family was Dr. Whitaker, Master of St. John's College, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge. Whalley Parish.

DR. WILLIAM WHITAKER was the third son of Mr. Thomas Whitaker, of Holme, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Nowell, Esq. of Reade, and born in the year 1547. Birth.

Dr. Whitaker, the historian of Whalley, from whom the materials of this memoir are chiefly taken, says, that "by this marriage he was not only descended from the first families of Lancashire, the Sherburnes, Townleys, Stanleys, and Harringtons, but allied to a constellation of distinguished ecclesiastics, whose erudition and talents were superior to their stations: for his mother's brethren were Alexander and Lawrence Nowell, respectively deans of St. Paul's and Lichfield, and her sister Margaret was mother of Dr. Woolton, bishop of Exeter, whose daughter married Francis Godwin, bishop of Hereford, the learned "Commentator de Præsulibus Angliæ."

He received the rudiments of his early education at Burnley, and at the age of twelve years was removed by his uncle, the dean of St. Paul's, to London, who brought him up in his own house, and placed him in St. Paul's school, then one of the most flourishing seminaries in England. Here he made such a rapid progress, that he was quickly removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, and placed under the tuition of Mr., afterwards Dr. Robert West. At the university, young Whitaker's advancement in learning was equally rapid, and procured his election, first as Scholar, and afterwards as Fellow of his college. Education.

In 1563, he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, his exercises for which honour afforded him the first opportunity of displaying that acuteness and strength of intellect, and that consummate elegance in the Latin language, which brought him acquainted with Dr. Whitgift, Master of Trinity, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, his future pastor and admirer, and subsequently raised him to the theological chair. His degrees.

In 1569, he published the Prayers of the Church of England in Greek, a circumstance worth mentioning, because most of his biographers assert that he was first known by his translation of Nowell's Catechism; which, however, did not appear till 1573, and was dedicated to the Lord Treasurer Cecil. His works and translations.

This book consists of the morning and evening prayers, the litany, the catechism, the collects, and the prayers after receiving the holy communion; accompanied by the Latin

* Placit. apud Westm. de Term. Trinit. 17 Edw. II. Rot. 30.

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version of Walter Haddon. It is dedicated, in a prefatory address in Latin, to the Dean of St. Paul's.

In 1573, he proceeded Master of Arts; and, having performed the accustomed exercises with distinguished approbation, took the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and was fixed upon for keeping a public theological act at the commencement, in which there was an open opposition.

In 1575, he translated Nowell's Smaller Catechism into Latin, and Bishop Jewel's Reply to Harding, in a dispute on the tenets of the Romish church.

Appointed Regius Professor.

In 1579, the Queen gave him the appointment of Regius Professor of Divinity, on the promotion of Doctor Chadderton to the bishopric of Chester.

This office, sufficiently laborious at present, did not then consist only in moderating over the public disputations, but also in reading theological lectures every term; and Mr. Whitaker, although considered by many as rather too young for a place to which his seniors had pretensions, proved himself by no means deficient in the qualities of an able divine and an accomplished professor. His Prælections, instead of the barren subtleties of school divinity, were a species of valuable expository criticisms, on the most important books of scripture; and his labours displayed copious reading, sound judgment, and an eloquence and vigour which greatly increased the number as well as quality of his hearers.

Further preferment.

In the next year, on the 1st October, her Majesty also gave him the chancellorship of St. Paul's cathedral, and on the 25th of February, 1586, he was, by the interest of Cecil, the Lord Treasurer, though not without great opposition, elected to the mastership of St. John's, and immediately after proceeded Doctor of Divinity. A vacancy for this office had already occurred in 1584, by the advancement of Dr. Howland to the bishopric of Peterborough, and Whitaker had applied to the Chancellor on his own account, and stated his qualifications; but other candidates having equal claims with himself, and the state of the University not being favourable for a contested election, it was then determined by the Lord Treasurer, who was resolved to appoint him, that the Bishop should continue to hold the mastership with his see, and, in the interim, exert himself with the College in Whitaker's favour.

Two years elapsed in this manner; and in 1586, Dr. Howland being desirous of resigning his charge, and the favourable opportunity having arrived for ensuring the election of his intended successor, signified his intention to Lord Burghley. The Seniors and Fellows also of the College had before expressed their desire of having Whitaker for their Master, and addressed his Lordship to that effect; "Unus Whitakerus," said they, "qui vir, Deus bone! quanta virtute, quam excellente doctrina præditus;"—and afterwards continued, "Si non esset Whitakerus, aut si noster non esset, aliumne athletam habemus illi parem, quem Rhemensibus præclarisque Jesuitis et omnibus Papistarum emissariis objiceremus?" Yet notwithstanding this strong representation in his favour, and the concurrent exertions of his patron and friends, his chance of election remained dubious, and was finally determined by the Bishop of Ely and the other visitors of the college.

In this dignity he governed with great prudence and moderation, and continually sacri-

ficed his own interest to the advantage of the public, still remaining the indefatigable student, and making himself acquainted with the writings of the fathers, both Greek and Latin, and of the eminent divines and historians. Whalley Parish.

He gave his attention to the controversial disputes between the papists and protestants, took an ample share in confirming the Establishment, and successfully engaged with the champions of the Romish church.

Cardinal Bellarmine, though often foiled by his pen, honoured his picture with a place in his library, and said he was the most learned heretic he ever read. In short, he is mentioned by Baker and other historians as being concerned in most of the public transactions of the University.

In 1587, he resigned the chancellorship of St. Paul's, and was recommended by Dr. Goad, provost of King's College, and the dean of St. Paul's, that he might be preferred to some more valuable benefice. The application, however, proved unsuccessful.

Dr. Whitaker continued in his station of Master of St. John's more than eight years, discharging the duties of it with great attention and impartiality, except when, unhappily, warped by religious prejudice.

He was in doctrine a rigid Calvinist, and with respect to discipline, though conformable himself, somewhat too favourable to the Puritans. On these accounts, he regarded every thing that looked like popery with perfect abhorrence; and fell into a very common species of injustice, that of punishing with illegal severity a trifling offence which can be proved, in order to be avenged on a much greater which is but suspected. One Digby, in a sermon, had commended voluntary poverty; this, though a heinous offence in the master's eyes, was not unstatutable. But Mr. Digby's commons had been unpaid for three weeks. He had been admonished, and put out of commons by the master, and had sat down to table while under the sentence; and for this transgression was summarily deprived of his fellowship. A rigid Calvinist. Rigorous proceedings.

I need not ask what would be thought of such a stretch of discipline at present, when, even in those days of rigour, it was exclaimed against as arbitrary and cruel. Digby appealed to Cecil, as chancellor of the university, and to Whitgift, as visitor of the college, during the long vacancy of the see of Ely; and was very properly reinstated; and the master, during this contest, finding himself not only deserted but opposed and reproved by his old patrons, scrupled not to court the favour of Lord Leicester,—a conduct, of which those two excellent men expressed a very proper and dignified resentment.

Another ebullition of zeal and bigotry, which happened a few years after, contributed to shorten his life.

One Barret, a Fellow of Caius College, in a Concio ad Clerum for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, asserted, besides some other positions of less moment, that assurance of salvation did not amount to absolute certainty; at the same time treating the names of Calvin, Beza, and Zanchy with a levity and petulance certainly unbecoming his age and station.

The Regius Professor, with some other heads, took fire at this. Barret was summoned before them; retracted; then withdrew his retraction, and appealed to the archbishop, whose sense of these abstruse questions seemed to approach nearer to that of the culprit

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than his accusers. The heads for a time declined the jurisdiction of the metropolitan; then submitted; and in the month of November, 1595, Dr. Whitaker, together with Dr. Tindal, master of Queen's, waited on the archbishop at Lambeth, and, probably, with his acquiescence, rather than approbation, drew up the nine famous propositions, which Bishop Warburton, who was far gone in the other extreme, calls the horrible Lambeth articles.

The Lambeth articles.

Having pursued this business warmly, but without success, and having paid what proved to be a farewell visit at the deanery of St. Paul's, he set out on his return for Cambridge, fatigued and disappointed, and falling sick, died within a fortnight, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

The doctor's death.

He was interred, at a vast expense, and with unusual demonstrations of sorrow, in the antechapel of St. John's College, Cambridge, where the following Inscription was placed to his memory:—

Monumental inscription.

"Hic situs est Doctor Whitakerus, Regius olim
Scripturæ Interpres, quem ornabat gratia linguæ
Judiciiq. acies, et lucidus ordo, memorq.
Pectus, & invictus labor, et sanctissima Vita.
Una sed enituit virtus rarissima, tantas
Ingenii inter opes, submissio candida Incutis.
Hujus Gymnasii super annos octo Magister
Providus, et Recti defensor, et Ultor iniqui."

Dr. Whitaker was twice married, and left eight children; but his descendants have not been satisfactorily traced.

His character.

He was a man of an acute and strong understanding, exercised in the difficult questions of theology, and celebrated by his contemporaries for the mildness of his controversial style.

In private life he was gentle and humane, extremely temperate, and fond of no bodily exercises but archery and angling, and of no sedentary employment but chess; of a mild though dignified deportment, and a robust and vigorous constitution.

Bishop Hall calls him "the honour of our schools, and the angel of our church, than whom our age saw nothing more memorable;—what clearness of judgment, what sweetness of style, what gravity of person, what grace of carriage, was in that man! Who ever saw him without reverence, or heard him without wonder?"

His works.

He has written—"The Liturgy, in Latin and Greek," London, 1569. 12mo. "Catechismus, sive Prima Institutio disciplinaque Pietatis Christianæ explicata," &c. Lond. 1570. 4to. Latine et Græce explicata. 1571. 8vo. "Responsionis ad decem illas Rationes, quibus fretus, Edmundus Campianus certamen Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ ministris obtulit in causa fidei, Defensio contra Confutationem Joannis Durdi Scoti, Presbyteri Jesuitæ." Lond. 1581. 8vo. 1583, 1584, 4to. Translated from the Latin by Richard Stoke, under the title of "Answer to the Ten Reasons of Edmund Campian, Jesuite, in confidence whereof he offered Disputation to the Ministers of the Church of England, in the controversy of Faith." Lond. 1706, 4to.—"Ad Nich. Sanderi Demonstrationes quadraginta, in octavo libro visibilis Monarchiæ positas, quibus Romanum Pontificem non esse Anti-

christum docere instituit, responsio." Lond. 1583, 8vo.—" Answere to a certaine Booke, written by William Rainolds, entituled, 'A Refutation of sundrie Reprehensions, Cavils," &c. Camb. 1585, 8vo. " Disputatio de Sacra Scriptura, contra hujus Temporis Papistas; imprimis Robertum Bellarminum, Jesuitam, Pontificium in Collegio Romano, et Thomam Stapletonum, Regium in Schola Duacena Controversiarum Professorem. Sex Questionibus proposita et tractata a Gulielmo Whitakero, Theologiæ Doctore, ac Professore Regio, et Collegii D. Joannis in Cantabrigiensi Academia Magistro." Cant. 4to. 1588. Herb. 1600, 8vo. The questions are—

1. De Numero Canonicorum Librorum Scripturæ.
2. De Editione authentica Scripturarum, et Versionibus sacrisq. vernaculis.
3. De Authoritate Scripturæ.
4. De Perspicuitate Scripturæ.
5. De Interpretatione Scripturæ.
6. De Perfectione Scripturæ contra non scriptas Traditiones.

The Epistle dedicatory to Cecil, the Lord Treasurer and Chancellor of the University.

" Pro Authoritate atque *αὐτοπιστία* S. Scripturæ, Duplicatio contra Th. Stapletonum, libri 3."—Camb. 1594.—" Prælectiones de Ecclesia contra Pontificios, per J. Allenson editæ." Camb. 1599, 4to.—Concio in 1. Thess. V. 12. de Prædestinatione et Certitudine Salutis." Camb. 1599, 4to.—" Prælectiones & Cygnea Cantio." Camb. 1599, 4to.—" Tractatus de Peccato Originali." Cantab. 1600, 8vo.—Et cum " Prælectione contra universalem Gratiam Hardouini." 1613, 8vo.—" Prælectiones de Conciliis contra Pontificios, edita cura J. Allenson." Camb. 1600, 8vo. et Herb. 1607, 8vo. —" In Controversiam de Romano Pontifice distributam in Questiones VIII. adversus Pontificios, imprimis Ro. Bellarminum, Prælectiones." Hanoviæ, 1608, 8vo.—" Responsio ad Refutationem G. Rainaldi, interprete H. Jackson." Oppenheim, 1612, 8vo.—" Gulielmi Whitakeri, Angli, S. Theologiæ olim in Academia Cantabrigiensi Professoris Regii Prælectiones de Sacramentis in Genere et in Specie; de SS. Baptismo et Eucharistia." Francof. 1624, 4to. ded. to Toby Matthew, Archbishop of York, &c.—" Articuli de Prædestinatione, &c. a Whitakero Lambethæ propositi, et L. Andrews de iisdem Judicium." Lond. 1651, 8vo.—" Vita et Opera," written and published at Geneva, 1610, 2 vols. 8vo.

The bare and rocky brows, the glens and gullies upon the estate of Holme were, in the interval betwixt the years 1784 and 1799, filled with trees of various species. Holme Hall, like most of the ancient structures of the neighbourhood, was originally built of wood; the centre and eastern wing were rebuilt, as appears by a date remembered in the plaster of the hall, either in the year 1603 or before. The west end remained of wood till the year 1717, and had one or more private closets for the concealment of priests, the family having continued recusants to the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, if not later. Appendent to this demesne was a chantry, founded undoubtedly after the dissolution of Whalley abbey, (as it never appears in any Compotus) and dissolved on 1st Edward VI. After the dissolution, it was considered as the property of the family; and, by a singular fate, though never reduced to a ruin, continued without a minister 200 years, when Anthony Wetherhead A.M., of Christ College, Cambridge, was licensed to it by bishop Peploe, on the nomination of Thomas Whitaker, gent., A.D. 1742. The old

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chantry (called in Harrison's Description of Britain, 1577, Holme church,*) was a rude but picturesque little building, only 42 feet by 18 within. In the year 1788, the old chapel growing ruinous, was pulled down, and rebuilt on higher ground, at an expense of £870, more than a moiety of which was defrayed by Dr. Whitaker, author of the History of Whalley, to whose taste and public spirit this place is so much indebted for its improvements and renovation. The new chapel was consecrated by Dr. William Cleaver, bishop of Chester, July 29th, 1794.

Barcroft, in this township, was the property of a family of the same name until 1688, when Thomas Barcroft died, leaving several daughters, of whom Elizabeth† married Henry Bradshaw, of Marple, nephew of the celebrated President Bradshaw, and the purchaser of Bradshaw Hall in this county in 1693. The three sons of Henry Bradshaw died without issue, but his daughter and finally his heiress Mary married William Pimlot, and had a son John, who possessed the estate, and died without any surviving issue in 1761. The second husband of Mary Bradshaw was Nathaniel Isherwood, of Bolton-le-Moors, by whom she had two sons, Nathaniel, who died without issue, and Thomas Isherwood, whose son Thomas Bradshaw Isherwood, born in 1768, came into possession by the death of the last Pimlot, and died unmarried January 5, 1791. His executors, in 1795, sold the house and demesne of Barcroft to Charles Townley, esq.

Ormerod is a house of equal antiquity, which remained in the family of that name from 1311 until 1793, when Laurence Ormerod died, aged 39, leaving Charlotte Anne, his sole daughter and heiress, married to John Hargreaves esq., a lieutenant-colonel of local militia, whose only son, John, died an infant May 6, 1804. His eldest daughter, Eleanor, is married to the rev. W. Thursby, vicar of All Saints, Northampton, and of Hardingstone in the same county, by whom she has a daughter and three sons, of whom John Hardy, the eldest, was born February 1826.

Hollins, the seat of Gilbert Hammerton, esq., was long the property of the Cuncliffe's, and was sequestered in the time of the Commonwealth, when the family removed to Wycollar. Afterwards Hollins was sold by Nicholas Cuncliffe, in the reign of Charles II.

Ightenhill Park is said to have been a royal residence; however that may be, a very ancient manor-house of the Lacies existed here in 22 Henry III., and, in the 35th of that reign, Edmund de Lacy obtained a charter for free warren in his manor

* See Vol II. p. 95.

† According to Dr. Ormerod, her name was Magdalen. Hist. Chesh. Vol. III. p. 408.

of Hightenhull,* which is the ancient orthography, but it is called Ightenhill in the inquisition after the death of Henry, duke of Lancaster, in 35 Edward III.† In 14 Henry VIII., when sir John Townley was lessee under the crown, an inquest or survey was taken, from which it appears that the manor-house was in utter ruin; that, in the great hall the timber had fallen, and that such part of it as had not been taken away, lay upon the ground; that the great chamber to the west of the hall was in the same state; that the kitchen and butler's pantry were dismantled, and that the doors and windows were carried away; that the park-keeper's house was still standing, but that the door and windows had disappeared; that the chapel was standing in the same state, and that the great barn and stables were in ruins.‡ All that now remains of the ancient manor house is the boundary wall. In 12 James I., the manor of Ightenhill and chase of Pendle appear to have been held by Christopher Hartley, who is returned not a lunatic in an inquisition of that date.§ John, Jeffrey and Piers Hartley were tenants of Berdshaie Booth and Wycollar in 22 Henry VII. Their estate passed to the Cunliffes, of Hollins, by marriage of Grace, daughter and heiress of Hartley, of Wynewall, with John Cunliffe, and is now the property of Henry Owen Cunliffe, esq.

Gawthorp is the ancient residence of the Shuttleworths, a branch from Shuttleworth Hall, but settled here as early as Richard II. Ughtred de Shuttleworth, son of Henry Shuttleworth, who married by dispensation, 43 Edward III., Agnes, daughter and heiress of William de Hacking, was the first of Gawthorp. His descendant Robert Shuttleworth, who died in 1816, devised Gawthorp and other estates to his son Robert, a barrister at law, whose daughter and heiress married Frederick North, of Hastings, esq., who occasionally resides here.

Redhalowes, Feelie Close, ("the flower of the forest of Pendle,") and Newe Lawnde, are all ancient vaccaries of Pendle, and form one extra-parochial township, generally comprised in the chapelry of Burnley. It is a large district, crossing the Pendle Water, and extending within less than a mile of Burnley, containing Reedley House, the seat of John Aspinall, esq.; the Lodge, formerly a watch-tower, now the property of R. T. Parker, of Cuerden, esq.; and Mount Ford, the residence of —— Dicconson, esq.

The chapelry of Burnley is chiefly comprised within the extensive vale of the Calder and the Brun, terminating in the lofty hills of Hambleton and Ladlaw on the east, Thievley on the south-east, and Dirplay with Horelaw on the south. The summits, and, in many situations, the sides of the hills are sterile, but the low and

* Rot. Chart. 35 Hen. III. p. 3. n. 50.
† Escaet 35 Edward III. n. 122.
‡ Court Rolls of Clitheroe.
§ Duchy Records, Vol. XXI. n. 48.

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sheltered situations are fertile, and the "rocky district" of Cliviger presents much bold and interesting scenery, interspersed with cascades, in some places grand, in others where

"The rocks are rent and riven,"

truly sublime. These scenes are diversified by the rich and romantic features of the valleys, by the multiplied pleasure grounds, and by the park and woods of Townley. The predominant soils of the district are marl, gravel, and sand. The extensive wastes differ from those of mid-Lancashire, being rather more stony than peaty. Stone and lime abound, and lime-stone is obtained in Worsthorn and the vicinity, there is here also a celebrated quarry of slate and flags. The coal prevails principally in Habergham Eaves, Ightenhill Park, Burnley, and Cliviger. A steam-engine, of the stupendous power of 170 horses, has just been erected near Habergham Hall, for raising coal and keeping dry the pits. Dr. Leigh mentions a spring between Burnley and Townley, which yielded *natron*, called the Hanbridge water, of the same nature as the Bourbon water of France: this water was very salutary in cases of stone and scurvy; and several similar springs have appeared in the neighbourhood at a much more recent date, but they have either disappeared, from the excavations of the coal mines, or they have lost their estimation with the public. In Bowen's System of Geography, published in the year 1747,[a] a spring is mentioned at Burnley, which, he says, like that at Latham is impregnated with sulphur, vitriol, and ochre, mixed with iron, a little *lapis scipilis* and marine salt, united with a bitter purging salt; but the sulphur, he adds, is only discernible in the morning, going off in the course of the day. The character of this chapelry is by no means agricultural; not more than one fourth of the land is arable, and on that little wheat is grown. A spirit of experiment exists amongst the farmers here to some extent, but it is languid, and far from being general. The value of the land is variously estimated, fluctuating between £2 and £4 per acre.

[a] Vol. i. p. 213.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF HASLINGDEN.

This *town of the hazels* is situated on the margin of the forest of Rossendale, and in the midst of that mountainous district which extends from the southern part of the hundred of Blackburn to beyond the borders of the county of York.

Formerly the town of Haslingden stood upon the hill, but modern builders, preferring shelter to the picturesque, have placed their houses at the foot of the second declivity of Laund Hey to the west. The convenience of this new situation

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Markets and fairs.

is felt daily, and the traffic, particularly on the market days, is much facilitated by the change. The market, originally held on the Wednesday, and afterwards on the Saturday, is now held on the Tuesday; and there are five annual fairs, namely, on the 2nd of February, on Easter Tuesday, on the 8th of May, the 4th of July, and the 2nd of October. Landscapes of the most extensive kind present themselves from the summit of the hills: an immense inclined plain, watered by the Irwell and the Roch, slopes towards Manchester, and is terminated by the Derbyshire hills to the south; while the fine champaign country of Amounderness opens to the view westward, and, by the aid of glasses, ships may be seen in the distance navigating the Irish sea.

The chapelry, which consists of the townships of Haslingden, Henheads, Higher Booths, and Lower Booths, extends seven miles in length from north to south, and four miles in breadth from east to west, and includes an area of 13,315 statute acres. It is washed by the Irwell, passing on the S.E. from Bacup to Edenfield; Woolley Brook, descending from Goodshaw into the Irwell, below Rawtenstall; the Ogden, issuing from the Trippet of Ogden, and falling into the Irwell at Ewood Bridge; and the Swinnel, a small but valuable stream, rising in the Cribden Hills, N.E. of the town, and uniting with the Ogden at Cams Mill. Within a distance of a mile and a half the Swinnel gives motion to ten water wheels; and in a farm at Hollin Gate, one of the highest situations between Liverpool and Lytham, the water runs to the north and finds its way into the Ribble, and to the south and finds its way into the Mersey. The stream of the Ogden turns nine water-wheels in the distance of about a mile, between the Swinnel and the Irwell, leaving still abundant room for the increase of mill sites.

In 53 Henry III. a Robertus Haselingden appears, by an inquisition post mortem of that date, to have held lands in the township. Nothing further is specifically known of him by that name, but he may have been the Robert de Holden, to whose son Adam, in 56 Henry III., Henry de Lascy granted for his service all that land which W. of Reelin and W. his son formerly held, and which reverted to the grantor by the felony of W. de Reelin, for which he was hanged at Lancaster on the Justices' Iter, or circuit, in 1272.

Sciant pres. et futuri qd. ego H. de Lascy concessi dedi et hac pres. carta mea conf. Adæ f. Rob. de Holden pro seruitio suo totam illam terram cū pt. q. W. f. Reelin et W. f. ejus quondam tenuerunt in Haselinden et quæ mihi accidit p feloniam dicti W. pro qua suspensus fuit in itinere Just' ap^d. Lanc. an. grat. 1272. hab. et ten. Adæ et h. suis de me et h. meis libere quiete bene et in pace inppetuum red. inde anūtim mihi et h. meis ij sol. sterlingorum, scil. dim. ad Pentecost. et aliū dim. ad f. S. Martini in Yeme pro omni seruitio, et ego H. et h. mei totam pred. terram cū ptinentijs dicto Adæ et h. suis p dictum seruit. contra om. gentes warrant. in perpet. et ut hæc mea

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donatio concess. et presentis cartæ meæ conf. robur perpetuo firmit. obtineat pres. scripto sig. meū apponi feci Hijs T. D° Galfr. de Neuil, Jo. Bely, W. le Vauasor, W. de Ryther, mil. W. de Hacking, Rob. de Plessington, H. de Rishton, Jord. de Cliderhou, Rob. de Reued et aliis. Dat. apud Pontefract. ꝟ prox. post f. S. Barnabæ Ap. A. R. R. H. Fil. R. Jo. 56.*

The family of Holden, after being allied to the Bartons of Barton, Bradshaighs of Bradshaigh, Husseys of Sleford, (ancestors of lord Hussey) Towneleys of Royle, Chorleys of Chorley, and other distinguished Lancashire houses, terminated in Ralph Holden, who died without issue in 1792. An inquisition, taken after the death of Henry de Lacy in 1311, serves to shew that the rent paid by the tenants for land at Haslingden, was sixpence an acre; and that Robert and Adam de Holden, being of the privileged orders, paid to the lord a much less sum. The whole chapelry of Haslingden, and the forest of Rossendale, are within the manor of Accrington, and lord Montague, lord of the honor of Clitheroe, to which Accrington with its dependencies is subject, exercises the manorial rights. Courts baron are held in the spring and autumn at Haslingden, as a member of Accrington manor, and the jurisdiction extends over the whole of Rossendale. The land is partly freehold, but chiefly copyhold under the honor of Clitheroe. Holden, though now copyhold tenure, was itself a manor in 1411.

Holden Hall, probably originally Haslingden Hall, is of great antiquity, and was doubtless the residence of Robert de Haselingden. After flourishing for five centuries in one family, this ancient mansion had sunk into decay, and is now occupied partly as the homestead of a farmer, and partly as a residence for cottagers. The well-grown timber with which the Holden estate was formerly ornamented, has now nearly all disappeared, and these lands partake of the common characteristic of the neighbourhood, a want of wood to relieve the bleakness of the towering and frequently sterile hills. An essential improvement in this part of the country would be made by planting the sides of the hills with hardy forest trees, and this process would not only embellish the country, but it would at the same time improve the value of the estates, and enrich the families of the owners. In part of the neighbouring district of Cliviger an example is afforded of the advantage of planting, which the landed proprietors of Haslingden ought to lose no time in imitating.

* Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. IV. fo. H. 10. In the Herald's College, London. By a charter in French, dated 1301, the same earl grants to Robert de Holden all the lands and tenements which Robert, son of Gilbert de Holden, and William le Mordrimer held of him in the town of Hasleling-den. *Ibid.* In 1307 by an indenture he conveys to Adam, son of Adam de Holden, part of his waste of Tottingtonfrith, adjoining Musbery Park, for a yearly rent of 5s. *Ibid.* And, in 1328, the earl quitclaims to Robert de Holden a piece of land, which has the name of Brodlieux, which he had by gift and feoffament of Alan Bold. *Ibid.*

These observations apply principally to the land on the north and on the east side of the town, and are by no means meant to extend, except in a very limited degree, to the fertile valley to the west, which is beautifully picturesque, and contains some as fine meadow land as is to be found in any part of the county of Lancaster.

In the time of the Protectorate it was proposed by the ecclesiastical commissioners who sat at Blackburn, that Haslingden should be exalted to the dignity of a parish, consisting of Newhall-hey, part of Rawtenstall Booth, Oaken-head-wood Booth, Constable-lee Booth, and part of Crawshaw Booth, containing at that time 300 families. In 1656, marriages were celebrated here by Laurence Rawsthorne, of Newhall, in Tottington, esq., one of the magistrates of the district. Twenty years after this time, Blome, the topographer, describes Haslingden as "a very small town with a market on Wednesday."

The church, or rather the parochial chapelry, of Haslingden is dedicated to St. James; the living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the vicar of Whalley. It is a plain substantial structure. The original edifice was of the age of Henry VIII., but, having fallen into decay, it was rebuilt in the year 1780, by a brief of the date of March 1, 1773, for £1449. At that time the tower was permitted to stand, but in the year 1828, it was taken down, and replaced by a more capacious stone erection; at the same time, the new tower was furnished with a musical peal of eight bells, and presented by the following gentlemen: John Greenwood, esq., the owner of Holden Hall; the rev. William Grey, incumbent of the chapelry; James Holt, esq., William Turner, esq., Henry Slater, esq., and John Townsend, esq.; the remaining two being purchased by subscription. When the tower was rebuilt the church was enlarged, and galleries erected on the north and south sides, partly by subscription; which improvements are commemorated by a memorial on the north side of the altar, expressed in these terms—

"This Church
was enlarged, and galleries built therein, MDCCCXXVIII. by which means 542 additional sittings were obtained, and in consequence of a grant from the Society for Enlarging & Building Churches & Chapels, 462 are free and unappropriated."

The font is of the same age as the ancient edifice, and bears the arms of Towneley and Royle, in different compartments, and the cipher of Gilbert Holden, of Holden. The living of Haslingden has been considerably augmented by queen Anne's bounty, and the comforts of the clergyman increased by a neat parsonage residence,

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built by the inhabitants for his accommodation. The only monument that claims particular attention, is engraved on brass, to the memory of the Rev. John Holme, a native of this place, fellow of Brazen-nose college, Oxford, and afterwards rector of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, London, who died in the year 1795, at the age of fifty-one years.

There is in this chapelry, in addition to the church at Haslingden, an episcopal chapel at Goodshaw, in Higher Booth, dependent upon Haslingden, built about the year 1540, and rebuilt in 1817-18, which, in the survey of 1650, when New Hall Hey now in Bury parish, was proposed to be erected into a parish church. The dissenting chapels in Haslingden are—

	Built in		Built in
Independent, Deardengate . . .	1787	Baptist, George's-street	1829
Wesleyan, ditto	1788	New Jerusalem, Pleasant-street . .	1815
Wesleyan, in Old Chapel Building, Bury Road, rebuilt in King-street .	1797	Now in Pickering-street . .	1825
Wesleyan, Haslingden Green . . .	1815	Inghamite, or Sandemanian, in Bury Road	1825
Baptist, Pleasant-street	1815	Primitive Methodist, Deardengate .	1831

The Quaker's meeting-house, in Crawshaw, was built about the close of the 17th century; and the Baptist chapel, in Goodshaw, about A.D. 1732.

Within the present century, the population of Haslingden has nearly doubled itself, owing to the increase of trade, and to the pure and clear air breathed by those mountaineers, from the influence of which it is not unusual for the inhabitants to attain to the age of eighty and even ninety years.

There are in the chapelry twelve steam-engines, of the power of about 124 horses. The manufactures consist of the woollen fabrics called bockings, dometts, flannels, &c. and calico, cotton spinning, and calico printing. There is no inland navigation connected with the place, for though an act was obtained 34 Geo. III. to cut a navigable canal from Bury to the Leeds and Liverpool canal, at Church Town, taking Haslingden in its course, that project was never executed. The public improvements have, notwithstanding, made considerable progress: many old and unsightly buildings have given place to new and substantial erections; the symmetry of the town has been increased by its extension; and if gas lights were introduced on the principle of those at Chorley, the appearance of the town, particularly in winter, when it is apt to assume a very dreary aspect from the overhanging hills, would be still further improved. Water, stone, and coal have all contributed to the growth and prosperity of this place. The river and other streams lend their efficient aid in advancing the manufactures in their various branches. Stone in abun-

dance is furnished by the surrounding mountains of granite, and the quarries of Hutchbank and Slate yield flags and slate of superior quality. Coal, the great manufacturing ingredient, is abundantly obtained from the neighbouring mines, and brought to the place at an easy expense. Till the middle of the last century the manufacturing part of the population of this district was employed chiefly by the capitalists of Rochdale in making baizes and flannels; but trade is now supported by resident manufacturers, many of whom have, by their own industry, skill, and frugality, accumulated the wealth they possess. The consequence of this state of things is, that, in the habitations, furniture, dress, and food of the inhabitants, very important improvements have taken place. Whalley Parish.

A species of government exists here, which shews, better than in most other places, the original form of parochial administration. The district is formed into four divisions, called posts or stations, and the executive consists of a constable and four churchwardens; each churchwarden is charged with the care of a station, and is made responsible for its good order; and, though the manners of the people are not more refined here than in the other manufacturing parts of the county, the peace is seldom broken, or the district agitated by popular commotions.

The land of this chapelry is almost all in pasture, but considerable improvements have been made within the last thirty years in its cultivation and appearance. On the first declivity of Laund Hey, there was formerly a noted race-ground at the foot of Cripden, which was so completely commanded by the hill, that the spectators could see the horses over every yard of the course. This ground has been lately enclosed, and the land much improved for agricultural purposes, under the direction of William Turner, esq.

Higher Booths, an extensive and populous township, containing the villages of Goodshaw Booth, Goodshaw Fold, Crawshaw Booth, Low Clough, and Sunny Side, all of them within the parish of Rossendale, stretches from two to four miles N. E. of Haslingden towards Burnley. The land here is chiefly copyhold, held of the honor of Clitheroe. Crawshaw Booth Hall, an ancient but plain stone building, was lately the property of Messrs. John Brooks and Edward Pein. Rake and Love Clough are neat residences, the former of Mr. Hargreaves and the latter of Mr. Holt, yeoman, whose ancestors have possessed this house for three centuries. At Sunny Side, near the large print-works of Messrs. Butterworth and Brooks, are the elegant mansions of these gentlemen. The episcopal chapel of Goodshaw has a district assigned to it, comprising Morrell height, where it is situated, Crawshaw Booth, Gambleside, Goodshaw, and Love Clough. At Goodshaw there is a Baptist chapel, and at Crawshaw Booth are Quaker and Wesleyan chapels. There are in this township several Sunday schools, extensive calico printing works, and coal mines.

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Lower Booths, within the forest of Rossendale, a large and populous district, south of Higher Booth, extends to the banks of the Irwell, and includes part of the thriving village of Rawstenstall, provincially called "Rattenstall." Rawstenstall includes Constable Lee, Fold, Laund and Long Holme, small villages, and here are several cotton and woollen mills. The farms, which are small, are chiefly held by copyhold tenure. There is here a Unitarian chapel, originally built for the Independents, the trust deed of which bears the date of May 17, 1760.

Henheads is a small township amongst the hills. This district is partly extra-parochial, and in 22 Henry VII. Henheads and Dunnockshaw, adjoining villages, were booths of Rossendale Forest. At a still earlier period, namely, in 1311, Henheads was a vaccary of Rossendale, at which time the herbage in this, as in other vaccaries, was valued at £10 per annum; in 22 Henry VII. while other booths had advanced to £80 and upwards, the booth of Henheads produced only £13 per annum.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF NEW CHURCH, ROSSENDALE.

The chase of Rossendale, including Brandwood, Chope, and Lench, originally members of it, contains not less than 25 square miles, or 15,360 statute acres. The name is probably formed from the British word *rhos*, expressive of the dusky colour of the heath grass. In 4 Edward II. it was divided into eleven vaccaries, or cow-pastures, of which the herbage was valued at 10s. each.* In 22 Henry VII. the number of vaccaries, now called booths, had increased to nineteen, of which the herbage was estimated at advanced rents, varying from 13s. to £13. Like the vaccaries of Pendle, these booths were the foundations of townships; of which Dedquene Cloghe, now Deadwin, contains the hamlet of New Church, which gives name to the chapelry. A lease of this booth was granted to James de Greenhalgh, which was attested at Lancaster by Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, regent in the minority of Henry VI. In the reign of Henry VIII. Rossendale was disforested.

The length of the parochial chapelry of New Church in Rossendale is 5 miles, and its breadth 3 miles; it contains 6125 acres; and is watered on the south by the Irwell, which rising at the foot of Dirplay Hill, in Cliviger, descends to Bacup by Broadclough, and passing Wolfenden runs by Tottington to Bury. At the head of Wolfenden rises Whitewell Brook, which having run its course, empties itself into the Irwell below the village of New Church.

The term New Church is derived from the chapel or church, which being built

* Escaet. Henr. de Lacy, 4 Edw. II. n. 50.

A. D. 1512, was the first place of worship erected in the forest of Rossendale. An unpublished deed in possession of Mr. Whitaker, of Broad Clough, of the date of Henry VII. is expressed in these terms:—"Harlawhead, alias vocat. Bacupboothe. Also there is another vaccherye called Harleyhed, otherwise called Bacopbothe, late in Ferme at 8^{l} 13^{s} 4^{d} by yere, is now letten to Lawrence Lorde, Alexander Lorde, John Whiteacr. & Christopher Tatersall for 11^{l} yere. Ex. per W. Tusser." Whalley Parish.

In a "Certificate of all the copyhold rents, customary estates, and officers by patent, within the survey of the duchy of Lancaster, for the northern parts, made in 11 James I.* the manors of Rossendale, Trawden, Haslingden, and Penhull [Pendle] are returned as parcel of the honor of Clitheroe; and it is stated, that the tenants had compounded with the lords commissioners for their customs, which were settled by decree, and confirmed by parliament.† New Church, as well as Rossendale, generally is included in the manor of Accrington, and lord Montague is the

* BOOTHS; OR, VACCARIES, IN THE FORESTS OF ROSSENDALE AND PENDLE,

According to the Decree of 22 Hen. VII. confirmed 11 James I. with their estimated Value at the latter period.

Rossendale Forest.	
Gamulside	iv^{l}
Dunnockshawe	ii^{l} iii^{s} iv^{d}
Love Clough	v^{l}
Goodshawe	v^{l} vi^{s} vii^{mqn}
Craweshaweboothe	x^{l} iv^{s}
Constablelee	v^{l}
Rawstonstall	
Dedqueneclough	x^{l} ii^{s} vii^{d}
Wolfenden Boothe	iv^{l} xvii^{s} ii^{d} ob
Tunstead	v^{l} xii^{s}
Lenches	iv^{l} vi^{s} viii^{d}
Cowhope	v^{l} viii^{s} iv^{d} ob
Newhall Heye	vii^{l} xiii^{s} iv^{d}
Oakenheade Woode	ix^{l} ix^{s} ii^{d} ob
Musbury	xiii^{l} i^{s} viii^{d}
Hoddleden	ix^{l} xix^{s} xi^{d}
Bacope	xi^{l} xvi^{s} viii^{d}
Wolfenden	xiii^{l} v^{s} i^{d}
Henheads	xiii^{s}

Pendle Forest.	
West Close and Hunterholme	xlvi^{s} viii^{d}
Heigham Boothe	lxvi^{s} viii^{d}
Newelawnde	xxvi^{s} viii^{d}
Bareley Boothe	lxxix^{s} iv^{d}
Heigham Close *olim* Nether-heigham	xxvi^{s} viii^{d}
Overgouldeshey and Nether-gouldeshay	iv^{l} xvi^{s} viii^{d}
Feelie Close	xxvi^{s} viii^{d}
Old Lawnde	xxvi^{s} viii^{d}
Whitley Carre	xx^{s}
Over Barrowforde and Nether Barrowforde	iv^{l} iii^{s} iv^{d}
Over Rougley and Nether Rougley, alt Rougley Boothes	iv^{l} vi^{s} viii^{d}
Haweboothe and Whitley in Haboothe	lv^{s}
Redhalowes	xiij^{s} iv^{d}

† Duchy Records, Bundle Y. No. 6.

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feudal owner. The land is entirely copyhold of the honor of Clitheroe. The court baron of Accrington is held twice a year at Haslingden, at which the tenants perform suit and service. Rossendale is governed by a constable, called "The Greave of the Forest," who is nominated by the principal landowners. The expenses of this officer are borne by four principal householders in each booth in rotation, a practice that has prevailed from A. D. 1557, since which time to the present a list of the greaves of Bacope is extant. There are no ancient halls in this district, unless Broadclough Hall, erected A. D. 1600, re-edified in 1666, and renewed in 1816, by James Whitaker, esq. the tenth in descent from John Whitaker, 22 Henry VII. may be considered of that class. Many modern mansions, spread over the ancient forest, exhibit striking indications of opulence derived from manufacturing industry and commercial enterprise. The "Dykes" on the declivity of the heights near Broadclough consist of a vast excavation, 600 yards in length and 18 yards in width, which Dr. Whitaker conjectures, with much probability, to have been one side of an unfinished British camp.

A church or chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was erected 3 Henry VIII. of dimensions calculated for the existing population, in the forest, of 80 persons, and endowed by Lettice Jackson, widow, with lands in Rossendale. Fifty years afterwards, the population having outgrown the church, it was taken down, and a more capacious edifice erected on its site. The lands attached to the living were valued towards the end of the last century at £50 per annum, and the curacy is described as the most valuable in the patronage of Whalley. In 1824, the New Church, which, notwithstanding its name, had now become old, was taken down, and in the following year the present church was raised, partly at the cost of the parishioners, and partly by a government grant. The new erection is in the gothic style of architecture, with lancet windows, and a handsome tower, in which are inscribed the initials of queen Elizabeth, and the date 1560. The interior is light but substantial, and consists of a nave, side aisles, and choir, with a tablet thus inscribed:—

"This Church
"was enlarged & rebuilt 1825, when 453 additional sittings were provided
"& 227 rendered free by means of a grant from the Society for
"Enlarging and Rebuilding Churches & Chapels."

In the east window are the arms of Lawrence Lord, of Booth Fold, ob. 1825, who gave his own armorial bearings to ornament the church.

This parochial chapelry contains one dependent episcopal chapel, at Bacup, and seven dissenting chapels; of which, the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1807,

the Unitarian chapel, built in 1812, and the Baptist chapel, built in 1700, at which that pious and eminent divine, Dr. Isaac Watts, once officiated, are in New Church. Whalley Parish.

Hall Carr and Coup Lench, two townships on the south side of the Irwell, often considered in Bury parish, with part of Brandwood in Rochdale parish, are in this parochial chapelry.

The progress of population has here been remarkable: in 3 Henry VIII. there were only 80 persons in the forest of Rossendale, being only one family to each booth, or wooden house in which that family resided; in 4 Edward VI. the population had increased to 1000 souls; in 1650 the chapelry of New Church contained 300 families, and was then declared by the Inquisition fit to become a parish; in 1798 Bacup alone contained 306 houses and 1426 persons; in 1801 the numbers in New Church, Deadwin Clough, Bacup and Wolfenden, amounted to 1540; in 1811 to 6930; in 1821 to 8557, and in 1831 to 9196.* The increase of population in the chase of Rossendale is ascribed to the establishment of the woollen manufacture here in the time of king Henry VIII. and his children, aided by the abundance of coal and the strength of the water-falls.

At New Church there is an excellent free-school, endowed with estates at Heald in Bacup Booth, bequeathed by sir John Kershaw, in 1701. The school was rebuilt in the Gothic style of architecture in 1829-30, near the churchyard. Mr. Kershaw, the founder, lies buried in the churchyard, and on his grave-stone is inscribed—

"In Memory of JOHN KERSHAW, of Wolfenden Booth Fold, the beneficent donor of the "estates situated in Heald, in Bacup Booth, for the benefit of New Church school. He "was buried the 1st of February, 1701, at the age of 85 years. ANNE KERSHAW, his "wife, was buried 4th January, 1709:—

"They lived long beloved
"And dy'd bewailed,
"And two estates
"Upon one school entail'd."

The manufactures of this place consist of woollen cloths, baizes and bockings, with a mixture of cotton spinning and weaving; there are here seven steam-engines of the aggregate power of 105 horses; and the Irwell and its branches are extensively used in giving motion to manufacturing machinery.

Two unchartered annual fairs are held at New Church, the first on the 29th of April, and the second on the first Monday after Midsummer day, for horned cattle and pedlery.

* See vol. II. p. 103.

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Wolfenden, or the Den of Wolves, the third hamlet in this chapelry, extends to Deadwin Clough, in which is part of the populous village of Rawtenstall. The prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in 20 Edward I. claimed privileges for this place by charter from Henry I.* Booth Fold, in this hamlet, consists of a cluster of houses on the steep hill opposite New Church. At Lum, in this township, there is a Baptist chapel, built in 1828.

Bacup, or Bacop, is a large village in a secluded valley on the banks of the Irwell, and at the eastern verge of the forest of Rossendale, containing extensive woollen and cotton mills. There is here an episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. John, erected by subscription in 1788, and consecrated on the 16th of August in that year, by Dr. Cleaver, bishop of Chester, in which there are two mural tablets in memory of George Ormerod, esq. of Green's Nook, and Mrs. Ormerod. The patronage of the living is in the vicar of Whalley. There are also three dissenting chapels: the Baptist chapel, built in 1720; the Methodist chapel, built in 1788; and the Baptist chapel, built in 1821. A National school, erected by subscription, at a cost of £1100, and opened July 4, 1830, ornaments the village, and affords instruction to 110 boys and 100 girls. Two unchartered fairs are held at Bacup annually for pedlery; the first on the first Thursday in June, and the other on the 25th of October. Bacup Booth is a wide heathy tract, extending for three miles to the north of the village of Bacup, up to the source of the Irwell. In 5 Henry V. the king granted to John Booth, of Barton, esq. his vaccary of Bacope, within his forest of Rossyndale, and a certain pasture called New Hall hey, for the term of ten years, so that the said John Booth and his assignees shall neither kill nor destroy any wild beast within the forest aforesaid.†

The mountainous region of New Church consists of three valleys watered by the Irwell and the Whitewell, with their corresponding elevations. Although the hills are high and naturally sterile, modern improvements, cherished by manufacturing prosperity, have carried cultivation to their summits. The meadow lands in the warm-sheltered vales are tolerably productive, but there is a deplorable want of trees, so necessary to relieve the dull uniformity of the scene. There is here little arable land, not more than one-fifth in the whole, and in Bacup Booth no wheat whatever is produced. The quarries yield flags, slate, and other kinds of building materials in plenty, and coal mines abound.

* See Vol. III. Parish of Bolton History, under the head 'Township of Anglezark and Blackrod.'

† Townley MSS. g. 17.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF CHURCH.

The chapelry of Church, considered as distinct from Huncote, comprising the townships of Oswaldtwisle, Church and Yate cum Pickup Bank, is about seven miles in length from north to south, and four miles in breadth from west to east. It is watered on the east by the rivulet called Hyndburn, rising in the high land of Yate cum Pickup Bank, which separates into several branches in Oswaldtwisle, and frequently overflows its banks, so as to exhibit the appearance of a broad river. Prior to the reign of Edward II. the lords of the village also took the name of Church, but in 4 Edward II. Robert de Rishton held a carucate of land in Chirch, and William de Radcliffe held two carucates by thanage.

The whole of the district is subject to the honor of Clitheroe, and yields suit and service to the court of Accrington. The only manor in which a court is now held in the chapelry is Church and Oswaldtwisle, though still styled a manor, has now no court. Huncote, an inferior manor, is in the same situation. Lord Montague is the lord paramount, and Henry Peter, of Dunkenhalgh, esq., is lord of Church. A neat old mansion, called Church Bank, is the seat of Edmund Peel, esq.

The chapel, usually called Church Kirk, dedicated to St. James, is a plain building, with an antique castellated tower. The interior is very neat, containing galleries, and consisting of the aisle and a choir. Of the original structure, which must have been anterior to Henry III. no part remains, the church having been entirely rebuilt about the end of the 14th century. The body was rebuilt and enlarged in 1804, by a brief, amounting to £1691. 10s. aided by a subscription. About twenty years ago, a portion of the tower was shattered by lightning, but was repaired without being taken down. One of the windows is ornamented with stained glass representing the Virgin Mary, and the arms of the Whalleys, the Petres, and other families of the parish. From the nature of the surrounding country, the church forms a prominent object in the landscape.

A spacious school-house was erected at Church, in 1828, at which 400 children receive instruction on the Sunday; and to each of the four dissenting places of worship, in the chapelry, a Sunday school is attached. The interest of a bequest of £60 left by Mrs. Elizabeth Dowson, on Cowhill Fold, is distributed in bread to the poor of Church, Huncote, and Rishton.

The population of this district has doubled itself within the last thirty years,* a certain indication of the thriving state of its manufactures, and no unfavourable

* See Vol. II. p. 104.

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symptom of the salubrious air of the "wide wastes" of Oswaldtwisle and its neighbouring townships.

Printing calicoes, power-loom and hand-loom weaving and bleaching, form the principal branches of manufacture in this district, over which there are spread ten steam-engines of the aggregate power of 240 horses. The extensive calico print-works of Edmund and Robert Peel, esquires, situated on the banks of the Hyndburn at Church Bank, were established by Jonathan Peel, esq. of Accrington House, brother of the late sir Robert Peel, who established similar works at Brookside in Oswaldtwisle, Bury, and Farnworth. Mr. James Hargreaves, a carpenter and weaver, resident sometimes at Blackburn, and sometimes at Stainhill, in this chapelry, aided by the patronage and support of sir Robert Peel, first constructed that important machine called the spinning jenny,* in 1767; and three years afterwards introduced the cylindrical carding machine. At Peel Fold, near Blackburn, but in the township of Oswaldtwisle, sir Robert Peel, bart. was born in the old family residence. The Leeds and Liverpool canal, which extends along the northern margin of Church and Oswaldtwisle, by Rishton, opens a beneficial water communication to the east and western seas.

Oswaldtwisle, a township in this chapelry, was held by lords of the same name, before the general use of dates in charters; by several of whom land was granted to the Radcliffes. Mathew de Radeclive exchanged lands in Oswaldtwisell for lands in Merton with his brother Henry, who was a witness to the charter of sir Robert de Latham for the foundation of Burscough Priory, in the reign of Henry II. John Radclyffe, of Radcliffe Tower, died 9 Henry VIII. seized of the manors of Radcliffe and Oswaldtwisell, which he had held by military service, and was succeeded in his ancient inheritance by Robert Radcliffe, baron Fitzwalter, afterwards earl of Sussex. Dying 34 Henry VIII. he was succeeded by Henry Radcliffe, the second earl, who sold the reversion of the manor of Oswaldtwisle to Andrew Barton of Smethells. From the Bartons it passed by marriage to Henry, son and heir of Thomas, viscount Falconberg, and was sold by the second viscount, about 1722, to James Whalley, of Sparth, and Christopher Baron, of Oswaldtwisle. The latter moiety is now the property of Miss Baron, of Bath, and the former was sold by sir J. Whalley S. Gardiner to the late sir Robert Peel, bart. whose son, the right honourable sir Robert, is the present proprietor. Pontalgh, anciently Pentalght and Powtalgh, but now called Rixonhalgh, was styled a hall and manor in 19 Henry VIII. and was the property of the Rishtons, whose name seems to be preserved in the modern denomination of this house and demesne, from the beginning of Edward IV. The Rushtons held Dunkenhalgh, Pontalgh, Dunnishop, and

* See Vol. II. p. 432-3.

Antley, and became extinct in the last century. Duckworth Hall, a plain large house, is the property of George Yates, esq. In the reign of Edward III. Richard de Radcliffe held two carucates of land in Oswaldtwisle and Duckworth, at that time called Dokeward. Rough Hey, an antique mansion, is in this township. Knuzden Hall, an ancient plain building, was the seat of Christopher Baron, gent. in 1722, of the late Thomas Baron, esq. and is now possessed, but not occupied, by Miss Baron, of Bath. Roger Baron, esq. the uncle of this lady, resided at Cabin End in Oswaldtwisle. In this township Mr. William Sadler, a distinguished aeronaut, was thrown from his balloon and killed, on the 29th of September, 1824, having commenced his aerial voyage from Bolton. The Methodists have a meeting-house erected at Tinker in Oswaldtwisle in 1806-7; the Baptists have also a chapel, built at Little Moor End in 1821; and the Independents have a place for public worship at Bellthorne, built in 1830-1. Whalley Parish.

Yate-cum-Pickup Bank, a small populous township and village, chiefly inhabited by weavers, and regarded as an isolated district, is partly in Over Darwen, in the parish of Blackburn, and partly in this township. The house called Hoddlesden Hall, is a large plain venerable building, and was probably the residence of the Hoddlestons of former ages.

Huncoat, or Huncote, was a royal manor in the reign of the Confessor, who, in the great survey, is recorded to have held two carucates in Hunnicot.

"In eod HVND habet Rex E. Hunnicot de II car tre."*

The manor was never granted out. James de Huncote and John his son occur in the reign of Edward I. and Huncot Hall was occupied by this family. It afterwards became the seat of the ancient family of Birdtwisell, descended from Reyner de Bridtwisell in Hapton, 3 Edward III. They became extinct soon after the death of James Birdtwisell, 23d June, 29 Elizabeth. It was afterwards occupied by Botteswell and Rigby, both extinct. This estate is now the property of Peregrine Edward Townley, of Huncot Hall, esq, high sheriff of the county for the present year, whose ancestor, sir John Townley, had the manor of Birtwisell at his death, 6 James I. There is here a Baptist chapel, erected in 1817-18.

The land in this chapelry is principally in pasture, and much of it is bleak and exposed; but of late many forest trees have been planted, by which the aspect of the county will in a few years be essentially improved at a very moderate cost, and with a certainty of profit from the plantations. More attention than usual has also been paid to draining the land, and fencing off the enclosures. In Oswaldtwisle

* See Vol. I. p. 102, and Domesday Map.

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there is a valuable mine of iron pyrites, which produces abundance of materials for the coperas and chemical works; and coal mines abound in this chapelry.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF ALTHAM.

Altham chapelry, comprehending the township of Altham, Clayton-le-Moors, and Old and New Accrington, is about four and a half miles in length, from N.N.W. to S.S.E. and three in breadth from W. to E.S.E. The river Calder forms the northern boundary of Altham township; on the east it is increased by a nameless brook from Huncoat; and the Hyndburne, after serving as the western boundary of the chapelry, forms its confluence with the Calder at the north-western extremity of Clayton-le-Moors.

Under the name of Elvetham, this manor, together with Clayton and Akerington, was granted by the first Henry de Lacy to Hugo, son of Leofwine, a Saxon, whose descendant, Hugh de Alvetham, held it by the eighth part of a knight's fee in the reign of king John.* John de Alvetham, great-grandson of William, the brother and heir of this Hugh, left a daughter and heiress Johanna, who, about 10 Richard II. married Richard, son of John Banastre of Walton; and from this match sprang the Banastres of Altham, who occupied the manor-house for five centuries. The last male heir, Nicholas Banastre, only son of Henry Banastre, died July 19, 1694, leaving two sisters, Mary and Isabella, who jointly inherited the estate. In 1699, a partition took place, and the manor of Altham fell to the share of Mary, the elder sister, who allowed Isabella the rents until the estimated value, £1200, was discharged. Mary married Ambrose Walton, of Marsden, gent. by whom she had Henry, whose two sons died without issue, and whose widow, Elizabeth Wainhouse, married the Rev. Mr. Wroe, fellow of Manchester College. The issue of this marriage was the Rev. Richard Wroe, rector of Radcliffe, who assumed the name and arms of Walton. R. T. W. Walton, of Marsden Hall, esq. is the present lord of the manor, and patron of the living; the latter of which he purchased from lord Howe. Altham Hall was originally surrounded with a deep quadrangular moat, but about the reign of Henry VII. a farm-house was constructed from the materials of this hall, with a moulded basement, and two doors with pointed gothic arches.

Altham, Clayton-le-Moors, and Old and New Accrington are stiled manors, but no courts are held within them. They are all comprehended in the honor of Clitheroe. Here, as in other parts of this parish, lord Montague, lord of Clitheroe, is the superior lord. This district is subject to the forest and copyhold court of

* Testa de Nevill' fol. 397.

Haslingden, which is still denominated the court of Accrington, though the ancient court house at that place is now converted into cottages. The jurisdiction of this court extends to the forests of Rossendale and Accrington. Whalley Parish.

The parochial chapel of Altham, on the south bank of the Calder, is a small white-washed edifice, with a cupola and one bell. The interior consists of a nave and two side aisles, of a duodecimo size, with a dilapidated choir, where repose the ancient lords of Altham, with inscriptions to the memory of Nathaniel Banister, the last of the family, and his daughter Dorothy. The rev. Thomas Jolly was minister of the church in 1650, and, after having been ejected by the St. Bartholomew act, was subjected to suffering and indignities for conscience sake, that the present age would no more endure than it would allow of the relighting of the fires of Smithfield.* At the same time that Mr. Jolly was ejected from Altham, the rev. Robert Town was ejected from Accrington.

Hugh, the son of Leofwine, founded and endowed the original church with four bovates of land, and tithes, intending it for a parish church, with the consent of Geoffrey, dean of Whalley, who appointed his son to the rectory of Aluetham. The erection of this intended parish was opposed by Peter de Cestria, rector of Whalley, who, in 1241, obtained a decree from the judge subdelegate of the papal see, by which it was pronounced to be a dependency of the church of Whalley.† The suit, however, was revived after the death of Peter de Cestria, and was not finally determined until Simon de Alvetham, in consideration of £20, surrendered his right in the chapel. No remains of this structure exist, but it is probable that the ancient font, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is of the date of the original building.

In the township of Alvetham there is a Roman Catholic chapel, erected in 1825, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, erected in 1826-7.

The population of Alvetham township has decreased within the last ten years, but the general population of the chapelry had doubled itself during the present century.‡ Very laudable attention is paid here to the education of the poor, and at Accrington there is a National school affording instruction daily to 75 girls and 173 boys. The principal manufacturing operations of the district are calico printing and cotton spinning, and hand and power loom weaving.§ The number of steam

* Calamy Act, p. 393, and Cont. p. 557.

† Status de Blagborneshire.

‡ See Vol. II. p. 103.

§ On the introduction of the power looms into Accrington, in 1826, a riotous mob assembled on Henfield Common, and destroyed the machines, but the spirit of violence and insubordination soon subsided, and this machinery was afterwards allowed to work without further interruption, greatly to the benefit of the neighbourhood.

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engines amounts to 15, and the aggregate power to 220 horses. The line of the Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through Altham and Clayton-le-Moors.

Clayton le Moores.

By the charter to Hugh, son of Leofwine, Clayton-le-Moores (the clayey district amongst the moors) is a mesne manor under Altham, and it gave name to a family who resided here as early as the reign of Henry II., and of whom Henry de Clayton was one of the grand inquest, 13 John, for the wapentake of Blakeburnesir'.* The last of this family was Henry, son of John de Clayton, who left two daughters, coheiresses, of whom Cecilia, living 43 Edward III., married Adam de Grimshaw, living 19 Edward III.; and Margaret, living 50 Edward III., married Henry de Rishton.† The Grimshaw moiety descended to John Grimshaw, whose daughter Mary married John Heywood of Urmston, and had Rebecca, married to Richard Lomax of Pilsworth, living in 1759, whose representative, Richard Grimshaw Lomax, is the owner and occupant of Clayton Hall, and other estates in this parish. The Rishton moiety appears to have been transferred to judge sir Thomas Walmesley, who was dubbed a knight by king James I. in 1603, and died in 1613. By the marriage of Catherine Walmesley, who died in 1785, with Robert the seventh lord Petre, March, 1711, it was conveyed to this noble family, and Henry Petre, of Dunkenhalgh Hall, esq., brother and heir of George Petre, esq., and brother of the hon. Edward Petre of Selby, is the present joint lord of the manor. Dunkenhalgh, originally built by the Rishtons, was re-edified in the time of James I., and rebuilt and enlarged by the Petres. Sparth House, in this township, the ancient seat of the Whalleys, is the property of R. G. Lomax, esq.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel at Okenshaw, in this township, built in 1830.

Accrington.

Akerington was granted, with Altham and Clayton, to Hugh, son of Leofwine, by Henry de Lacy the first; but, having been released by the grantee to the Lacies, the vill of Akerenton was given to the monks of Kerkstall by Robert de Lacy, "pro amore Dei, et pro salute animæ meæ, et Ysabel uxoris meæ hæredum et antecessorum meorum dedi et concessi et hac præsenti carta confirmavi Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ,"‡ by these bounds and divisions, viz. towards Hunecotes to the brook which is called Wirmelia Cloche, and so direct to the middle of the mountain ridge to Hameldon, and thence across the moor to Ormestanes, and thence to Warineden, and thence to the head of the brook called Blacabroc, and thence as that brook descends into Bestane-cloch, and thence to the head of Essenecloch, and thence to

* Testa de Nevill'.

† Lord Suffield's MS. Pedigree of Grimshaw of Clayton.

‡ Monastic. Aug. Tom. V. p. 535. no. ix.

Readde-lache, and thence to Orcethes, and thence by the brook called Amtleasic into the water called Hindeburn. Whalley Parish.

From the following narration of the historian of Kirkstal, it appears that this was rather an exchange than a gift:—

"Lambert succeeded as abbot. In his days there was peace with the brethren among their neighbours—It happened that a certain knight, named Richard de Elland, claimed the grange of Clivacher with the pasture. The abbot, understanding that the knight had justice on his side, resigned the grange to his patron Robert de Lacy, who gave him the vill of Alkerington in exchange. Having dispossessed the inhabitants, he converted the village into a grange for the future use of the monastery, should they be able to retain possession. Some malignant persons, however, dwelling in the neighbourhood, whose ancestors had formerly possessed Alkerington, instigated by the devil, burned it, with all its furniture and implements, and cruelly slew the three lay-brethren, Norman, Umphrey, and Robert, who had the management of the grange. The abbot, deeply lamenting this disaster, commended the souls of the deceased to God, and committed their bodies to sepulture. Then immediately seeking Robert de Lacy, the patron of his house, he related to him the circumstance with tears. That noble man, enraged at so great a presumption, fell upon the malefactors, and drove both them and their families into banishment, until, by submission to the abbot, they should make satisfaction to the house for their enormous sin, swearing to abjure, for themselves and successors, whatever of right they had in the vill, and at the same time making a pecuniary recompense for the damage which they had done. Having thus made peace with their enemies, the abbot rebuilt the grange, which had fallen into a heap."

The Grange, an old house in Accrington, is probably on the site of the monastic farm-house. In 15 Edward I., about eighty-seven years after these events, the grange of Accrington was restored to the chief lord, as appears from the following abstract, and afterwards granted out in parcels—

Extract by Translation of a Deed of Covenant between Hugo the Abbot of Kyrkstall of the Cistercian Order in the Diocese of York for himself and the Convent thereof of the one part, and the Lord Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln and Constable of Chester of the other part. 1287. 15 Edw. I.

Whereby the said Abbot and Convent for themselves and their successors released to the said Earl and his Heirs for ever (int. alia) all the Lands Tenements and Rents which they had and held of the said Earl and his Ancestors in Accrington, Clivacher, and Hundecotes in the County of Lancaster. And the said Earl acknowledged and agreed for himself and his Heirs to pay Yearly for ever to the said Abbot and Convent and their Successors for the Lands and Tenements aforesaid in the County of Lancaster 50 Marks Sterling to be perceived in the Exchequer of the said Earl at Pontefract by two Annual Payments. To have the same to Pious Uses in Pure and Perpetual Alms.

Tested by Robert Bishop of Bath and Wells Chancellor of England and others.*

* Duchy Records, Bundle R, No. H. Cont. 27 Oct. 15 Edward I. by the king.

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Like the other lands of the Lacies, Accrington merged in the possession of the duchy of Lancaster, and an annual payment of £5 was secured on this property by parliament to Robert Shirbourne, esq., as appears from the following extract from the Act of Resumption, 7 and 8 Edward IV. "Provided also that this acte, nor noon other acte made or to be made in this present parlement, extend not nor in any wise be prejudiciall, in, to, or of a Graunte of an Annuite of cs̃. made and graunted by us by oure Letters Patentes under oure Seall of our Duchie of Lancastr', to Robert Shirbourne Esquier, for terme of his lyfe, and to be perceyved of and in oure Lordship of Acryngton, within our Counte of Lanc'. But that oure said Letters Patentes, be to the seid Robert, for terme of his lyfe, good and effectuall, accordyng to the purport & tenure of the same."*

In 7 Edward VI. sir Richard Shirbourne, and other commissioners of chantries, sold to the inhabitants for £2. 6s. 8d. the chapel of Accrington with one bell, to be continued as a place of divine service.

The land was granted out to different persons by Henry VIII., and, among the rest, probably to the Kenyons, one of whom died seized of property here in 12 Charles I.† In 1650 Roger Kenyon is described as the able and orthodox minister of Accrington.

In 1614, a survey was taken of the copyhold rents, customary tenants, &c. within the duchy of Lancaster, in the north, from which it appears that the manors of Accrington, Haslingden, Penhull, and Trawden, being part of the Honor of Clideroe were not inserted in the return, because the tenants had compounded with the lord's commissioners for their customs, which were settled by decree, and confirmed by parliament.‡

The memory of the monastic lords of Accrington Vetus is perpetuated in the name of its main thoroughfare, "Abbey Street," and the "Grange" commemorates the use to which Accrington was appropriated, while the "Black Abbey" may have been the abode of the lay brethren who fell a victim to popular violence.

Higher and Lower Antley, at an early period the estate of John Rishton, was once a vaccary of Rossendale, but is now a farm-house. Hollins, west of Accrington, is a large old house on an eminence, the ancient seat of the Cunliffes. In consequence of the opposition of Robert Cunliffe to the measures of Oliver Cunliffe, the house was plundered, and the estate sequestered. It was afterwards lost to the family by the foreclosure of a mortgage. Mary Kay, the heiress of Hollins, con-

* Rot. Parl. Vol. V. p. 612.

† Duchy Records, Vol. XXVII. Inq. post Mort. Roy. Kenion, n. 55.

‡ Duchy Records, Repert. Bundle Y. No. 6.

veyed it by marriage to Robert Nuttal in 1734, from whom it passed to its present proprietor, Robert Nuttal of Kempsey, near Worcester, esq. High Riley, in Dunnyshop, a large house surmounted with a tower in a castellated form, seated on a hill east of Accrington, was formerly the residence of the Lonsdales and Rishtons, and was lately purchased from Mr. Aspinall by Mr. Hargreaves. Whalley Parish.

The episcopal chapel of Accrington is a plain but spacious structure, with a nave and side aisles, dedicated to St. James, and in the patronage of the vicar of Whalley, being independent of Altham, except as regards dues. The date of the original edifice is unknown, but it is supposed to have been an oratory for the monkish cell or grange of Accrington. The chapel was existing in 7 Edward VI. and was rebuilt or enlarged in 1763; and again in 1804; and in 1827 it was re-edified, when 246 additional sittings were obtained. The Peel family have a vault here, near to which are suspended the arms of Robert Peel, esq. of Hyndburn House, mounted in a plain frame. There is here a National school, built in the year 1716, and endowed by Jonathan Peel, esq. in 1820 with a donation of £1000. The Baptist chapel, originally at Oakenshaw, in Clayton le Moors, was opened at Accrington in 1735. A New Jerusalem, or Swedenborgian, chapel was erected in 1805; a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, in 1807; and a Primitive Methodist chapel, about 1828.

Three years ago, two unchartered fairs were established at Accrington; the first on the 7th of May, and the second on the first Thursday in August, for cattle and general business.

The face of the country in this chapelry is variable; in some parts flat and uninteresting, in others undulating and relieved with woods. Near Accrington there is a good deal of bog soil, out of which oak trees, which seem to have been felled by the general deluge, have been dug. Stone is found in great abundance in Accrington and Henhead Moor; and at Altham and Accrington there are valuable coal mines. Little corn is grown here, and the pastures, to render them productive, require frequent top-dressing. The average value of reclaimed land in the chapelry is from 40s. to 50s. an acre.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY OF PADIHAM.

This portion of the parish of Whalley, situated in the centre of the parish, is about five miles and a half in length from north to south, and two miles in breadth from east to west, comprehending an area of about 6000 acres. The Calder, after receiving from the north the Colne, the Wicollar, and the Pendle waters, and from the

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east the Brun, takes its rapid course by Padiham, Simonstone, and Read, and falls into the Ribble below the village of Whalley, dividing these townships from Hapton, Altham, and Great Harewood.

Padiham is supposed to have taken its name from the resemblance in its situation to that of Padua; and that resemblance, it is held, was first discovered and announced by the Roman emperor Antoninus Caracalla, in a royal progress between York and Ribchester. Dr. Whitaker, from the catalogue of the nativi belonging to the abbey of Cockersand, conceives it to have been the abode of the sons of Padd.

Edmund de Lacy had a charter for free warren in his lands of Padiham,* described as a manor in the inquisition taken on his death.[a] This privilege was questioned in the time of Henry de Lacy, who, pleading an uninterrupted enjoyment of free warren by his ancestors from the time of the Conquest, obtained a verdict in his favour.† In 4 Edward II. it appeared that the manor had never been granted out, and that there were two free tenants. John de Whitacre, who held forty-four acres for £1. 5s. and Richard, son of Mawe, who held twenty-five acres and a half for 8s. 6d.‡ The family of the former seems to have remained here no longer than 20 Elizabeth, when their estate of High Whitaker was sold to the Shuttleworths of Gawthorp, from whom it passed to the present occupant, Frederick North, esq. who married the heiress of the late R. Shuttleworth, esq. Gawthorp Hall,[b] though not in the chapelry, is immediately adjoining the village on its south-eastern extremity. It is a beautiful specimen of the architecture of the reign of Elizabeth. The whole district of Padiham is subject to the superior lord of Clitheroe, and the land is chiefly copyhold under the courts of Burnley and Higham. The inferior manors are Read, Hapton, Higham, Westclose, Heyhouses, Hunterholme, Padiham, and Simonstone.

[a] 42 Hen. III.

[b] Built A.D. 1600.

The church of which the tower and little choir of the original building, both in excellent preservation, remain, is dedicated to St. Leonard, and is the oldest place of worship on the new foundation in the parish. The body of the church was rebuilt in 1776, towards the cost of which a brief was granted in 1763, which yielded £1029; but, unfortunately for the taste of the times, it is entirely out of character with the beautiful models at its east and west ends. The east window contains eight paintings, beautifully executed, but on so diminutive a scale, that it is difficult to decipher them. They consist of—

1. A shield, azure nebulé 3 garbes or. The garbes are the arms of the great constable of Chester.

* Rot. Chart. 35 Hen. III. Pars Unic. m. 8.

† Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. apud Lanc. Rot. 9.

‡ Escaet. 4 Edw. II. n. 50.

2. I. H. S. The man of sorrows. His head cinctured with thorns.

3. 4. Two heads in chapeaux sable.

5. An elegant head of a sacred orator.

6. A crowned head: probably king David.

7. Another crowned head, with a very juvenile countenance: probably king Edward.

8. A lady praying before an altar with her seven children.

The font in this church was presented about A. D. 1525, by the ill-fated abbot Paslew, whose arms it bears, and is an elegant specimen of the sculpture of that period. The font that was in use previous to this donation was found a few years ago by the present incumbent, the Rev. Sandford T. C. Adamson. A cross, strongly resembling those in Whalley church-yard, has also been discovered here, but in so mutilated a condition as to render its date dubious. In March, 1536-7, Haydocke, who was probably chaplain of Padiham, was hanged in the field called Padiham Guies, and there the body was suffered to remain. At present there is no such place as "Padiham Guies," but it is probable that the place of execution was Guy Yate, immediately adjoining to the east end of the church. Before the dissolution of the monasteries there was "a chantrie priest at the churche or chapel of Padyham," and the incumbent of this chantry was provided for during the reign of Edward VI. by a small annual stipend out of the revenues of the duchy of Lancaster. The patronage of the curacy of Padiham is in Le Gendre Pierce Starkie, of Huntroyd, esq. whose arms, near to those of the Shuttleworths, of Gawthorp, are displayed in the church. The chapel at present comprises Higham Booth, and its subdivisions of Higham Close-cum-Nether Higham, West Close, Heyhouses, Hunterholme, Padiham, Simonstone, and Hapton. Dunnockshaw is within Rossendale, as is the adjoining hamlet of Gambleside, and Read is immediately dependent upon Whalley. There are in Padiham a Methodist meeting-house, erected in 1779, and a Unitarian chapel, built in 1822. In the church-yard there is a school of considerable antiquity, endowed by Richard Webster, of Hargrove, esq. and John Pollard, of Padiham, with the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants: there are four trustees of the school, each representing a township of the chapelry, viz. Padiham, Simonstone, Hapton, and Higham. This building is used as a church Sunday school, and its endowment was considerably augmented in 1821, by a testamentary donation of Le Gendre Starkie, of Huntroyd, esq.

The population of Padiham, which, in 1831, amounted to 2118, had increased in 1811 to 2556, in 1820 to 3060, and in 1831 to 3529, and the dependent townships have grown in a similar proportion.*

* See Vol. II. p. 103.

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There is now no market in this place, but there are two fairs held in the year at Padiham, the first on the 8th of May, and the second on the 26th of September, for pedlery, wooden-ware, and horses. There is also a cattle fair held on the first Thursday in every month at Higham in this chapelry. The Easter game of the ring, little known in other parts of Lancashire, prevails here on the Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday in Easter week, when young people, having formed themselves into a ring, tap each other repeatedly with a stick, after the manner of the holiday folks at Greenwich. Horse-races are run at Padiham yearly on the 12th and 13th of August.

The trade and manufactures consist principally of cotton weaving and cotton spinning with calico printing, but there are only four steam-engines in the chapelry, and their united power does not exceed 36 horses. The Leeds and Liverpool canal at Hapton affords its facilities for inland navigation.

The surrounding country exhibits a wild and dreary aspect; the hills along the banks of the Calder are lofty and precipitous; to the south is the almost perpendicular frowning fell of Hameldon, northward rise Padiham Heights, and still higher Pendle Hill. There are two quarries of very superior free stone, and an extensive vein of goit, but no coal mines are at present worked at Padiham, though this was formerly the principal coal district of the parish. The land, which lets at from 10s. to 60s. per acre, is chiefly in pasture, and has of late years assumed an improved appearance, from increased attention having been paid to draining, liming, and fencing.

High Whitaker, a strong old house, about a mile from Padiham, the property of Frederick North, esq. in right of his wife, the heiress of R. Shuttleworth, of Gawthorp, esq. is said to have been used for a Roman Catholic chapel, and conjectured to have been the residence of Thomas Whitaker, who, being much persecuted, was accustomed to escape into a subterraneous passage, but was at length apprehended, and being brought to trial, executed at Lancaster, in 1646, for "priesthood."

Higham Booth.

In 20 Edward I. the prior of St. John of Jerusalem claimed the exercise of a number of feudal privileges, the nature of which has been described in the history of Bolton parish. Higham Booth was one of the eleven vaccaries of Pendle Forest. According to tradition, criminals tried by John of Gaunt, at Ightonhill Park, were executed at Higham; and there is still a handsome stone building in the village of Higham, called the Court House, with the arms of John of Gaunt on the west front. The building is at present occupied as a farm house, and the manor court for Pendle Forest is held twice a year, in April and at Michaelmas, at an adjoining inn—"Sic transit gloria mundi!" The only place of public worship in Higham Booths is a Methodist chapel, built in the year 1811. Pendle Hall, a large farm house, near

Pendle Water, is the property of L. G. N. Starkie, esq. Hachiller House, an ancient mansion, long the property of the Smiths, is now occupied by Mrs. Smith. White Lee, an old fabric, dated 1593, was formerly the property of the family of Moore, to whom was related sir John Jonas Moore, knt. the "Domestic Economist," who was born at Little le Wood, in the parish of Leyland. Whalley Parish.

The origin of Heyehouses, a small extra-parochial place, the first village which arose in Pendle Forest, is, owing to an encroachment upon a right of common in the forest, claimed by the customary tenants and freeholders of Merlay, Penhulton, Wiswall, Read, Simonstone, Padiham, Downham, and Worston, who, under Rauf Holden, abbot of Whalley, in 29 Henry VI. held a meeting at Pendle Cross, and passed a number of resolutions for the abatement of encroachments. Afterwards they preferred a bill before the commissioners of king Edward VI. for inquiry into encroachments and abuses, against "Ric. Radclyffe, squyer, for makeyng a towne upon a tenement called y^e^ Hayhouses, where he had no right without the kyng's staff." Higham.

By a deed without date, John de Lacy, who died 24 Henry III. granted one-fifth of the vill of Symondstone to John del Thelwall. Afterwards, by deed without date, William de Heys conveyed the manor to Nicholas de Holden, in whose posterity it seems to have continued till 34 Edward III. In 20 Edward I. Robert de Ravensdene forfeited all his lands in Simunstone by felony. In 6 Henry VIII. William Boswell held Simondstone as of the manor of Clitheroe, for the render of 8d. and the pasture of Pendle Forest.* In 7 Henry VIII. Robert Shotilworth had lands here. In 21 Elizabeth, John Braddyll, of Braddill and Brockhall, and in 5 James I.† Edward Braddill, of Portfield, died respectively seized of the manor of Symondstone. A family, named Simondston, though never possessed of the manor, had lands here, from 4 Edward II. until the death of John Symondstone, whose daughter and heiress married, in 1464, Edmund Starkie, son of William Starkie, "Dominus de Berthinton," (Barnton, co. Chester,) and thus brought into this family the principal part of Simonstone, and the mansion or estate of Huntroyd. In 16 Charles I. George Whitticres died possessed of considerable property in Symonstone,‡ and the hall is now occupied by Charles Whitaker, esq.

In the "Status de Blagborneshire," we find, that "Geoffrey the dean (of Whalley) gave to his servant, Elias, for his homage and service, all that land which was Ralph Proudfote's, with all its appurtenances; and he moreover gave to the same Elias all his demesne land on the east side of the road from Wiswall to Reved Read.

* Duchy Records, Vol. IV. n. 53.

† Ibid. Vol. XIX. n. 22.

‡ Ibid. Vol. XXX. n. 54.

Whalley Parish.

(Read) with the new assart, &c. to be held by the said Elias & his heirs of the church of Whalley, paying annually 3^{s} for all services at the feast of All Saints. Dean Peter recovered and restored these lands to the church. Geoffery the dean gave seven acres & a half in Reued to Luke the harper to be held of the church. The abbot & convent afterwards considering that the aforesaid lands in the town of Reued were the free alms & right of the church and not the lay-fee of Luke & others who held hereditarily, brought their writ of *Juris Utrum* against John Fitz Hugh —— and others, and recovered in the king's court. In the time of John de Lindelay the abbot, the tenth part of the manor of Reued was acquired." Elias de Reved, sometimes called Elias de Stanlaw, (whence he is supposed to have been a minstrel sent from Stanlaw to Whalley,) had a son, Adam, who granted all his lands in Reved to Adam del Clogh and Alice his wife. Their son, John Clogh de Read, 28 Edward III. had a daughter and heiress, Johanna, who married sir Richard de Greenacres, who, in 37 Edward III., gave a moiety of the manor of Read to Laurence Nowell, the ancestor of the deans of St. Paul's and of Lichfield, in exchange for the manor of Great Marlay. In this family it continued 409 years, when, by order of chancery, it was sold to J. Hilton, esq.; and in 1799 it was again sold to the late Richard Fort, esq., whose son, John Fort, Esq., M.P. for Clitheroe, is the present lord of the manor, and the occupant of the modern splendid mansion. The late excellent Reginald Heber, bishop of Calcutta, was maternally descended from this family, his mother Mary being the granddaughter of Roger Nowell, esq., who died without male issue in 1734. A court baron is held yearly in October, at Padiham Bridge, for the manor of Read. Holker, in Read, was anciently the property of a yeomanry family of the same name, whose ancestor, Richard Holker, in 1409 married Katherine, daughter of John del Holt of Read. This John, in 27 Edward III., granted the convent a license for digging stone in the waste of Read. The Holkers are now extinct, and Mr. Wm. Dugdale is the owner of the estate and of the old mansion. About thirty years ago, several brass Celts were found at this place. There is here a Baptist chapel, built in 1788.

1342.

ALEXANDER NOWELL, D.D., dean of St. Paul's, was the second son of John Nowell, esq., by his second wife, Elizabeth Kay, and born in the year 1507.*

His birth.

* In Dodsworth's MSS. in the Bodleian library, Oxford, Vol. 153, fol. 151, I find the following observations, which are in curious contrast with the biographical notices of the late Dr. Whitaker, in his History of Whalley, on the same subject—"Alexander Nowell, Dean of Paules in London, Robert Nowell his brother, Attorney of the Court of Wards, and another brother Laurence, who was Dean of Lichfield, together with a daughter Elizabeth, that was mother to Dr. Whitaker, were begotten by John Nowell of y^{e} Reade in the County of Lancaster esq. on the body of Elizabeth Kay

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Education

He was educated at Middleton, near Manchester, where his progress was so rapid as to warrant his removal to the university at the early age of thirteen, when he was entered of Brasen-nose College, Oxford.

He is said to have been chamber-fellow with Fox the martyrologist, and probably to have been directed in his studies by the same tutor, Mr. John Harding, afterwards principal of Brasen-nose; and, according to Strype, to have been public reader of logic in the university, and to have taught the famous book of Rodolphus Agricola, (which was afterwards enjoined at Cambridge by Henry VIII.,) when he was but in the twentieth year of his age.

On the 29th of May, 1536, he took his degree of bachelor of arts, and shortly after was elected fellow of his college, and on the tenth of June, 1540, proceeded master.

Mr. Nowell had felt a strong inclination to the church since he was sixteen years of age, but when or by whom he was admitted to holy orders it is not known.

Appointed master of Westminster school

On quitting Oxford he removed to London, and was elected Master of Westminster School, founded by Henry VIII.; and while he held that important post, evinced his diligence in teaching his pupils pure language and true religion; having adopted, for the former purpose, the writings of Terence, and, for the latter, St. Luke's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles, in the original Greek.

His first production.

The first production of his pen was a copy of Latin verses in honour of the celebrated Martin Bucer, who died at Cambridge on the 28th of February, 1551, which, however, are not otherwise important than as shewing Nowell's principles in religion to be consonant with those of that great reformer.

In the beginning of November that year, he waited upon Redman, master of Trinity College, who, after a close study of the scriptures for twenty years, had lately quitted the Romish religion, for the purpose of knowing what was his opinion and belief concerning the "troublous controversy of those days," professing himself willing "to receive and approve his words as oracles sent from heaven." Redman took a day or two to consider the questions Nowell had proposed, and then furnished his answers, the sum of which was that purgatory, the sacrifice of the mass, and transubstantiation were groundless and ungodly; that we are justified, not by our works, but by lively faith, which rests on our only Saviour Jesus Christ; that good works are not destitute of their reward, but do not merit the kingdom of heaven, which is the gift of God. Redman survived this interesting conference but a few days, and was succeeded in his prebend of Westminster by his friend, who received a presentation on the 27th of November, and was installed on the 5th of December following.

Preferment.

He now received a license to preach from the king, dated in April, 1553, and exercised his talents "in some of the notablest places and auditories in the realm."

In the first parliament of the reign of Mary, which met on the 5th of October, 1553,

before marriage, and after married with her; they were all brought up at Middleton near Manchester, Co. Lancaster." As the dean founded Middleton free school, the place of his early education, there may perhaps be some probability for the story.

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Nowell was returned member for Loo, in Cornwall; but a committee being appointed to inquire into the validity of the return, they reported, "that Alexander Nowell, being a prebendary of Westminster, and thereby having a voice in the convocation house, cannot be a member of this house;" a new writ was therefore ordered accordingly.

His well-known opinions having by this time rendered him obnoxious to the persecuting spirit of the papists, he withdrew from England to the continent, and joined the exiles on account of their faith, dispersed through Germany and Switzerland. His escape, according to the quaint relation of Fuller, was effected with some difficulty. "It happened that he was fishing in the Thames, an exercise in which he much delighted, and while he was intent on catching fish, Bonner, understanding who he was, was intent on catching him; in which he had succeeded, and had sent him to the shambles, had not one Francis Bowyer, a merchant, afterwards sheriff of London, safely conveyed him beyond seas."

Goes into exile.

In 1554 he was at Strasburg, where was an English college, with Jewell, Grindal, Sandys, Pilkington, and others of future eminence in the reformed church, and took part in those controversies on ecclesiastic discipline which were the first spring and origin of the disputes which have since harassed the Establishment, and caused the multitude of dissenters throughout the world. He seems to have adapted his conduct, in a great measure, to the exigencies of the cause he had undertaken; and though, says Dr. Whitaker, for the sake of peace, he may have conceded too much to the presbyterian party, yet he at last, with equal wisdom, moderation, and firmness, insisted on unity in essentials, and submission in smaller matters to authority duly appointed and legally exercised.

His return to England.

On the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, and was soon fixed upon for preferment. His first employment was that of one of the visitors and commissioners for ecclesiastical matters throughout the kingdom, to which he was nominated on the 22d of July, 1559, in conjunction with the marquis of Northampton, the earls of Rutland and Huntingdon, and others, for the dioceses of Oxford, Lincoln, Peterborough, and Lichfield.

Further preferment.

In December that year, he was made chaplain to Dr. Grindal, bishop of London, and preached at Lambeth on the consecration of that prelate, and those of Ely, Worcester, and Bangor, by archbishop Parker.

On the 1st of January, 1560, he was collated to the archdeaconry of Middlesex, on the 3d of February to the rectory of Saltwood, with the chapel of Hythe, in Kent, and on the 14th was made prebendary of Canterbury.

On the 21st of June he was nominated prebendary of St. Peter's, Westminster, then lately erected into a collegiate church, which he resigned the following year; and on the 27th of November was elected to the deanery of St. Paul's, the queen's letter to the chapter on this occasion running in these words:—"As well for his godly zeal and special good learning, as for other singular good gifts and virtues, we thought good to commend him unto you, as one, whom we, of a singular good will and hearty affection towards that church, would have preferred unto the deanry thereof." The bishop of London confirmed his election on the 1st of December, and on the third gave him the prebend of Willand in the same church.

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The learned exiles, according to Ridley's prophetic wish, had a principal hand in restoring and advancing the reformed religion, and among them Nowell was ever ready to bear his part. He became a frequent preacher at Paul's Cross, and, in consequence of his decided conduct, was much misrepresented and abused. His reputation, nevertheless, stood so high with those in power, that archbishop Parker, on his visitation to Eton College, in September, 1561, and consequent ejectment of Bruerne, the provost, for non-conformity, strongly recommended Nowell to Mr. Secretary Cecil for nomination, with the remark, "that if the queen would have a married minister, none comparable to Mr. Nowell." This recommendation was seconded by the bishop of London; but her majesty's prejudice against the married clergy induced her to prefer Day, afterwards bishop of Winchester.

Preaches at Paul's cross.

In the course of the ensuing year, Nowell was often in the pulpit on public occasions, before large auditories; but his labours, in one respect, commenced a little inauspiciously. On new year's day, being the festival of the circumcision, he preached at St. Paul's, whither the queen resorted. Here, says Strype, a remarkable passage happened, as is recorded in a great man's memorials,* who lived in those times. The dean, having met with several fine engravings, representing the stories and passions of the saints and martyrs, had placed them against the Epistles and Gospels of their respective festivals, in a common prayer book, which he had caused to be richly bound and laid on the cushion for the queen's use, in the place where she commonly sat, intending it for a new year's gift to her majesty, and thinking to have pleased her fancy therewith. But it had a quite contrary effect. For she considered how this varied from her late injunctions and proclamations against the superstitious use of images in churches, and for the taking away all such reliques of popery. When she came to her place, and had opened the book, and saw the pictures, she frowned and blushed; and then shutting the book (of which several took notice,) she called for the verger, and bade him bring her the old book, wherein she was formerly wont to read. "After sermon, whereas she used to get immediately on horseback, or into her chariot, she went straight to the vestry, and, applying herself to the dean, thus spoke to him:—

Offence taken by the queen.

"Mr. Dean, how came it to pass that a new service book was placed on my cushion?

To which the Dean answered, May it please your Majesty, I caused it to be placed there.

Then, said the Queen, Wherefore did you so?

To present your Majesty with a new year's gift.

You could never present me with a worse.

Why so, Madam?

You know I have an aversion to idolatry, to images, and pictures of this kind.

Wherein is the idolatry, may it please your Majesty?

In the cuts resembling Angels and Saints, nay, grosser absurdities, pictures resembling the blessed Trinity.

I meant no harm, nor did I think it would offend your Majesty when I intended it for a new year's gift.

* Sir Henry Sydney.

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You must needs be ignorant, then. Have you forgot our Proclamation against images, pictures, and Romish reliques in the churches? Was it not read in your Deanery?

It was read. But be your Majesty assured I meant no harm, when I caused the cuts to be bound with the service book.

You must needs be very ignorant, to do this after our prohibition of them.

It being my ignorance, your Majesty may the better pardon me.

I am sorry for it: yet glad to hear it was your ignorance, rather than your opinion.

Be your Majesty assured, it was my ignorance.

If so, Mr. Dean, God grant you his Spirit, and more wisdom for the future.

Amen, I pray God.

I pray, Mr. Dean, how came you by these pictures; who engraved them?

I know not who engraved them: I bought them.

From whom bought you them?

From a German.

It is well it was from a stranger: Had it been any of our subjects, we should have questioned the matter farther. Pray let no more mistakes, or of this kind, be committed within the churches of our realm for the future.

There shall not."

Strype adds, that this matter occasioned all the clergy in and about London, and the churchwardens of each parish, to search their churches and chapels, and to wash out of the walls all paintings that seemed to be Romish and idolatrous; in lieu whereof suitable texts of scripture were written.

Further preferment.

On the 28th of December, 1562, he was collated by the bishop of London to the valuable rectory of Great Hadham, in the county of Hertford, and, in order to accommodate his amusement in angling, to which he was extremely attached, the bishop gave him a grant of the custody of the river within the manor, with leave to take fish, and to cut down timber to make pits and dams, free of all expense whatever.

Preaches before the queen.

On the 12th of January, 1563, Nowell preached before the queen at the opening of the second parliament at Westminster Abbey; and in the convocation held at St. Paul's Church the next day, for the revision of the articles of religion, the archbishop, at the close of his opening address, recommended Nowell to the choice of the lower house as their prolocutor. He was accordingly elected, and presented by the clergy in a body, with a speech in commendation of his talents and virtues.

Proposed alterations in the public service.

Among other important matters, the catechism, the second book of homilies, and the rites and ceremonies of the church were warmly agitated by the convocation: Nowell, at the head of about thirty others, proposed, "that some other long garment should be used instead of the surplice, or that the minister should, in time of divine service, use the surplice only; that the sign of the cross should be omitted in baptism; and that kneeling at the holy communion should be left to the discretion of the ordinary; that saints' days should be abrogated, and organs in churches removed." But the prevailing party would allow of no alteration in the liturgy of Edward VI's service book, as it was already received and enforced by the authority of Parliament in the first year of the queen.

During the ravages of the plague, this year, he was desired by the bishop to "write an homily meet for the time," and a form of prayer for general use throughout the kingdom, both which were set forth by the queen's command on the 30th of July. Whalley Parish.

It was again his misfortune to offend the queen, by some observations in one of his sermons preached before her majesty, on the improper dedication of a book then lately come out. The author had, it seems, defended some of the superstitious customs of popery which Nowell condemned; and the dean was warmly expressing his dislike of the sign of the cross, when suddenly the queen called aloud to him from her closet window, and commanded him "to retire from that ungodly digression, and to return to his text." The good dean was so utterly dismayed with this unexpected rebuke, that he was scarce able to go on with his sermon; and the archbishop, who was one of the audience, for pure pity, took him home with him to dinner, and wrote to Mr. Secretary Cecil to explain the matter to her majesty, and to intercede with her on the dean's behalf. Publicly rebuked by the queen.

On another occasion, he introduced into his sermon, at the cross, some observations on Harding's answer to bishop Jewell's book, printed at Louvaine, reading some passages of it to his audience, and confuting them. It was in 1560 that Jewell made his famous challenge to the papists, that none of the peculiar and discriminating dogmas of popery could be proved, either by warrant of scripture or by authority of the fathers, or councils during six hundred years from the birth of Christ. Attempts were made to answer this challenge by Rastell and Harding, and now Mr. Dorman published what he called "A Proof of certain Articles of Religion denied by Mr. Jewell." Against this, Nowell published "A Reproof of a book entitled a Proof, &c.," dated the 30th of May, 1565. Engages in polemical controversy.

To this Dorman added his "Disproof of Nowell's Reproof." In 1566 the dean followed with his "Continuation of the Reproof;" and in the next year wrote a second book, called "A Confutation as well of Mr. Dorman's last book, intitled 'A Disproof,' as of Dr. Saunders's causes of Transubstantiation, whereby our countrymen (specially the simple and unlearned) may understand how shamefully they are abused by those and like books, pretended to be written for their instruction."

In this controversy, Nowell's learning and deep knowledge of ecclesiastical history were not more conspicuous than the candour with which he treated his adversaries. He appears to have had the aid of his friend the bishop of London, and other high characters of the time, in the publication of these works, which appeared to his learned contemporaries to be of such importance to the cause of the Reformation, and the character of the reformed church, as to merit their utmost care even in the minutiæ of typographical correction. These circumstances, though slight in themselves, says Mr. Churton, shew, in the undisguised intercourse of confidential friends, how solicitous the persons to whom, under God, we in a great measure owe the final reformation of our church, were "ut veritas limaretur in disputatione," that the genuine truth might be fully known and accurately expressed.

In 1568 we find the dean among his friends in Lancashire, where, by his continual preaching in divers parts of the county, he brought many to conformity, and obtained singular commendation and praise, even of those who had been great enemies to his The dean preaches in Lancashire.

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religion. So Downham, bishop of Chester, who this year visited his diocese, and had therefore the best opportunity of informing himself, reported to Mr. Secretary Cecil; desiring him "to be a means to the queen and to her honourable council, to give the dean thanks for his great pains taken among his countrymen."

On his return to London, he had to witness an afflicting scene in the sickness and death of his intimate friend, the celebrated Roger Ascham. Nowell often visited him during his illness, and supported and comforted him, by setting before him the sufferings of earth and the prospect of heaven; and that in a strain so divine, that, when he had left the room, the sick man declared that the excellent dean had sustained his soul with food that would never die.

The dean's catechism.

On the 16th of June, 1570, he published his Catechism, which had indeed been prepared since 1562, but had remained in his own hands and those of Mr. Secretary Cecil for examination up to the former date, and was at last brought forth with a dedication to the two archbishops and the bishop of London by name, and to the others, generally, as vigilant and faithful pastors of the church of England. The work was written in Latin, but very soon translated for more general usefulness into English, by Mr. Thomas Norton, and into Greek, by the dean's nephew, Whitaker, afterwards regius professor of divinity at Cambridge.

Founds Middleton free school.

In 1572 he founded a free school at Middleton, in this county, with a competent salary both to the master and under-master, and, at the same time, thirteen scholarships in Brasen-nose College, Oxford, and by charter, under date of the 11th of August, vested certain rent charges, in London and elsewhere, in the principal and fellows of that college for these purposes; and shortly after, by another deed, bestowed the manor of Upberry and rectory of Gillingham, in Kent, with the advowson of the vicarage, on the college for the better maintenance of the master and usher, and for granting certain allowances to the scholars.*

This benefaction to Oxford was peculiarly seasonable, since, in consequence of a severe plague in the preceding year, and for want of exhibitions to assist them in their studies, some of the scholars were compelled to go about requesting alms, having license to do so, as the act of parliament required, under the common seal of the university.

In the new charter of foundation of Manchester College, dated 28th of July, 1578, he was instituted one of the first four fellows; and, in the summer of 1580, a license of non-residence was granted him by the crown, for visiting the scholars of Brasen-nose and the school of Middleton; her majesty "having long, by sure proof, known his experience and skill in business, as well as earnest desire and constant solicitude for the training up of youth in learning and virtue, signifying her royal pleasure that he should be absent three months and fourteen days annually from his deanry of St. Paul's and the rectory of Hadham, the duties of those places in the mean time not being neglected."

Hostility against him.

Nowell's talents and success in Lancashire had long since rendered him a fit object of popish hostility and hatred, and, in consequence of this visit, had procured him the honour

* See Vol. II. p. 601.

of having his works proscribed in the Index Librorum Prohibitorum, and his name, together with that of Fox, Fleetwood the recorder, and others, inserted at Rome in a "bede roll," or list of persons that were to be despatched, with the particular mode of their deaths pointed out, as to hanging, burning, &c. Whalley Parish.

In 1588, on the defeat of the armada of Spain, the dean of St. Paul's was made choice of to give the first public notice of it from the pulpit, in a sermon at the cross, on Tuesday the 20th of August, before the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London; and, on the 8th of September, again performed the same honourable office, when eleven ensigns, taken from the Spanish ships, were displayed before the preacher and the audience from the lower battlements of the church. Announces from the pulpit the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

In November he quitted his prebend of Willand in St. Paul's, which he had so long held, and was collated to that of Tottenham, in the same church, and resigned the living of Hadham.

The following year her majesty gave him the next presentation to a canonry of Windsor, by patent dated October 20, "in commendation of his constant preaching of the word of God, during the space of almost forty years; and because he had lately resigned the rectory of Hadham and prebend of Willand, as being, through age and imbecility of body, not equal to the duties of them, nor likely, on account of his extreme age and infirm health, long to enjoy either the present or any future preferment."

On the resignation of Mr. Harris, in August, 1595, dean Nowell was chosen principal of Brasen-nose College, and was elected on the 7th of September. This nomination of a man now on the verge of ninety, was perhaps intended, or accepted, rather as a compliment, than with a view to the performance of much actual service, for he resigned the honour in December following, and was succeeded by Dr. Singleton, having, in the interim, (on the 1st of October,) been created doctor of divinity, with precedency by seniority over all doctors in the university, not only out of regard to his age, but likewise to his dignity in the church. Chosen principal of Brazen nose.

Dr. Nowell died on the 13th of February, 1601, in the ninety-fifth year of his age, and was buried in St. Mary's Chapel, at the back of the high altar in St. Paul's Cathedral, where the following inscription is placed over his remains. His death.

Monumental inscription.

Quam speciosa vestigia
Evangelizantium pacem.
Exul quæ amisit primævo flore Nowellus,
Fœnore centeno repperit aucta redux.
Dat Christus reddit danti longævus honores,
Reddenti æternos gratia dantis habet.
Præco, Auctor, condus, Christo, colit, ampliat, ornat,
Voce, libris, opibus, Sabbatha, Templa, Scholas;
Dans, meditans, orans, Christi expiravit in ulnis.
Sic oritur, floret, demoriturq. Deo.
Sedit B. R. P. & Ecclesie, P. M. 42 Nonagenarius cum nec animi nec corporis oculi caligarent.
Obiit Anno Dom. 1601, Feb. 13.

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Monument.

Alexandro Nowello, Lancastrensi, prisca Nowellorum gente oriundo, Theologie Doctori, ædis S. Pauli Decano, ad exemplum hospitali, Rob. Nowelli, cujus hic tum suis miscentur cineres, fratri & opum quæ sibi jure Testamentario cesserunt, diribitori pientissimo. Marianis temporib. propter Christū exulanti: Reducum. i. vere Religionis, contra Anglo-Papistas duobus libris assertori, primæ et ultimæ Quadragesimalis Concionis per annos xxx. P. M. continuos ad S. Elizabetham, summa libertate Præconi, Schole Midletonianæ patrono: Collegii Ænei nasi Oxonii, ubi ab anno ætatis xiii. annos xiii. studuit xiii. studiosis et cc libris annuis opera et impensis suis ampliati, Præsidi: Scholæ Paulinæ plurimorum Bonorum auctori: pietatis frequentissimis Concionib. et triplici Catechismo propagatori: qui publicū in se utriusq: Academiæ & Ecclesiarum exterarum testimonium, atq. æternorum Principium Edwardi VI. & Elizabethæ judicium procerumq: provocavit: Pauperum (literatorum precipuè) nutritori; Afflictorum morbis corporis vel animi consolatori: Hoc Sepulchrum, ob munificentiam et merita erga Remp. et optimum statum Ecclesiæ suæ ab eo pervigili administrate redditum. Exec. O. D. S. M. posuit.

Summary of his character.

From the foregoing memoir, borrowed chiefly from Dr. Whitaker, dean Nowell's character may be extracted in few words. Endowed with excellent parts, he was soon distinguished by the progress he made at Oxford, where he devoted thirteen years to the cultivation of classical elegance and useful knowledge. His capacity for teaching, tried first in the shade of the university, became more conspicuous when he was placed at the head of the first seminary in the metropolis; and, at the same time, his talents as a minister were witnessed and approved by some of the principal auditories of the realm.

Attainments such as these, and a life that adorned them, rendered him a sure object for Bonner's hatred; but Providence rescued him from the fangs of the tiger, in the very act of springing upon his prey.

Retirement, suffering, and study, in the company of Jewell, Grindal, and Sandys, stimulated by the conversation and example of Peter Martyr, and other famed divines of Germany, returned him to his native land with recruited vigour and increasing lustre when the days of tyranny were overpast; and Elizabeth and her sage counsellor Burghley placed him at once in an eminent situation among those of secondary rank in the church, and would probably have elevated him to the episcopal bench, had not his real modesty declined a station of greater dignity.

As a divine, he was both a constant and a successful preacher; and, as a friend, generous and kind to his numerous relatives and acquaintance. To encourage genius and draw forth humble merit, his own labours, time, and talents were uniformly devoted; securing to himself an honourable place in the memory and gratitude of mankind, while the right institution of youth is regarded as an object of prime concernment, and the society, which he adorned by example and augmented by his munificence, shall, by the support of its friends, the vigilance of its governors, and the blessing of Providence, continue to flourish.

LAURENCE NOWELL, M. A., dean of Lichfield, and the restorer of Saxon literature in England, was the third son of John Nowell, esq. of Read, by Elizabeth Kay, and next brother of the dean of St. Paul's. Whalley Parish. Birth.

He was educated, like his brother, at Middleton, and afterwards entered of Brazennose College, Oxford, in 1536, where he resided but a short time, and removed from thence to Cambridge, and took his degree of bachelor of arts in 1540. On the 9th of July, 1542, he was re-incorporated of the University of Oxford, and on the 18th of March, next year, proceeded master. Education.

On the 1st of October, 1546, he received the appointment of master of the grammar school of Sutton Colfield, in the county of Warwick, founded by Harman, bishop of Exeter; but was not suffered to continue long in quiet possession, articles of complaint being exhibited against him by the corporation, as patrons of the school, in the court of chancery, on pretence of neglect of duty; though the real ground of offence appears to have been his zeal for the Reformation; and, therefore, on appeal to the king in council, he justified his character and conduct so well, that letters were issued to the warden and fellows of the king's town of Sutton, not to remove him from his place of schoolmaster, nor to give him any further molestation or disturbance. Appointed master of Sutton Colfield school.

On the 9th of November, 1550, he was ordained deacon; but, during the days of the Marian persecution which followed, was obliged for a time to abscond in the house of sir John Perrot, at Carew castle, in Pembrokeshire, and afterwards escaped to the continent, and joined his brother Alexander in Germany. Ordained. Exile.

On the death of the queen, the exiles for the protestant faith returned to their native land, and Mr. Nowell was made archdeacon of Derby in 1558, and dean of Lichfield on the 29th of April, 1559, the first year of Elizabeth's reign; installed prebendary of Ferring in Chichester cathedral, on the 9th of August, 1563; of Ampleford, in the church of York, on the 27th of May, 1566; and presented to the rectories of Hayton and Drayton Basset, in the county of Stafford. His return.

He died in October, 1576, in the 67th year of his age, leaving five sons and three daughters. His death.

He was, according to Wood, "a most diligent searcher into venerable antiquity," and well versed in the Saxon language, of which he earnestly encouraged the revival and cultivation, and pointed out its essential utility in the accurate knowledge of legal antiquities, and the elucidation of ecclesiastical and civil history. In these studies, while he resided, as it is said, in the chambers of his brother Robert, in one of the inns of court, he had the celebrated Lambarde, author of the Etymological Dictionary, and other erudite productions, as his pupil; who availed himself of his master's notes and assistance, in composing his learned work on the ancient laws of England. Character.

He has written "Polychronicon," a miscellaneous collection, containing perambulations of forests, and other matters, still in manuscript, and dated 1565; also, "Vocabularium Saxonicum," or a Saxon English dictionary, composed in 1567; it was presented by the author to Lambarde,* from whom it passed to Somner, the learned antiquary of His works.

* This was published by Lambarde, under the title of Αρχαιονομια, dedicated to sir Wm. Cordill, from Lincoln's-inn, 1668.—It was formerly revised from the MS. of Lambarde in the hands of

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Canterbury, who made use of it in compiling his Saxon dictionary. It then fell into the hands of Mr. Sedlen, and is now in the Bodleian library at Oxford.

He made also several collections from antique manuscripts, chiefly relating to ecclesiastical history, which are reposited in the Cottonian library, (Domitian XVIII. fol. 38, 49, 99.) One, containing "Variæ Mappæ chorographicæ, Hiberniæ, Scotiæ, Angliæ, et Walliæ; quarum illæ quæ Angliam describunt, Saxonicis characteribus exarantur: additis quibusdam observationibus historicis:" and another, a volume of "Collectanea, sive Gesta Episcoporum Lindisfarnensium et Dunelmensium, a tempore S. Oswaldi regis, usque ad Hugonem Episcopum; de communi libraria Monachorum Dunelmensium, vel potius ex Symeone Dunelmensi collecta, per Laur. Noellum; cum aliis curiosissimis analectis de Ecclesia S. Augustini Cantuariensis, ex historicis Thomæ Sprott et Nicholai Spinæ, et ex Saxonicis monimentis de Wigorniense, aliisque ecclesiis et monasteriis; aliisque rebus ex chronico Gregorii Caerquent, monachi Gloucestriæ."

Selden, and published by Mr. Abraham Wheelock, in 1644, with the addition of several Saxon canons from sir Henry Spelman, and the Latin laws of Edward the Confessor, and king William, from the Eadmerus of Selden and the laws of Henry I.; with a preface to these latter by sir Roger Twysden. Thomas Hearne has also published, at the end of Benedictus Abbas, 1735, p. 764, from a copy in the handwriting of Laurence Nowell, in the possession of Lambarde, of Seven Oaks in Kent, "The Peregrination of Dr. Andrew Boarde;" or, as he wrote himself, Andreas Perforatus, Henry the Eighth's rambling Physician. It is, however, nothing more than a dry list of market towns, castles, bishoprics, islands, havens, hills, stone buildings, and rivers, with distances from London and round the coast.

Nowell, of Read.

Laurence Nowel, exchanged Great Merlay for Read, about 38 Edw. III. = Katherine.

John de Nowell, 21 Ric. II. = ...

Nicholas de Nowell, died before his father. = ...

Alexander Nowell, ward of Ric. Townley, 12 Hen. VI. = Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Banister.

1st wife, dau. of Thos. Hesketh, esq. divorced. = Roger Nowell, = 2. Grace, dau. of John Townley, of Townley. Isabel, wife of Geoffrey Winkley.

1st. Dowsabell, dau. of Robert Hesketh, of Rufford. = John Nowell, ob. 17 Hen. VIII. = 2d wife, Eliz. dau. of .... Kay, of Rochdale. = 2d husb. Charles, 2d son of Sir John Townley, of Townley. Eleanor, w. of John Hopwood, of Hopwood; bur. at Whalley, 7th Mar. 1549, 2 Edw. VI.

1st. Eliz. dau. of Nich. Rishton, divorced 16 Hen. VIII. = Roger Nowell, died 1567. = 2d. Grace, dau. of Rich. Sherburne, of Stonyhurst. Alexander, D.D. dean of St. Paul's. Robt. atty of court of wards. Laurence, dean of Lichfield. Margaret, 1530, wife of George Rycroft. Eliz. w. of Tho. Whitaker, of Holme, 1530. Isabella, w. of John Wolton of Whalley.

Bennet, dau. of Ric. Townley, of Townley. = Thomas Nowell, died without male issue. = Lettice Bradford. Alice. Roger Nowell. = Florence, widow of Laur. Starkie of Huntroyd. Roger. Alice, Anne. Grace.

Roger Nowell, esq. sheriff of Lanc. 1610 = Katherine, dau. of John Murton, married 9th May, 23 Eliz.

1st wife, Eliz. dau. of Th. Fleetwood, of Coldwich, co. Stafford. = Roger Nowell, born 1582, ob. 1623. = 2d, Katherine, da. of Robt. Hyde, of Norbury. John, Robert. Alexander. Florence, married 10 Feb. 1606, Nich. Scarborough, of Guisburn. Mary, mar. 1st, Rich. Fleetwood, of Coldwich, 2d Ralph Hopton.

Roger Nowell, born 1605, ob. 1695. = Dorothy, dau. of Robt. Holt, of Castleton. Thomas, George. Adam, Anne. Richard, Mary, Kath. Eliz. Ralph. Henry, Governor of the Isle of Man.

1st, Margaret, dau. of Wm. Farrington, of Werden, married 1655, died issueless 1673. = Alexander Nowell, ob. 1st January, 1695-6. = 2d, Eleanor, dau. of Thos. Heber, of Marton. Robert, Thomas. James. Dorothy, wife of Henry Banister, of Bank. Mary, wife of Nat. Banister, of Altham.

1st, Jane, dau. of Rich. Townley, of Carr. = Roger Nowell, born 1674, ob. 1724. = Rebecca, relict of Cuthbert Wade, marr. 16th March, 1695-6. Thomas, died s.p. Robert, died s.p. Alexander, bo. 1612, ob. 1747. = Mary, d. of Rich. Assheton, of Cuerdale, ob. 1746.

Roger Nowell, bo. 1697, died at York, buried at Whalley, 11th Oct. 1734, Eleanora, Anne. Jane, Bridget. Thomas, Henry. Reginald, Eliz. Dorothy, wife of Rev. John Heber, rector of Marton. Alexander Nowell, ob. 1753, æt. 54. = .. dau. of .. Hatfield, of Stockport, ob. 1763. Alex. Rich. James, Roger. Ralph. = Sarah, dau. of Thomas Whitaker, of Holme.

These all died without issue.

Alexander Nowell, died May, 1772. = Eleanor Matilda dau. of Col. Ramsey. Thomas, died without issue, 1776. Roger, died without male issue. Roger, ob. inf. Rebecca, Sarah. Anne, Mary. Thomas. = Miss Anne West. Alex. = Maria Teresa, widow of Col. Watson, principal engineer to the East India Company, s.p. Rich. = Isabella, dau. of Rev. Arthur Cotham, archdeacon of Wilts, s.p.

A Daughter, died young.

Alexander Nowell, died 1814.

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Hapton.

The manor of Hapton seems to have been originally held in moieties. Robert de Lacy, who died in 1193, made a grant to William de Archis to take venison in Hapton, Wiswall, and Osbaldeston, which may be rendered thus :—*

"Grant from Robert de Lacy to William de Arches his Heirs and Assigns for 100s: paid to him of all the Liberties and Customs which the said Robert de Lacy's Ancestors conferred upon the said William de Arches' Predecessors within Blackburnshire vizt: To have Venison taken in his Fee in Wiswall Hapton and Osbaldeston, and that they be discharged in all his Fairs and Markets of giving Tonnage, except any of them be a general merchant."

The instrument is without date, and tested by William Vavasor and others.

Roger, the son of this William, held with Adam de Blakeburne the fourth part of a knight's fee in Wisewalle and Apton, about the reign of king John ;† and his descendant, William de Archis, in 3 Edward III., granted all his rents, tenements, and services in Apton to Reyner de Bridtwisle. The dependent hamlet of Bridtwisell contained half a carucate, and Reyner de Bridtwisle, by a deed without date, granted three acres to the abbey of Whalley. From this family it passed to the Lacies of Cromwellbotham, of whom Henry granted to Gilbert de la Legh all the lands and tenements which had belonged to Adam de Bridtwisell in the place called Bridtwisell in Hapton, in 30 Edward I. The manor of Hapton, by the marriage of Cecilia, daughter of John de Hapton in 6 John, with Richard de Legh, passed to this family, which is distinct from that of the De la Leghs. The former, in fact, appear to have ceased their connexion with the place, for in 32 Edward I. Thomas Daltrey, lord of Carlton, in Craven, held the manor, and sold it to Gilbert del Legh, who now held both Hapton and its dependency, Bridtwistle. Henry de Lacy, of Cromwellbotham, the superior lord, whose license for the sale had not been obtained, seized the manor and regranted it to Edmund Talbot, of Bashall, in 32 Edward I., who in the same year obtained a royal charter for free warren in his manor of Hapton,‡ which was confirmed in the following reign.§ John Talbot, the eldest son, succeeded, and his tenements in Hapton were by grant of Thomas earl of Lancaster, committed to the custody of sir Robert de Holand.‖

In 14 Edward II. John Talbot was constable of the castle of Lincoln, and in 3 Edward III. he sold the manor of Hapton to Gilbert de la Legh. One of the De la Leghs having married the heiress of Townley, descendants male of the deans of Whalley, assumed the name of Townley. In 12 Henry VII. sir John Townley had

* Duchy Records, Bundle R 13. No. V.

† Testa de Neville, fol. 397.

‡ Rot. Chart. 32 Edward I. n. 31.

§ Ibid. 5 Edward II. Pars Unic. n. 18.

‖ Rot. Parl. Vol. II. p. 29.

a license for making a park at Hapton, and again in 6 Henry VIII. for emparking the plains of Hapton, granted "to sir John Townley, knight of our body." This second enclosure comprised all the open fields and wastes in the township, consisting of 1000 Lancashire acres. Though Birtwistle is denominated a manor, and though the hall existed in 3 Edward II. and as late as 6 James I.* it is now an obscure place. Hapton was sequestered after the battle of Marston Moor. The tower and castle, once places of note, and the residence of the ancient lords, fell into decay after the Restoration. "I have conversed," says Dr. Whitaker, "with two aged persons, who describe the ruin of Hapton Tower, as it stood about the year 1725, to have been about six yards high. It appeared to have been a large square building, and had on one side the remains of three cylindrical towers, with conical basements. There were then several dwellings, patched up out of the out-buildings, &c. It also appeared to have had two principal entrances, opposite to each other, with a thorough lobby between, and not to have surrounded a quadrangle. Rounders were certainly in use as late as the time of sir John Townley, as *ex. gr.* in Henry VIII. this clumsy fortification on the south coast of England."† Hapton Park was formerly abundantly stocked with deer, and there are remains of pitfalls dug for impounding stray deer when the two neighbouring families of the Townleys and the Haberghams were upon bad terms with each other. Immediately above the south banks of the Calder in this township is the family mansion of the Haberghams, built upon a beautiful knoll, commanding an extensive prospect, but now occupied as a farm-house. Shuttleworth Hall, the original seat of the Shuttleworths before their removal to Gawthorp, is now a mere farm-house, the property of L. G. N. Starkie, of Huntroyd, esq.

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BOWLAND WITH LEAGRAM.

The last portion of our history of the extensive parish of Whalley, is that part of the parish comprehended under the designation of Bowland with Leagram, a district three miles in length from north to south, and two miles and a half in breadth from west to east. The western boundary of Bowland is formed by the river Hodder, famous for its umber, and the southern by the Lowde water, both in their way to the Ribble, the great receptacles of the waters of this district of Mid-Lancashire.

In the times of our Saxon ancestors, as at a much later period, the forest of Bowland was distinguished for archery, and hence the name of Bow-land. One of its principal officers was the bow-bearer and chief steward, called, in the patent of Henry IV. granted to sir James Harrington, the forester. At a later date, when

* Duchy Records, Vol. XIX. n. 76.

† Whalley, p. 276, note.

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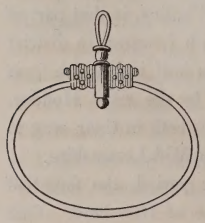
the two lawnds, or enclosures, for the deer of Radholme and Lathgram* had given to part of the forest more of the character of a park, the bow-bearer was called the park-er, and this feudal office has been held for three centuries by the ancient family of Parker of Browsholme.

The whole tract of country, popularly called Bowland, consisting of part of the parish of Whalley, and of the parishes of Slaydburn and Mitton, together with the forest, is a member of the fee of the honor of Clitheroe; and the duke of Buccleugh is the supreme lord, the land being chiefly held by copyhold tenure from his grace, under sanction of the act of 1661.

In the book treating of the possessions of the duchy of Lancaster, compiled about 1588, a declaration appears of the forests, chases, and parks, belonging to the duchy,† in which the forest of Bolland is included; and in the survey made in the year 1652, by order of parliament, of the chases of Bolland in Yorkshire and Lancashire, it is stated that "the chase of Bolland was held of the crown as parcel of the duchy of Lancaster by several tenants in lease; but now for moste part," says the survey, said landes are held in fee farme, being sold to the respective tenants by king James and king Charles, as appears by divers letters patent. Leaseholders within the said chase, in all 15, hold among them 8429 acres, 2 roods, 28 perches. Of these, one part, Brennand, containing 1713 acres, another part 1145, and a third, held by Robert Parker, esq. 929 acres. Whitendale, held by Robert Sherburne, esq. alone contains 3693 acres. Out of these leases were excepted all wood, under-woods, mines, and quarries, also sufficient pasture for the wild beasts. These leaseholds were all the lands in Bowland which had not been granted in fee-farm by the crown. The whole township of the Forest of Bowland then contained sixty-four tenements. The several tenants engage "to suffer the deere to goo unmolested into their several grounds; they are also fyned, if anie, without licens keep any dogg bigger than will go through a stirupe, to hunt the deere out of the corne." Herds of wild deer continued to range the forest of Bowland till the year 1805, when the last vestige of feudal superiority in the domains of the Lacies was destroyed.‡ There is still preserved at the elegant mansion of Browsholme the depository of Forest lore, on the Yorkshire side of the boundary, the stirrup through which every dog kept in the forest, except those belonging to the lords, must be able to pass; but the deer having disappeared, the dog-gauge is no longer used.



* In 4 Henry V. Rich. Hoghton held the Park of Lathgram.

† See Vol. I. pp. 176 and 178.

‡ Whitaker's Whalley, p. 237.

During the period of the Commonwealth the four forests of Blackburnshire were sold under an ordinance of parliament,[a] intituled, "An Act for the Sale of all Honours, Manors, &c. belonging to the late King, Queen, and Prince," to Adam Baynes, of Knostrop, near Leeds, esq. M.P. for the sum of £6853. 16s. 1d. together with the rents, royalties, and profits of the halmot-courts. Whalley Parish.

[a] Dated April 16, 1651.

The same year the free wapentake courts of Clitheroe and Blackburnshire, excepting the forests, were alienated to Jeremy Whitworth, esq. After the Restoration, when the honor of Clitheroe passed to general Monk, duke of Albemarle, a general act of confirmation was passed, on which foundation rest all the titles to wapentake or copyhold lands of the new tenure in Blackburnshire. By this act the forests are attached to the respective manors as follows:—Trawden Forest to Colne; Pendle Forest, to Ightonhill; and Rossendale with Accrington Forests, to the manor of Accrington Vetus; the two last constituting what is called Accrington Newhold.

In the reign of Henry I. Robert de Lacy obtained a grant of Boeland, which he had before held of Roger de Poictou, the successor of earl Tosti, but thenceforth to be held of the king. Originally the whole tract of Bowland was comprehended within the parish of Whalley, but the forest was included in the demesnes of Clitheroe Castle, and subject to the court of Woodmote alone.

From the Lacies the privilege of free chase descended to the earls of Lancaster, and was confirmed by Edward I. to Edmund Crouchback, the king's brother, whose son and successor, Thomas, earl of Lancaster, in 7 Edward II. complains "that several malefactors and disturbers of the peace, by force and arms have entered his free chases in Penhull, Trouden, Acrington, Rossindale, Hoddesden, Romesgrene, and Todinton, and his parks in Penhull and Todinton, in the county of Lancaster, and his free chases of Boweland and Marchedan, &c. without his leave; and have chased, taken and carried away his wild animals, besides perpetrating other great enormities therein."

That Bowland was in the time of Edward III. considered as partly in Lancashire and partly in Yorkshire, is expressly mentioned in the petition from the commonalty of Bouland against sir Adam de Cliderhou and his 300 armed retainers, who came from day to day to kill and carry away the venison of the king, and maim the foresters there, to the great terror of the people.*

The lordship of Leagram, long the possession of the Sherburnes, is now held by George Weld, of Leagram Hall, esq. a descendant of that ancient house, but no manorial rights are exercised here. Fair Oak House is a plain neat residence,

* Rot. Parl. Vol. II. p. 390.

Whalley Parish.

occupied by John Clince Parker, esq. whose ancestors were the owners of this mansion and estate.

There is no church or chapel in the Lancashire part of the Forest of Bowland, but the township forms a part of the chapelry of Whitewell, the remainder of which chapelry is in Yorkshire, although in the parish of Whalley. The chapel stands on the east bank of the Hodder, near the keeper's lodge of Bowland, in the county of York, and is a plain commodious fabric. Generally the Ribble forms the Lancashire boundary of the archdeaconries of Chester and Richmond, the former lying to the south and the latter to the north of that river, but Bowland with Leagram being in the parish of Whalley, this township forms an exception to the general rule, and is in the archdeaconry of Chester.

The population here is stationary, or rather retrograde: in 1801, it amounted to 318; in 1811, to 328; in 1821, to 370; in 1831, to 288. There are no steam-engines, nor any manufactures in the district, except a little hand calico weaving.

The township is very mountainous; and the soil chiefly light limestone. The district is skirted on the north by the towering black ridge called Inkling Green Fell, which stretches towards Parlike Pike and Bleasdale Moors. Many of the hills are tolerably fertile, and on the delightful banks of the Hodder, they assume a conical bold form, singular in their appearance, and strikingly picturesque. About two-fifths of the land in Bowland with Leagram are in corn cultivation, but the rents are generally low and declining, not now exceeding 16s. per acre statute measure.

The parish of Whalley, anciently the peculiar habitation of the wild beasts of the forest, has been rendered by its mineral productions and the industry of its inhabitants a thriving and well-peopled region, abounding in all the necessaries and many of the comforts of life; and though most of the ancient families are gone to decay, wealth has increased within the present century to an extent hitherto unexampled. How far the intelligence and civilization of the people have kept an equal pace with the creation of property and the growth of population is difficult to determine, but the multiplication of schools for the education of the poor cannot fail ultimately to effect a great mental improvement, the dawn of which may already be hailed in the extinction of those baneful superstitions, which rendered the parish of Whalley, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the favourite seat of witchcraft and demonology.

Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by Wm Le Petit.

HUNTROIDE.

THE SEAT OF N. L. STARKIE, ESQRE

FISHER, SON & Co LONDON. 1833.

Starkie of Huntroyd.

Randle Starkie, of Barnton, co. Chester, inherits lands from his brother Richard in or before 1355. =

William Starkie, of Barnton. =

Ralph Starkie. =

William Starkie, dominus de Berthinton, 31 Hen. VI. = Margaret, living 13 Hen. VII.

Edmund Starkie, obiit 3d August, 3 Hen. VIII. = Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of John Symondstone, of Symondstone, by which marriage (in 1464) the Starkies became possessed of considerable estates in Symondstone and Huntroyd.

Thomas Starkie, 1st of Twiston.

James Starkie, 3 Hen. VIII. = Jane, dau. of John Tempest, of Bracewell, co. York, married 22 Hen. VII.

Laurence Starkie, obiit 1 Edw. VI. = Florence, dau. of Reginald Atkinson, of Skipton. = 2d, Roger Nowell, of Read.

Edmund Starkie, aged 14 years, 1 Edw. VI. = Anne, dau. of .... Hancock, of Pendle Forest. Marriage settlement, 3 Eliz.

Thomas. James.

Nicholas Starkie, ob. Aug. 1618. = Anne, widow of Thurstan Barton, of Smethells, and dau. and sole heiress of John Parr, of Kempnough and Cleworth, Esq. Marriage covenant, 20 Eliz.

William Starkie. = Frances, dau. of John Whitacre, of Symondstone.

Anne. = Richard Hodgkinson, of Preston.

Florence. Helen. Laurence.

John Starkie. Inq. post mortem, 16 Jac. I. = Margaret, dau. of Thos. Leighe, Esq. Marriage cov. 45 Eliz.

Anne, wife of Thomas, Dyke, of Westwick.

Edmund.

1. Katherine, dau. of Lambert Tyldesley, Esq. ob. s.p. Marr. cov. Sept. 10, 22 Jac. I. = Nicholas Starkie, blown up with gunpowder at Houghton Tower, A.D. 1642. = 2. Grace, d. of Jas. Murgatroyd, of Murgatroyd, in Warley, co. York. Nov. 6, 11 Car. I.

Piers Starkie, a Dutch merchant, died at Pendle Hall, 1689.

Edmund, died 1657.

Mary. = Richard Banister, of Altham.

Elizabeth. = Thomas Tildesley, of Garrat.

Anne, ob. inf.

John Starkie, sheriff of Lanc. 1656. = Alice, dau. of Alexander Nerres, of Tonge-cum-Haulgh. Marriage cov. Oct. 21, 1654.

Edmund Starkie, of Riddlesden, co. York, ob. s.p. = Mary, dau. and heiress of R. Hammond, of Crawshaw, near Colne.

John Starkie, born 1638, died 1676. = Anne, dau. of William Hulton, of Hulton.

Nicholas Starkie. = Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Gunter, of Anbury, co. Wilts, who, with Mr. Bourdell, saved King Charles II.'s life after the battle of Worcester, by sailing from Brighton to France in a hired boat.

Alexander, Anne. Mary, Alice.

Piers Starkie, of Barnton & Huntroyd, ob. s.p. Nov. 1760, æt. 74. John, in the Exchequer.

Alice, wife of the Hon. Hor. Townshend, whose daughter married the Earl of Exeter.

Mary, wife of Peter Worthington, of Westhoughton.

Edmund, Starkie, barr. at law and burgess of Preston in ten succeeding parliaments, ob. s.p.

Nicholas Starkie, of Riddlesden. = Sarah, dau. & coheir. of Valentine Farington, of Preston, M.D.

John, rector of Halneker, co. Sussex, o. s. p.

Thomas, a solicitor at Preston, marr. a da. of George Bulkeley, of Charter House square, ob. s. p.

William Starkie, of Manchester, a merchant. = Mary, dau. of Thomas Foxley, merchant of Manchester.

Nicholas, ob. s.p.

Le Gendre Starkie, of Huntroyd, Esq. = Frances, da. of Walter Hawksworth, of Hawksworth, co. York, Esq.

Betty, w. of William Dixon, of Sutton, Esq.

Nicholas Starkie, of Frenchwood, near Preston, ob. s.p.

Thomas Starkie, of Frenchwood. = Catherine, da. of Edw. Downes, of Shrigley, co. Cestr. Esq.

Edward, ob. s. p.

William Starkie, marr. Margaret, another dau. of Edward Downes, of Shrigley, and had issue Edward and William.

Mary.

Le Gendre Piers Starkie, of Huntroyd, Esq. sheriff of Lancashire, 1806. = Charlotte, dau. of Benj. Preedy, D.D. rector of Brington, Northamptonshire.

Nicholas Starkie. = ... Edgar, co. Norfolk.

Frances Le Gendre, ob. infans.

Le Gendre Starkie, of Huntroyd, sheriff of Lancashire, 1815, ob. s. p. = Elizabeth, d. of Richard Atherton Gwillym, of Bewsey.

Charlotte Le Gendre, marr. to Col. Armytage, Coldstream Gds. 2d son of Sir G. Armytage, of Kirklees, Ebor.

Le Gendre Piers.

Le Gendre Nicholas, marr. to Anne, dau. of A. Chamberlain, Esq. of Relston, Ebor; has issue Le Gendre Nich., John Piers Chamberlain, and Anne.

Catherine. Elizabeth. Henry Bruce, of Thorington Hall, Suffolk. Susannah.

Black-burn Parish.

Blackburn Parish.

Geographical situation.

DJACENT to the parish of Whalley, is Blackburn parish, situated in the hundred and deanery of that name, and in the archdeaconry of Chester. This parish consists of three valleys with the intermediate eminences; namely, the broad woody Ribblesdale, ascending into undulations on the south-east, which terminate in the heights from Billington to Billinge; the valley of the Darwen advancing from Walton-le-Dale by the fort of Houghton Tower and Blackburn into the hills of Over-Darwen, and the vale of Blackwater, opening into Oswaldtwistle, and terminating in the Darwen at Blackburn; while on the eastern borders of the parish are the dales of the Calder and Hyndeburne, merging in the expanse of Ribblesdale. This parish is fourteen miles in length from Walton-le-Dale on the western, to Billington on the eastern extremity; and ten miles in breadth from Salesbury on the north, to Over-Darwen on the south, and comprises an area of eighty-six square miles, or 55,040 statute acres. The northern boundary of the parish is accurately defined by the river Ribble, flowing through the noble valley which ornaments and enriches mid-Lancashire; the Calder, after receiving the Hyndeburne from the south-east, washes the north-eastern boundary of the parish, till its confluence with the Ribble in the township of Lango; and the Darwen, flowing from the township to which it imparts its name at the south-western extremity of the parish, after receiving the mountain stream called Moulden Water, or Roddlesworth Water, at Pleasington, flows to Walton-le-Dale, where it yields up its tributary stream to the Ribble.* The Black-burn, or brook, sometimes called the Blackwater, or Yellow Stream, rising in the township of Oswaldtwistle, flows to the Darwen at Witton, past the town of Blackburn, and gives its name to the town, the hundred, and the deanery.

* See Vol. II. p. 95.

Drawn by J. Pickering. Engraved by J. C. Bentley.

FENISCOWLES.

THE SEAT OF Wm FEILDEN, ESQr

FISHER, SON & Co LONDON. 1832.

This extensive parish, for its parochial government, forms itself into twenty-three townships, of which eight are chapelries :— Blackburn Parish.

Townships.

Balderston, C.	Darwen, Over, C.	Mellor.	Samlesbury, C.
Billington, C.	Dinkley.	Osbaldeston.	Tockholes, C.
Blackburn.	Eccleshill.	Pleasington.	Walton-le-Dale, C.
Clayton-le-Dale.	Harwood, Great, C.	Ramsgrave.	Wilpshire.
Cuerdale.	Harwood, Little,	Rishton.	Witton.
Darwen, Lower.	Livesey.	Salisbury, C.	

Ancient tenure.

In Saxon times, king Edward the Confessor held Blackburn, as appears from the Domesday survey.* William the Norman, by right of conquest, claimed this town and hundred, and by his behest it was granted to Roger de Poictou, from whom it passed to Roger de Busli and Albert Greslet. In 1160, Henry de Blackburne held the church and manor of Blackburn, as they had been held by hereditary succession by three of his predecessors, Gamaliel, Gilbert, and John. This clerical lord had two sons, Richard and Adam, between whom the property was divided in equal moieties, and Roger, the son of Adam, assigned his moiety to John de Lacy. The other moiety descended from Richard to Adam de Blackburne, who left two coheiresses, Agnes, who married David de Hulton, and Beatrice, who married William de Hulton. John de Lacy, earl of Lincoln and constable of Chester, granted the moiety of the church of Blackburn, purchased from Roger de Blackburne, to the abbot and monks of the Locus Benedictus of Stanlaw, the parent of Whalley Abbey, with all their appurtenances within and without the parish.† Till the dissolution of religious houses, this moiety remained in the abbey of Whalley, but in the year 1537 it was vested in Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, who became the rector of Blackburn, and the patron of the vicarage. The other moiety granted by Richard de Hulton, which had absorbed the whole of the manorial privileges to Robert de Radcliffe, passed to the Bartons, first of Holme, and afterwards of Smethells, and from them to Henry, first viscount Falconberg, whose descendant Thomas, in 1721, sold the manor of Blackburn to William Baldwin, Henry Fielden, and William Sudell, esqs. for the sum of £8650. The "entitled" manor of Blackburn remained in the representatives of these three families till the whole became vested, by recent purchase of the other shares, in Joseph and John Fielden, esqs. the present lords. The permanent lords of Clitheroe have from time

* See Vol. I. p. 103.

† Madox's Formulare Anglicanum, ccccxxxvi. From the office of the late Court of Augmentations.

Blackburn Parish.

immemorial, probably from the age of Ilbert de Lacy, claimed an acknowledgment from the manor of Blackburn of 4s. a year, and 6s. 8d. for tolls and stallage, which continue to be paid.

Parish church.

According to the Status de Blagborneshire, the parish church of Blackburn was erected about the year 596, soon after the introduction of Christianity into this country.* At the time of the Domesday survey, this church, dedicated to St. Mary, had two bovates of land in Blackburn, and two carucates in Whalley free from all custom. In the Valor of pope Nicholas, the return is made of

Eccl̃ia de Blakeburne cū Capell̃—xxxiij^{li}. vj^{s}. viij^{d}.

And in the *Liber Regis*, more than two centuries afterwards, under the head Archdeaconry of Chester, Deaconry of Blackburn, the entry occurs of

Blackburn Vicarage, St. Mary—£8. 1s. 8d.

The original structure, which had wholly disappeared in the interval, was renewed about the reign of Edward III., and, in the time of Henry VIII., the middle aisle and choir were handsomely re-roofed in compartments. The noble chapel was the property and place of sepulture of the ancient family of the Osbaldistons, over one of whom is a brass plate with this inscription:

"Here lyeth the Body of SIR EDWARD OSBALDESTON, a charitable, courteous and valiant Knt. Qui obiit A.D. 1636, æt. 63."

In 1614, the south chapel was divided by an award between the Talbots of Salisbury, and the Walmsleys of Dunkenhalgh, as representatives of the Rushtons, whose estates they had purchased, and who probably dated their property in this aisle from the times that they branched out from the ancient rectors and lords of Blackburn, the north part being taken by Salisbury, and the south by Dunkenhalgh. A memorial in the chapel window of sir John Talbot, bespoke the benedictions of the pious, in these terms, for Thomas, earl of Derby, one of the founders of the ancient chantry:—

A.D. 1521. **Pray for the prosperous estate of ye Rt. Hon. Thomas, Erle of Derby, Viscount Kinton, Lord Strange, Lord of Knoken.**

* See Vol. III. p. 172.

In a niche which remained till the church was taken down, was a magnificent monument erected to the memory of sir Thomas Walmsley, the judge. But the recess was dismantled, the monument itself, which was an exact counterpart of that of Anne, duchess of Somerset, in Westminster Abbey, having been demolished by the parliamentary soldiers, A.D. 1642.* The monument was thus inscribed, after some quaint verses :— Blackburn Parish.

"SIR THOMAS WALMSLEY, Knight, here interred, was made judge of the Common Pleas an. xxxi R. Eliz. and continued a judge of that Bench ye space of xxv years and above duryng which time he went all the Cercuets of England, except that of Norfolk & Suffolk. He dyed Nov. 26, 1612, having lived lxxv yeares complete under v several princes: King Henry VIII. King Edward VI. Queene Mary, Queene Elizabeth, and our souerine lord King James. He left behind hym, who are yet livyng, Anne, his ladye and sole wyfe, and also one son, Thomas Walmsley, sole heir to them both, whom, in his lyfe time, he saw twyce married; 1st. to Ellenor, sister of Lord Henry Danvers, and daughter of Sir John Danvers by Elizabeth his wyfe, one of ye daughters and coheirs of ye Lord Latymer; and 2nd. to Mary, sister of Sir Richard Hoghton, knt. and bart. by bothe of whom he sawe him have issue, by his first wife one son & two daughters, by his second one son, Charles."

Dr. Whitaker preserves the foundation deed of a chantry in the south chapel of the date of 5 Henry VIII., which was dissolved in the time of Edward VI., but restored by queen Mary, along with the other chantries in the churches of Lancashire.† In addition to the monuments, of which there are many, there was inscribed on the south side of the old church the following pious doggrel—

"Before thou doe thy worke begine
Then of God crave pardon for thy sin
And then thy worke shall prosper soe
As want shall never breed thee woe
·) (· 1614 ·I· M.
George Ryley."

The corroding hand of time having reduced the ancient church of Blackburn to a state of dangerous dilapidation, it was resolved by a meeting of the parishioners, held on the 6th of August, 1818, to rebuild the church upon an enlarged scale, out of the parish rates, and to purchase additional burial ground. For this purpose an act of parliament was obtained, and a stately edifice arose on the site of the ancient Free Grammar School, at a cost of £26,000, which was completed in 1826, and

* From the memorials of Mr. Money, formerly agent at Dunkenhalgh.

† See Vol. I. p. 500.

Black-burn Parish.

consecrated by the bishop of Chester on the 13th of October in that year.* The architecture of the new church, which reflects much honour on the skill of Mr. Palmer, is in the style of the 14th century, and the edifice is accurately described† as consisting of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, and a tower. The exterior exhibits six windows in each aisle, divided by mullions and transoms, with heads of flowing tracery in two alternate patterns, one of which is copied from Roslyn Chapel. The intermediate buttresses terminate at the square in pinnacles, adorned with crotchets and finials of foliage, and supported by corbels of male and female heads. The clerestory contains on each side twelve windows, disposed in couples, each window having two lights, surmounted by a trefoil head. The east end is plain, and exhibits the vaults, which are fourteen feet high. The chancel window is very rich and handsome; above it is a small circular window of elegant tracery, and beneath appears the arms of the impropriator, Joseph Fielden, esq. The tower is square, and consists of three stories. The windows in the upper story are lofty, and ornamented with labels resembling those over the doorways in the porches; the parapet is perforated with quatrefoils in lozenge-shaped compartments, and surmounted at the angles by octagonal pinnacles or spires. But the main feature in this appendage to the church is the recessed arch, which occupies the whole of the lower story on its west front, and encloses, besides the principal entrance, a window of very light and elegant tracery. On the corbels, and other parts of this front, appear the royal arms in duplicate, with those of the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of the diocese. The arms of the two vicars in whose time the building was erected, are on the porches. In the interior, the nave is separated from the aisles by six arches on each side, resting on pillars composed of a central cylinder, surrounded by four semi-cylindrical shafts, with plainly moulded capitals. Between the arches, and sustained by corbels of bold and variegated foliage, spring slender clusters of columns, from the tops of which branch out the fan-like groins of the roof, intersected by bosses exhibiting an endless variety of device, occasionally armorial or architectural, but most frequently of fruit, foliage, or flowers. The chancel is composed of one spacious receding arch, or rather of nine arches, resting on lofty cylindrical columns, in close contact with each other, and contracting their space as they approach the east, where the view is terminated by a large and handsome window, rising above the altar screen. The aisles are occupied by galleries, so supported as to leave the columns of the nave unencumbered. The singing gallery

* In 1824-5 the old vicarage house was taken down, and another residence for the vicar substituted for it, in King-street.

† Statement of Facts relating to the Taking down and Rebuilding of the Parish Church of Blackburne, p. 23—29.

is very lofty, and projects considerably into the nave. It is of semi-octagonal form, and rests on pointed arches supported by clustered pillars and buttresses. The following relics of the old church are preserved in the present structure:—In the north vestry are placed several monumental tablets. In the south vestry, the arms of Walmsley impaling Shuttleworth of Hacking, with other remains of the monument of judge Walmsley, formerly in the Dunkenhalgh Chapel. In the window of the same vestry, and in the window of the clerestory, are several scriptural subjects in painted glass. The stalls, at present occupied by the churchwardens and sidesmen, were also part of the furniture of the ancient church. The new church contains about 2000 sittings, of which seven hundred are appropriated to the use of the poor as free seats. On the whole, it may observed of the architecture of the new edifice, that in boldness and symmetry of design, in correctness and gracefulness of ornament, and in general propriety of arrangement, it is surpassed by few modern ecclesiastical structures. Blackburn Parish.

The fine-groined roof and the elegant tower of this church were materially injured by a fire, which accidentally broke out in consequence of the overheating of a stove, on the morning of the 16th of January, 1831; but the building was completely restored by Mr. Rickman, the architect, at a cost of £2500, which was defrayed by voluntary contribution. The patronage of the living is in the archbishop of Canterbury, who has enjoyed the presentation to this living, as well as the produce of the rectorial tithes, ever since the Reformation.*

VICARS OF BLACKBURN FROM 1160 TO 1834, EXTRACTED PRINCIPALLY FROM ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTERS IN THE BISHOP'S COURT, CHESTER.

DATE OF INSTITUTION.	NAMES OF VICARS.	ON WHOSE PRESENTATION.	CAUSE OF VACANCES.
1160	Henry de Blackburne		
1289	William de Lenches	Roger de Meuland	
June 16, 1317	Sir Adam de Wallbonk		Death of Wm. de Lench
1360	Adam or John de Gristhwaite		
Oct. 15, 1362	John de Lynddelay		
1369	William de Wetherley†		
1419	Geoffrey Banister		

* On a massive piece of plate belonging to this church is inscribed, in the true spirit of christian benevolence, "*God knows who gave this,*" without any name or other indication of the donor.

† See Vol I. p. 374.

Blackburn Parish.

DATE OF INSTITUTION.	NAMES OF VICARS.	ON WHOSE PRESENTATION.	CAUSE OF VACANCIES.
1480	Sir Robert Salley		
Dec. 15, 1489	Henry Salley, a monk		Death of Robert Salley
Oct. 24, 1555	James Hargreves	Philip and Mary	[greves
June 18, 1563	John Hylton	Archbp. of Canterbury	Deprivation of James Har-
Nov. 10, 1580	Edward Walsh	Warren, Archdeacon	Resignation of John Hylton
Feb. 23, 1606	John Morres	Archbp. of Canterbury	
June 20, 1628	Adam Bolton	Geo. Abp. Canterbury	Death of last incumbent
	Leonard Clayton		
Dec. 5, 1677	Francis Price	Gilbert, Abp. Canterbury	Death of Leonard Clayton
April 30, 1706	John Holme	Thomas, Abp. Canterbury	Death of Francis Price
Aug. 25, 1738	John Potter	Ditto.	Death of John Holme
Aug. 16, 1742	John Woollen	Ditto.	Cess. of John Potter
Aug. 7, 1772	John White	Archbp. of Canterbury	
Nov. 27, 1780	Thomas Starkie	Ditto.	Death of John White
May 12, 1813	Thomas Starkie	Charles, Abp. Canterbury	Cess. of Thomas Starkie
Nov. 7, 1818	Thos. Dunh. Whitaker	Ditto.	Death of Thomas Starkie
Feb. 16, 1822	John Wm. Whitaker, the present vicar	Ditto.	Death of Tho. Dunham Whitaker

The registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials, commence A.D. 1600, and exhibit the following results :—

	Bap.	Mar.	Bur.		Bap.	Mar.	Bur.		Bap.	Mar.	Bur.
A.D. 1600	—	43	—	A.D. 1783	366	168	240	A.D. 1831	633	480	599
1601	—	90	—	1784	442	226	298	1832	706	519	625

[a] 1834.

Chapels.

There are at present[a] fifteen episcopal places of public worship within the parish of Blackburn, exclusive of the parish church, three Roman Catholic chapels, and twenty-one dissenting meeting houses, of which number the following are within the town :—

St. John's, in Ainsworth-street, erected at a cost of £8000, of which above one half was contributed by Henry Sudell, esq., consecrated July 31, 1789, of which the vicar is the patron : St. Paul's, Little Peele, Blakeley Moor, built in 1792, and served by a pastor of lady Huntingdon's community : St. Peter's, near King-street, a superb edifice, erected in 1819-20, partly by parliamentary grant and partly by subscription, at a cost of £13,000: patrons of the living, the trustees for 60 years, at the expiration of which time the patronage devolves on the vicar of the parish.

There is a Catholic chapel in Brook-house Field, built in 1824; and another in Chapel-street, built about 1800, but disused since 1832. The Unitarian chapel in Ainsworth-street, opened in 1823; the Baptist chapel in Ainsworth-street; and the Swedenborgian chapel in Thunder-alley, have all been abandoned. The chapels now in use in the town are those—of the Baptists, Town Moor, built in 1764; the Independents, in Chapel-street, built in 1777; the Wesleyan Methodists, in Clayton-street, built in 1785, and rebuilt in 1824; the Primitive Methodists, in Ainsworth-street, built in 1824, re-opened 1831; and the Scotch Seceders, Mount-street, built in 1829. Blackburn Parish.

The public charities in this parish, as exhibited in the XV. Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners, made in 1819, are enumerated in the following summary:— Charities.

CHARITIES OF BLACKBURN.

PARISH OF BLACKBURN.

		Annual Proceeds. £.	s.	d.
1566.	Free Grammar School, founded 8th Aug. 9 Elizabeth, and endowed with lands &c. producing less than	120	0	0
	"Poor's Stock;" under this name a sum of £50 has long existed for the benefit of industrious poor persons, not receiving relief	2	0	0
	Duckworth's Charity; the interest of 40s. left by Widow Duckworth, to be laid out in bread for communicants	0	2	6
	Wollin's Charity. The interest of £10, given by the Rev. John Wollin, to be laid out in books.			

TOWNSHIP OF BLACKBURN.

1763.	Girl's Charity School, founded by William Leyland, with £200 in trust to be laid out at interest; and further endowed with subscriptions amounting to £262. 10s. in that year, and with £800 in donations from 1764 to 1811. The funds now (1825) amount to £2416. 13s. 7d. at 4 per cent. interest.			
1694.	Poors' Lands, comprising the Charities of Yates, Sudell, and others. The Poors' Lands consist of a copyhold estate in Yate Bank, called Lang House, let at the rent of £36 per ann. a farm in Mellor, called Southworth Green Farm, let at the yearly rent of £28	64	0	0
	Livesay's Charity. £100 in trust left by Sarah Livesay; the interest to be employed in binding poor children apprentice, born in the town of Blackburn and townships of Livesay and Pleasington.			

TOWNSHIP OF BALDERSTONE.

1686.	Charities of Ratcliff and others. About 100 years before 1786, Margaret Ratcliff gave land producing £2. 12s. per annum for poor householders;			

Black-burn Parish.

	Annual Proceeds. £. s. d.
besides this legacy there are two cottages with gardens, producing together a rent of	14 4 0
1716. Waterhouse's Charity. A rent-charge by Michael Waterhouse	0 10 0

TOWNSHIP OF BILLINGTON.

1671. Poors' Land. With donations from 1671 to 1779, amounting to £122, has been purchased an estate, consisting of a house and barn, with 9 acres of land, at Dinkley Moor Gate, producing an annual rent, for poor impotent persons, of	24 0 0
1743. School for six poor children, endowed with rents, tithes, and stock, producing annually	14 2 10

CHAPELRY OF OVER DARWEN.

1794. Smalley's Charity. Linen cloth to the poor	1 1 0

TOWNSHIP OF GREAT HAREWOOD.

1691. Poor's Land, consists of Dole House estate, Moor Fields estate, and donations, producing in rent and interest, paid to the school, the poor, and the church	139 10 0

TOWNSHIP OF LIVESAY.

1730. Charities of Blore and others. Geo. Blore directed that £33 should lie till it became £40, and then the interest to go to the poor of Livesay, and the interest of another £40 to the poor of Livesay and Tockholes; increased by £38 in other donations; but £50 of this charity are lost.	
Livesay's Charity. See Blackburn.	

TOWNSHIP OF PLEASINGTON.

Pleasington School. Foundation unknown. The schoolmaster educates about 40 free children, and is supported by rents, and £6 from the overseers; in all	19 0 0
Livesay's Charity. See Blackburn.	

TOWNSHIP OF RISHTON.

1776. Darwen's Charity. £120 to be laid out at interest, to be distributed in bread, one moiety at Church Kirk and the other at Rishton.	

TOWNSHIP OF SAMLESBURY.

Samlesbury School. The master teaches 6 poor children, and occupies rent-free a dwellinghouse and land of £8 yearly value, and has £8 from the overseers	16 0 0

Annual Proceeds. £. s. d. — Blackburn Parish.

1715. Langdale's Charity. Dorothy Langdale left £200 for the support of the poor and aged, or for binding out poor apprentices. This legacy, increased by accumulation of interest to £214. 13s. was laid out in a house, cottage, gardens, and land, producing £25 per annum in rent, which for many years has been applied in aid of the poor's rates, instead of having been disposed of to charitable purposes 25 0 0

1613. Richard Houghton's Charity. The rent of 5 acres of land to be divided among 3 townships for their poor, viz.: to Preston, £2. 10s.; to Alston, £5; and to Samlesbury, £2. 10s.

TOWNSHIP OF TOCKHOLES.

Blore's Charity. Geo. Blore, as already stated, left £40 to the poor of Livesay and Tockholes, of which £16 was the proportion to Tockholes, before the sum of £4. 1s. was lost by insufficient security.

TOWNSHIP OF WALTON LE DALE.

School. Bishop Gastril, in his Notitia of the Diocese of Chester, gives the following account of the school:—"Walton-le-Dale.—The school here (which is free only to the children of the town) was built by the inhabitants, upon ground given by Sir Richard Houghton, an. 1672, (the children being taught in the church before.) The endowment consists of interest of money, viz. 100l. given by Mr. Peter Burscough, an. 1624; 100l. by Mr. Andrew Dandy, citizen of London; 20l. by Thomas Hesketh, of Walton; and 30l. raised out of interest of Mr. Burscough's 100l. during the vacancy of the school in the rebellion against Charles 1st. There was also given to it by Mr. Crook of Abram, the tenth part of his estate in Alston and Whittingham, leased now for the clear rent of 11l. 10s. the rent being given to pious uses by will, dated 1688." The schoolmaster, who is appointed by the inhabitants, and is to take all the children in the town, who apply (paying 4d. each per week) receives an annual stipend of (including £2 from Crook's charity) 16 1 6

SHUTTLING FIELD'S ESTATE—

1735. Consists of a farm-house, outbuildings, and 24 acres of land, left in trust by William Gradell, for the poor of Walton and Brindle, producing annually 50 0 0

1688. Crook's Charity. Thomas Crook devised his estate at Alston in trust, that out of the rents, certain sums should be annually paid; among the rest—to the preaching minister of Low Church £2; to the poor of Walton in le Dale £2, and to the schoolmaster of Walton in le Dale £2. . . . . 6 0 0

Blackburn Parish.

The Free Grammar School of Blackburn was founded and endowed by queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1567, on the humble petition "as well of the inhabitants of the village and parish of Blackburn, as of other persons resident in the neighbourhood," to be called "the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth," "for the Education, Management, and Instruction of Children & Youths in Grammar, to be & remain for ever: and to consist of one Master or Pedagogue, & one Subpedagogue, or Usher." And her majesty was pleased to ordain that there should be for ever in the village and parish of Blackburn, "fifty men of the more discreet and honest of the inhabitants or freeholders," to be governors of the possessions belonging to the school. The governors to be a body corporate, with perpetual succession; to be empowered to appoint the master and usher. The endowment consists chiefly of land, situated in the neighbourhood of Blackburn, and of fee farms and duchy rents; and it has been augmented by various pecuniary benefactions from the governors. The school is "*free to all the world*," except that a small donation is made by each boy to the master at Shrovetide yearly. The number of boys at present in the school is about 25. In consequence of the decrease in the value of land belonging to this foundation, the funds are not sufficient to support an usher, and the whole of the duties of the school devolve upon the head master. The children are admitted at any age; and many remain in the school till their education is completed. The school-house originally stood in the yard of the ancient parish church, but it was taken down in the year 1819, and rebuilt near to St. Peter's church. The new erection is a neat stone building, in the style of the age of queen Elizabeth. Robert Bolton, an eminent puritan divine, and one of the most accomplished scholars of his age, was educated at this school, along with Mr. Anderton, a Catholic, who afterwards removed to Christ's College, Cambridge, and for his eloquence was called "The Golden-mouth Anderton."[a] In addition to the Free School, there is here a Charity School, in Thunder-alley, founded in 1764, by Mr. William Leyland, wherein about ninety girls are instructed in reading, sewing, and knitting; there is also a National School, in which there are 300 scholars, and to many of the places of worship in the town Sunday-schools are attached.*

[a] Fuller, p. 116 & 119.

* The following return of the number of children receiving instruction in the Sunday-schools of Blackburn, is highly honourable to the public spirit and intelligence of the town:—In the Church Sunday-school, 1100 children; in the Methodists, 500; in the Independent, in Chapel-street, 600; in Mount-street, 120; in the Catholic, 100; and in the Unitarian, 56. These returns were made some years ago, and the number is increasing in the same ratio as the population.

The "Independent Academy" is a collegiate institution, established here in 1816, by the Congregational dissenters of Lancashire, for the education of young men for the ministry, and instruction is afforded to them in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and in mathematics, natural philosophy, &c. The students also attend courses of lectures in theology, and the higher branches of literature and science. Blackburn Parish.

The Scientific Institution, established in 1831, is a flourishing society, holding its meetings in the Music Hall, for the delivery of lectures on science and literature. Attached to this useful institution is a library and museum, and the terms are so moderate as to admit all classes.

Situated as the town and hundred of Blackburn are, in a central part of the county, they became greatly exposed to the horrors of the civil wars, which raged with so much fury in the middle of the 17th century. Towards the end of the year 1642, and in the early part of 1643, the hundred of Blackburn, like that of Salford, was the scene of many military operations. On Christmas eve, James, earl of Derby, at the head of five thousand men, marched from Wigan with three pieces of cannon in his train, and made a vigorous attack upon Blackburn. The town being garrisoned by four hundred militia, and a number of club men, aided by the inhabitants, made a gallant defence. On discharging their ordnance, which the Cavaliers placed in front of the town, they exclaimed, "Take heed, ye Roundheads!"* Civil wars.

The fire of the assailants produced little effect upon the garrison, and at midday it was proclaimed that if the town would surrender to the earl of Derby, his lordship would mediate with the king for their pardon. This language they could not understand: they sought no pardon for themselves from the king and parliament, on which the battle was renewed and continued till sun-set, but with so little effect, that the earl's forces availed themselves of the cover of night to make a precipitate retreat, without effecting the object of their late operations. Lord Clarendon, in allusion to this and other unsuccessful efforts, both in Lancashire and Cheshire, describes the earl as "inactive;" but certainly this censure was undeserved, though probably, when he also describes his lordship "as uncomplying" his reproach was more correctly applied.

In the month of March, in 1643, the earl, at the head of two thousand men, after having recovered Preston, marched to Blackburn, and made himself master of that place. In order to extend his conquest, he marched into the parish of Whalley, but here he was met by so determined a resistance, that his forces were obliged to retreat to the Ribble, and to ford that river at Samlesbury up to the chin in water, in

* Valley of Achor.

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water, in which way the hundred was cleared of the loyalist forces. In the month of July, in the same year, prince Rupert, after having prosecuted the siege of Liverpool to a successful issue, paid a visit to his fair and gallant relation, the countess of Derby, at Latham House, from which he marched at the head of 20,000 men through Blackburn to York, near which city the sun of his military renown set upon Marston Moor.

To alleviate the general sufferings in this division of the county, an ordinance was passed by parliament, that the officers and soldiers, under colonel Alexander Rigby, and colonel Richard Shuttleworth, who had lost their limbs, should be pensioned out of the sequestered estates of the papists and delinquents within the hundreds of Blackburn, Leyland, and Amounderness, and that such women and children whose husbands and fathers had been slain in the war should partake of this provision.

On the restoration of the Stuarts in 1660, an act was passed for giving the lords lieutenant and the deputy lieutenants the disposal of the forces in their respective counties; and on the authority of this act, meetings of the lieutenancy of Lancashire, with Charles, earl of Derby, at their head, took place, from the minutes of which it appears, that by a notice from the duke of York (afterwards James II.) diligent inquiry was made after the disaffected people in the county of Lancaster. On the 14th of August, 1665, the houses of suspected persons were searched for arms, amongst whom were Thomas Jolly, of High Hill Park, Thomas Sumers, of Pendleton, Robert Whitacre, of Healey, near Burnley, John Birley, of Oswaldtwistle, esqrs. and John Waddington, of Altham, all in the hundred of Blackburn. Amongst others of the proscribed were Mr. Tildesley, late of Dean Church; Mr. Heywood, late of Ormskirk; Mr. Naylor, of Hindley; Mr. Ditchfield, of Warrington; Mr. Gregg, living near Windle in Rainford; Mr. Crompton; and Mr. Bradshaw, of Hindley; represented as "Non-conformist Ministers, and such as frequently held conventicles, giving the people opportunities of meeting to hatch mischief."

Description.

This town is sheltered by a ridge of hills, stretching from the north-east to the north-west, and terminated by Billinge-hill. Dr. Whitaker describes it as situated "in a barren, naked, and sandy flat;" but trade and manufactures have converted this barren region into a productive soil. The rivulet from which it takes its name divides it into two unequal parts. The streets are irregularly built, partly owing to the intermixture of glebe and other lands, and partly to that eccentricity of taste and variety of convenience which generally prevail in manufacturing places.

This township, seated at the junction of the Darwen and Blackburn valleys, stretches across a narrow plain, bounded by hills to the N., the S. E. and S. W. The eminences around are naked, and the place in winter season has a dreary aspect.

Its eastern vicinity is occupied by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, with its extensive wharfs, animated by busy groups employed in loading or unloading barges. Southward and south-west, the banks of the Darwen display fertility and beauty, and every spot in the immediate vicinity of the town is in a state of cultivation. Blackburn Parish.

The gas works in Darwen-street, erected in 1819, are the property of one hundred shareholders, who light the town by means of gasometers containing 80,000 feet of gas, supplied from forty retorts. A branch gas works was erected in 1825. The water works are supplied from two small reservoirs in Pemberton Clough, but are inadequate to the wants of the town. They were established about 1772, and are the property of the archbishop of Canterbury, and Messrs. John and Joseph Fielden, by whom they are leased to William Townley, esq. The public buildings, with the exception of those applied to the purposes of religious worship, are few in number, and consist principally of a small neat theatre, in Ainsworth-street, built in 1815; and of a cloth hall, forming one side of Fleming-square, and used for the sale of Yorkshire woollens, on the first day in the year, and during Easter week, on the 13th of May, the 17th of October, and the five following days. Public works.

The manufactures of Blackburn appear to have arisen in the time of the Commonwealth, and may be dated about the year 1650. The first fabrics for which this place was distinguished were called *Blackburn Checks*, a species of cloth consisting of a linen warp and cotton woof, one or both of which being dyed in the thread, gave to the piece when woven a striped or checked appearance. This article was afterwards superseded by the *Blackburn Greys*, so called from the colour, neither the warp nor the weft having been dyed. The component parts of this cloth consisted of a mixture of linen and cotton, and when manufactured the pieces were generally sent to London to be printed. The great area of improvements in the cotton business, which opened about the year 1765, led the manufacturers of this district to turn their attention to the making of calicoes—so called from their resemblance to the India manufacture brought from the province of Calicut, and from that time to the present Blackburn has enjoyed the advantages of this branch of the cotton business more perhaps than any other place in Lancashire. James Hargreaves, a carpenter of Blackburn, was amongst the first of those persons who endeavoured to overcome the disadvantages under which the cotton weavers laboured owing to the want of yarn, when it was to be produced by the distaff and the spindle. This ingenious artisan, in 1767, according to the statement submitted to the House of Commons by Mr. (afterwards sir Richard) Arkwright, "constructed an engine that would at once spin twenty or thirty threads of cotton into yarn for the fustian manufacture; but because it was likely to answer in some measure the end proposed, his engines were burnt and destroyed (by a mob) and himself driven out of Lancashire: he afterwards Manufactures.

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removed to Nottingham in 1769, and obtained a patent for his engine; but his patent right was invaded, and his invention being thus cruelly wrested from him, he died in obscurity and in great distress."* The merit of this invention fairly entitles this ingenious, but ill-fated man, to rank amongst that class of worthies to which Lancashire is indebted for its present pre-eminence in the manufacture of cotton. The number of pieces of cotton goods manufactured at Blackburn weekly is now estimated at 50,000. One of the causes of the extent of the cotton manufacture here is to be found in the abundant supply of fuel, and another in the skill, industry, and enterprise of the inhabitants.

Although Blackburn may justly lay claim to the earliest improvements in spinning machinery, yet it is only within the last twelve years that the spinning of cotton has been carried on in this town and neighbourhood to any great extent. Where property is not secure, trade can never flourish, at least not that particular branch of it to which the insecurity applies. It has been seen that the machines of James Hargreaves, the patentee of the spinning jenny, were destroyed by popular violence, as early as the year 1769; and ten years afterwards a spinning factory, on a large scale, established at Wensley Fold, one mile to the west of this town, shared the same fate. The natural consequence of these outrages was to drive persons inclined to prosecute this branch of the manufacture to Manchester and other places where the business was less obnoxious. Nearly half a century was necessary to inspire public confidence; but about the end of the revolutionary war, spinning manufactories began to be erected here, and there are now about 170,000 spindles at work in the town and its immediate vicinity, which yield an average weight of yarn of about 65,000lb. weekly, chiefly about 40 hanks to the pound. In 1831, the number of spinners and weavers was estimated at 15,000, and the annual value of the goods produced by them at £2,800,000.

Coal is found in the southern end of the parish, and in several parts much stone slate is got. In one of the adjoining hills is a mine of alum stone, which Fuller says was worked in his time, but had long been neglected on account of the increasing expense of removing the superincumbent strata. When sir G. Colebrook's project of monopolizing alum took place, he purchased and worked these mines, but since its failure they have again fallen into neglect.

Population.

In the year 1770, the population of Blackburn amounted to only 5000 souls, and in 1783 to 8000; in 1801, the total number of inhabitants was 11,980; in 1811, 15,083; in 1821, 21,940; and in 1831, 27,091.†

In the early stages of the cotton business, the inhabitants in general were indigent and scantily provided; (and this is still the case, so far as the hand-loom

* See Vol. II. p. 432 436.

† See Vol. II. p. 104.

weavers are concerned;) but decisive proofs of wealth now appear in this place on every hand; handsome new erections are continually rising up, public institutions for the improvement of the mind and the extension of human happiness are rapidly increasing; and this place, at one time proverbial for its rudeness and want of civilization, may now fairly rank, in point of opulence and intelligence, with many of the principal towns in the kingdom. Blackburn Parish.

There are here two weekly markets, one on Wednesday and the other on Saturday; which are abundantly supplied with vegetables and other provisions from the fertile banks of the Ribble, and from the adjoining hundred of Amounderness. The annual fairs are held on Easter Monday, on the 11th and 12th of May, and on the 17th of October, for cattle, Yorkshire cloth, &c. and there are fortnight fairs held on the Wednesday for horned cattle, from the first Wednesday before 2d of February until Michaelmas. Anciently, Monday was the market day at Blackburn, but in 1774 the markets began to be held on Wednesday and Saturday, and Monday's market was then discontinued. That great public work, the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which opens a water communication between the eastern and western seas, passes by this town, and is of essential service to its trade and manufactures. Markets and fairs.

The want of a good spacious market place is much felt in Blackburn, and the confusion and danger which prevail in the town on the market days, from the deficiency of room to carry on the necessary traffic incident to a place of this magnitude, are very striking to strangers, though, from the force of custom, it is not much observed by residents. Fleming-square has been lately resorted to as a temporary expedient, but the accommodation here is still insufficient.

The police of the town is under parliamentary regulation, and the Act provides for the paving, lighting, watching, and cleansing the streets. The township is governed by twelve commissioners, incorporated by parliament in 1803. There is no resident magistrate, and the affairs of the petty sessions are transacted by Joseph Fielden, of Witton Park, esq., John Towden Hindle, of Woodfold Park, esq., the Rev. Richard Noble, of Whalley, the Rev. John Hopwood, of Accrington, and John Taylor, of Whalley, esq., magistrates in the neighbourhood. The only prison is a room in a public house, and there is no proper apartment for the magistrates. Police.

The charitable institutions of Blackburn are numerous, but all of them of modern date, except the Free Grammar School. On the 23d of April, in the year 1818, an Auxiliary Bible Society was established here, under the patronage of the right honourable Edward Smith, lord Stanley. The Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and the London and Wesleyan Missionary Societies, have both auxiliaries in this place. The Ladies' Society, established in 1808, affords relief to Public institutions.

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poor married women in child-birth, at their own houses; and the Strangers' Friend Society relieves those who have no other helper. The Blackburn General Dispensary, established by a public meeting of the inhabitants, held on the 26th of December, 1823, derives a considerable share of its annual revenue from the parochial funds of the township, but medicine and medical advice are dispensed gratuitously to the poor of the town and neighbourhood, without any regard to the place of their legal settlement, or to any other consideration but their sickness and poverty. A Floral and Horticultural Society has been established here, and is well supported.

Newspapers.

Two newspapers are issued in Blackburn, both on the Wednesday; the "Blackburn Gazette," formerly the "Blackburn Mail," by Mr. Burrell, commenced 1792-3; and the Blackburn Alfred, (an edition of the London Alfred,) by Mr. Wood, first published August 6, 1832.

By the Act of 2 William IV. cap. 45, for mending the representation of the people of England and Wales, Blackburn was erected into a borough, and invested with the privilege of returning two members to parliament; and by the Act 2 and 3 William IV. cap. 64, for settling and describing the divisions of counties and the limits of cities and boroughs, so far as respects the election of members to serve in parliament, "the township of Blackburn" constitutes this borough. The first members returned to the new parliament, in December, 1832, were

William Fielden, esq. and
William Turner, esq.

When the returns were made by the parliamentary commissioners, in 1831, the township of Blackburn contained 4802 houses, of which 410 were taxed at £10 and upwards, and 623 were worth £10 a year and upwards.[a] At the election the number of registered voters amounted to 627, of whom 528 polled for the members returned to parliament.

[a] Parl. ret. p. 74.

Life of Robert Bolton.

ROBERT BOLTON, S.T.B. a religious and learned puritan divine, flourished here in the early part of the seventeenth century. This accomplished scholar was born at Brookhouse, near Blackburn, in this county, in 1572, and educated at the free school there, where he greatly distinguished himself by his close application and successful attention to study.

Education.

In 1590 he was entered a student of Lincoln College, Oxford, being then in his 18th year, and placed under the care of Mr. John Randal, a man of considerable reputation in the university, from whose example in learning he made a rapid advancement. He is said by Fuller to have possessed Isocrates's six marks of a perfect scholar, Εὐφυὴς, Μνήμων, Ζητετικὸς, Φιλομαθὴς, Φιλόπονος, Φιλήκοος.

In a short period of time, his progress in Greek was so amazing, that he was able to discourse in that language with as great a facility as in his native tongue, and carried on his disputations with as much readiness and ease as in Latin. Blackburn Parish.

From Lincoln College he removed to Brazen-nose, with a view to a fellowship, and took his degree of bachelor of arts on the 2d of December, 1596; but, being poor and in indifferent circumstances, he waited a long time, receiving in the mean while assistance and encouragement from Dr. Richard Brett, a noted Grecian, and an eminent scholar of Lincoln College. Classical attainments.

At length, in 1602, with great difficulty and some disappointments, he was elected fellow, and proceeded master of arts on the 30th of July. His great reputation now getting abroad, he was successively elected lecturer in logic, and also in moral and natural philosophy, and a public disputant. Lecturer in logic and natural philosophy.

Having made himself eminent in metaphysics and divinity, he left college and retired to Lancashire, where he had a narrow escape from being finally converted to the church of Rome by the constant and zealous exertions of Mr. Anderton, of Christ's College, his countryman and former school-fellow, in consequence of the latter having neglected to keep an appointment they had made to confer together on the subject of the Catholic religion.

Soon after this, Bolton returned again to Brazen-nose, and became acquainted with Mr. Peacock, a learned and religious man of that college, who persuaded him to take orders. On the 14th of December, 1609, he proceeded bachelor of divinity, and was made rector of Broughton, in Northamptonshire, on the presentation of sir Augustine Nicolls, sergeant at law, and left college in December, 1610, by which the university was deprived of one of its brightest ornaments. Rector of Broughton.

Mr. Bolton died at Broughton, in the 60th year of his age, on the 17th of December, 1631, and was buried two days after in the chancel of the church there. When he lay at the point of death, one of his friends inquired if he were in any pain: "Truly," said he, "the greatest pain I feel is your cold hand," and immediately expired. Death.

He was a very zealous and constant preacher, and a charitable, bountiful, and humane man, and had the reputation, both at home and abroad, of a person particularly eminent in affording relief to afflicted consciences, and his advice and decision on such occasions in difficult cases were frequently required. Character.

His publications are—"A Discourse about the State of True Happines, delivered in certain sermons in Oxon, and at Paul's Cross, on Psalm i. ver. 1 and 2." London, 1611, 4to. These sermons, from their excellence of matter and style, went through six editions, and were rapidly bought up. "Instructions for the Right Comforting Afflicted Consciences." London, 1631, 4to. "Helps to Humiliation." Oxon, 1631, 12mo. "Sermons, viz. Directions for Walking with God. Gen. 6th. 8, 9.—Sermon at Lent Assizes at Northampton. 1 Cor. i. 26.—On Prov. 29th, 2.—Cordial for Fainting Christians in the time of Affliction. Micah vii. ver. 8, 9. London, 1631 and 1644, 4to. "Of the Four Last Things, Death, Judgment, Hell, and Heaven." London, 1633, 4to. "Funeral Notes on his Patron, Sir Augustine Nicolls, Knt. Judge of the Common Pleas." London, 1633, 4to. "Carnal Professor; or Woful Slavery of Man guided by the Flesh." London, His works.

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1634, 12mo. "The Saint's Sure and Perpetual Guide; or a Treatise concerning the Word. Psalm 119." London, 1634, 4to. "The Saint's Self-enriching Examination; or a Treatise concerning the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, &c. 1 Cor. xi. 28." Printed with the former. "The Saint's Soul-exalting Humiliation, or Soul-fatting Feast. 2 Cor. xx. 3." Printed also with the former. "Devout Prayers on Solemn Occasions." London, 1638, 12mo. "A Short and Private Discourse between him and M. S. concerning Usury." London, 1637, 4to. "The last Visitation, Conflicts, and Death of Mr. Tho. Peacock, Bach. of Div. and Fellow of Brasen-nose College." London, 1646.

Livesey.

The township of LIVESEY adjoins Blackburn on the south-west, and was held with Acton and Merley of the earl of Lincoln, by the fourth part of a knight's fee, in the reign of king John.* In 20 Edward III., William de Ewode forfeited to the crown twelve acres of land in Lyvesay, by felony. A manuscript feodary, of which the first part was written 23 Edward III., and the latter immediately after the erection of the duchy of Lancaster, in 25 Edward III., states that sir John de Haverington, Thomas Darden, and Adam de Hoghton, knights, Richard Noel, and John de Bayley, then held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Aghton, Merley, and Lyuesay, which Ralph de Mitton formerly held.† Livesey gave name to a family, the owners of Livesey-hall, and the greater part of the township, who became extinct within living memory, and of whom James Levesey, in 2 Edward VI. held Levesey as a manor;‡ and his descendant James Levesey, in 9 James I. also held the manor of Levesey, with lands and other tenements in Tockholes and Plessington.§ This James died without issue, but gave his estate to his kinsman Ralph Livesey, whose descendent, John Bell Livesey, esq. living in 1802, sold the ancient possessions of the family in Tockholes, Pleasington, and Balderstone, to Henry and William Fielden, esqs. of Witton and Pleasington. Joseph and William Fielden, esqs. are the present proprietors. There is here an ancient cross, of a date not ascertained. At Stokes are large print works; and at Ewood, the Leeds and Liverpool canal passes over the Darwen by an aqueduct of one arch. Mill Hill is the seat of William Turner, esq. M.P. for the borough of Blackburn. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here, erected in 1828.

TOCKHOLES, three miles south-south-west of Blackburn, is a scattered tract, watered by the river Roddlesworth, otherwise called the Moulder Water, and its branches issuing from the adjacent hills. In 14 Henry VII. sir Alexander Hoghton held lands in Tockholes,‖ and Nicholas Wittone, in 17 Charles I. died seised of messuages and lands called Greene Tockholes in Livesey,¶ but the family of

* Testa de Nevill' fo. 396.
† Lansdowne MSS. Cod. DLIX, fo. 32.
‡ Duchy Records, Vol. IX. n. 9.
§ Ibid. Vol. XXIII. n. 60.
‖ Ibid. Vol. III. n. 66.
¶ Ibid. Vol. XXX. n. 12.

Holinshed have more recently held the lordship, and on the margin of the moor stands an old farm-house, called "Holinshed Hall." L. B. Holinshed, of Pendlebury, esq. is the present lord of this reputed manor, which is held of Clitheroe, where the constables of the township are sworn in, and where chief-rents are paid. The inhabitants are employed in calico and muslin weaving. The episcopal chapel of St. Michael's, in this township, built before the Reformation, is a low antique pile, over the east window of which are the initials of sir John Radcliffe, and over the door is this inscription—I W R MAD 1620. There is a huge stone in the chapel-yard, perforated in the centre, and supposed to be the remnant of an ancient cross. A similar piece of antiquity is placed on an eminence in Livesey township. The new episcopal chapel, in the Gothic style, with lancet windows and spiral pinnacles, was erected at the expense of £2,300, defrayed partly by parliamentary grant and partly by subscription. The site was given by Mr. Pickering, of Tockholes. The edifice is dedicated to St. Stephen, and was consecrated Nov. 26, 1833. The Presbyterian chapel was erected in 1700, and the Swedenborgians had a meeting-house here as early as 1802. Forty horses' heads, bones, cannon-balls, and clubs, were lately dug out of a field in this township, called "Kill Field." Blackburn Parish.

OVER DARWEN, 4 miles south of Blackburn and 9 north of Bolton-le-Moors, is an extensive and populous tract comprised within the valley of the Darwen rivulet, and surrounded by lofty moorish heights. The two Derewents, with Melver, Heccleshall, and Haravuda, were originally members of Walatun, which was granted by Henry de Lacy to Robert Banastre, in the reign of Henry II. In 4 Edward II. Leveseye, Tockholes, and Ouerderwent, are mentioned together as containing a carucate of land in fee of the castle of Cliderhou.* Sir Robert de Longeton had a carucate of land here in 23 Edward III;† and in 38 Edward III. a moiety of the manor of Over Derwent was held by Thomas Molyneux, who married the heiress of Kuerdale in 1 Richard II. The other moiety belonged to the Osbaldeston family. Subsequently, the manor became the property of the Traffords, of whom it was purchased by the present lord, Samuel Duckworth, esq. On the publication of James the Second's declaration in favour of liberty of conscience, the inhabitants of Darwen, of the congregational persuasion, presented a petition, on which the king under his sign manual, dated July 25, 1687, "allowed of an erected meeting place within Darwen;" in consequence of which, says Dr. Whitaker, the congregation aforesaid, interpreting the words "erected meeting-place" of the espiscopal chapel of Darwen, applied to Mr. Price, vicar of Blackburn, for the keys. He refused, and they broke open the doors and took possession. He represented

* Escaet. Hen. de Lacy. 4 Edward II. n. 50.

† Lansdowne Coll. MSS. DLIX. fo. 26.

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the case to his diocesan, Cartwright, a man of great interest at that time with the king, and through his intercession the license was revoked, and possession of the chapel was restored to the vicar by the justices of the peace, November 23, 1687. There are now two chapels of ease; St. James's, a low stone fabric, on a bleak eminence, erected since the Reformation, containing a tablet in memory of Mr. Fouldes, who was curate fifty years; and Trinity Chapel, a large florid gothic building with a tower, standing upon a hill which overlooks a small wood. It was erected in 1827-8 at a cost of £6573 4s. 9d. defrayed by parliament, and it was opened, with 985 free seats, September 13, 1829. Both are in the patronage of the vicar of Blackburn. The Independents have two chapels here, one erected about 1690, and the other in 1808; the Wesleyan Methodists have also a chapel, built in 1791; the Primitive Methodists chapel was erected in 1832. There are several Sunday-schools in this township. Fairs are held at Over Darwen on the first Thursday in May, Holy Thursday, and the first Thursday in October.

Calico printing, cotton spinning, coal mines, and paper works, occupy the inhabitants, who are accommodated with a post office. Darwen Lodge, the residence of Mr. Hilton, and Greenbank House, that of James Greenway, esq. are modern erections. Darwen was the birth-place of the learned Dr. Harwood.

Education.

EDWARD HARWOOD, D.D., a learned protestant dissenter, was born in the year 1729.

He was first educated at Darwen, next at the free school of Blackburn, and afterwards at the academy supported by Mr. Coward's funds, and entered a student for the profession of a dissenting minister.

In 1750, he taught a boarding school at Peckham, in Surrey, and, at the same time, devoted himself closely to the study of the Greek and Roman classics.

Master of Congleton Free school.

In 1754, he removed to Congleton, in Cheshire, and became master of a grammar school there, preaching on the alternate Sundays in the chapels of two small societies at Whitelock, in Cheshire, and Leek, in Staffordshire.

Charge at Bristol.

In 1765, he received an invitation to take the charge of a small church at Bristol, but was obliged to leave that city, as he says, in consequence of publishing a second edition of "The Supremacy of the Father," written by one William Williams, and thereby rendering himself constantly liable to calumnies every week in the Bristol paper, as an arian, socinian, and a deist; but, really, on account of a charge of immorality, which he was never able satisfactorily to explain. In Bristol he followed up his study of the Greek language, as he had before done at Peckham, and became very familiar with most authors in that tongue, and conversant with the Greek fathers of the first three centuries.

Doctor of Divinity.

In 1768, he obtained a degree of doctor of divinity from the university of Edinburgh. And in 1772, at the desire of his friends, went up to London, with the view of making application for a situation, then vacant, in the British Museum, but was unsuccessful.

He afterwards obtained employment as a literary character, and an instructor in the Greek and Latin languages; and by his industry procured a sufficient maintenance for himself and family. Blackburn Parish.

After fourteen years in miserable suffering and confinement from the palsy, he died on the 14th of January, 1794, and was buried in London. Death.

H. S. E.
Edwardus Harwood, D.D.,
vir summo ingenio præditus,
qui literas sacras, æque ac humanas,
mirâ felicitate coluit, et ornavit.
Ob. 14 Jan. anno 1794, ætatis suæ 65.
Reliquæ ejus uxoris, filiæ minoris natu S. Chandler, D.D.
juxta hunc tumulum sitæ sunt.
Ob. 21 Maii, anno 1791, æt. suæ 58.
E. H. fiè. pos.

Dr. Harwood was a very voluminous author, and has produced the following proofs of his learning and industry.—

"A Sermon at the Funeral of J. Taylor, D.D., on Isa. lvii. 50." London, 1761, 8vo. "An Account of the Conversion of a Deist; with an Appendix, containing Reflections on Deism and Christianity." London, 8vo. "Reflections on the Unacceptableness of a Death-bed Repentance." London, 1762, 8vo. "An Oration Pronounced at the Anniversary of Christ's Nativity." London, 1764, 12mo. "Cheerful Thoughts on the Happiness of a Religious Life." London, 1766, 12mo. "Thoughts on Time and Eternity; occasioned by the late affecting Loss of several Eminently Great and Good Men among the Dissenters." London, 1767, 8vo. "A Letter to the Rev. Caleb Evans; occasioned by his Curious Confession of Faith at his late Ordination among the Independant Baptists in Bristol, &c. &c." London, 1768, 8vo. "The Melancholy Doctrine of Predestination Exposed, and the Delightful Truth of Universal Redemption Represented." London, 1768, 12mo. "A New Introduction to the Study and Knowledge of the New Testament." London, 1767, 8vo. Vol. 2, London, 1771, 8vo. The author designed a third volume, but died before its completion. "An Edition of the Greek Testament." 2 vols. 8vo. "Translation of the New Testament into Modern English; being an Attempt to Translate the Sacred Writings with the same Freedom, Spirit, and Elegance with which other English Translations of the Greek Classics have lately been Executed: the Design and Scope of each Author being Strictly and Impartially Explored, the true Signification and Force of the Original Critically Observed, and, as much as possible, Transferred into our Language; and the whole Elucidated and Explained upon a New and Rational Plan; with select Notes, Critical and Explanatory." London, 1768, 2 vols. 8vo. "The Life and Character of Jesus Christ Delineated." London, 1772, 8vo. "Five Dissertations; 1st. On the Athanasian Doctrine; 2d. On the Socinian Scheme; 3d. On the Person of Christ; 4th. On the Rise, Progress, Perfection, and End of Christ's Kingdom; 5th. On the Causes which probably Conspired to Produce our Saviour's Agony." London, 1772, 8vo. "Miscellanies of the Late ingenious and celebrated M. Abauzit, on Historical, Theological, and Critical Subjects." Translated from the Works.

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French. London, 1774, 8vo. "Catulli, Tibulli, Propertii Opera." London, 1774, 12mo. In this volume these classics are carefully corrected by Dr. Harwood, after the best editions. "Of Temperance and Intemperance, their Effects on the Body and Mind, and their influence in Prolonging or Abbreviating Human Life." London, 1774, 8vo. "A View of the Various Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics; with Remarks." London, 1775, 8vo. 2d edit. 1778; 3d edit. 1782; 4th and best edit. London, 1790, 12mo. This is a valuable little book, no doubt, far from being perfect, but that can scarcely be expected in a work of the kind. It has been translated into several foreign languages. In German, by Professor Alter. Vienna, 1778, 8vo. In Italian, corretto da Maffeo Pinelli. Venez. 1780 and 1783, 8vo. This is a translation from the 2d English edition, and is by no means so copious as the other Italian version, entitled "Degli Auctori Classici Sacri, Profani, Greci e Latini, Bibliotheca Portatile; ossia il prospetto del Dr. Eduardo Arvood, reso più interrassante per nuovi articoli è per recente Scoperte ed Illustrazione Critiche, Cronologiche, è Tipographiche, con mutua cura disposte dall' Ab. Mauro Boni è da Bartolomeo Gamba." Venez. 1793, 2 vols. 12mo. "Memoirs of Miss Sophy Steraheim; from the German of Mr. Wieland." London, 1776, 2 vols. "Η ΚΑΙΝΗ ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ. The New Testament, collated with the most approved MSS.; with select Notes in English, Critical and Explanatory." London, 1776, 2 vols. 8vo. "Seven Sermons on the Parable of the Sower." London, 1777, 12mo. "Biographia Classica. The Lives and Characters of the Greek and Roman Classics. A New Edition, Corrected and Enlarged; with some additional Lives, and a List of the Best Editions of each Author." London, 1778, 2 vols. 12mo. "The Great Duty and Delight of Contentment." London, 1782, 12mo. "Of the Socinian Scheme." 2d edition, enlarged. London, 1784, 8vo. "The Case of the Rev. Dr. Harwood: an obstinate Palsy, of above two years duration, greatly relieved by Electricity." London, 1784, 8vo. "A Letter to the Rev. S. Badcock, the Monthly Reviewer; in which his Uncharitableness, Ignorance, and Abuse of Dr. Priestley, are Exposed." London, 1785, 8vo.

Eccleshill, 3 miles south south-east of Blackburn, is called Ockleshill in the escheat of Henry de Lacy, in 4 Edward II. The Langtons held, with other possessions, a carucate of land in Meling and Eccleshill from the time of their alliance with the Banastres, in demesne and by a knight service rendered to the lords paramount of the honour of Clitheroe, and in 23 Edward III. were represented by sir Robert de Longeton.* In 1 Richard II. Thomas Molyneux, in right of his wife, the grand-daughter of Geoffrey de Kuerdale, held Kuerdale, the moiety of Overderwent, and the lordship of Eccleshill. The other moiety, if not the whole manor, was the property of the Grimshaws, of Clayton.† The land almost wholly belongs to the heirs of Thomas Wilson, esq. of Preston, who purchased it of sir Richard Houghton. Eccleshill possesses a brownware pottery and a cotton mill.

Lower Darwen is a large and populous manufacturing township, two miles S.S.E. of Blackburn, containing coal mines, and stretching along the east bank of

* Lansd. MSS. Cod. DLIX. fo. 26.

† Duchy Records, Vol. VIII. Inq. p. Mor. Tho. Grymeshey 32 Hen. VIII. n. 16.

the Darwen, where it is increased by a large branch. It was granted with other members of Walatun, or Walton, to Robert Banastre, in the reign of Henry II. and passed by the marriage of Alice, his grand-daughter and heiress, to John Langton, the first baron of Walton. In 5 Henry VIII. the manor of Nether Derwyn was held by William Bradshawe,* and by his descendant John Bradshawe, in 17 Elizabeth.† Subsequently the "manor of Netherdarwynd, alias Lowerdarwent," is found 13 Charles I. among the possessions of sir Thomas Walmesley,‡ from whom it passed to the family of lord Petre. The present lord of the manor is Henry Petre, of Dunkenhalgh, esq. who holds a court-leet here in September. The episcopal chapel of St. James, a stone fabric, with an hexagonal tower, was erected in 1829-30, by parliament, at an expense of £5491. 2s. 6d. It contains 723 sittings, and is in the patronage of the vicar of Blackburn. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here, erected in 1824, and the New Connexion of Methodists another, erected in 1830. Blackburn Parish.

The important dissenting interest at Darwen Low Chapel, one of the most ancient and respectable in the county, may trace its origin to the influence of persecution. Before the year 1688, many protestant parishes from the surrounding towns and villages, who had been prevented assembling together for the worship of God in their usual way, were accustomed to meet on Sunday in a neighbouring wood from fear of molestation. But when the glorious era of the Revolution dawned, and secrecy became no longer necessary, these good people left their retreat and jointly purchased a barn, which was situated between the spot where the chapel now stands and the parsonage house. Having adopted this as their sanctuary, they fitted it up in a decent manner, and gave an unanimous invitation to the Rev. Mr. Sager, (recently liberated from Lancaster castle,)§ to become their pastor.‖ The Rev. T. Jollie, of Trinity College, Cambridge, some time preached there. Before 1719, the Presbyterian chapel of Darwen was a thatched building, commonly called "Bottoms," adjoining the road leading from the present chapel to the parsonage. Darwen Low Chapel.

The successor of Mr. Sager was the Rev. Griffiths Griffiths, about 1701, a man of unusual spirituality, simplicity, and general excellence of character; during his ministry (in 1719) the congregation had increased so much that it was found necessary to build a larger place of worship; and a piece of freehold land being accordingly bought within a few yards distance, the minister and congregation, men, women, and children, immediately set to work without calling in the aid of any extra

* Duchy Records, Vol. III. n. 9.
† Ibid. Vol. XIII. n. 17.
‡ Ibid. Vol. XXVIII. n. 80.
§ Noncon. Mem. I. 424.
‖ Rev. Rich. Bowden's MS.

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labourer, some using the barrow, others the spade, and others the trowel, till in a little time a building of primitive appearance, 24 yards by 13 within, was raised, free of every incumbrance, and capable of containing 1000 people. This is the present Darwen chapel. The remains of Mr. Griffiths at his death were interred at the foot of the pulpit stairs, and part of the tombstone still remains.*

The Rev. Benjamin Mather, S. T. P. Burgess, succeeded Mr. Griffiths, but resigned his charge after a short time. A considerable period of disquietude elapsed before the appointment of a successor. The people became divided; a separation took place, and another chapel was built, about 100 yards from the former one, of which the Rev. Mr. Yates, a native of Pickupbank, in the neighbourhood, was chosen minister, and hence called Yates Chapel." Mr. Yates died about 1748, and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of disgraceful memory, who resigned after officiating twelve months.

Mr. Mather was recalled to the original chapel in 1737, and continued its minister till his death in January 23, 1748.†

The Rev. Robert Smalley, one of the last of Dr. Doddridge's pupils, succeeded Mr. Mather; and (after the pulpit had been supplied for some time by students from Mr. M'Quhae's academy) was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Richard Smalley, a universal restorationist, and a man of bad morals, who died at the card table. A separation took place in his time, and Pole Lane Chapel was built in consequence. The Rev. Mr. Barrett succeeded to the Lower (original) Chapel in 1792, and on his removal to Ormskirk in 1795, he was succeeded by the Rev. Richard Bowden, son of the Rev. James Bowden, of Tooting, in Surry. He married Miss Catton, of Darwen, who was drowned in 1805.‡ Mr. Bowden removed to Holloway, near London, 1813, and was succeeded by the Rev. Robert Blake, in February 21, 1814, who was succeeded by the Rev. Robert Littler, ordained July 24, 1823.

The Rev. Henry Townend became pastor of Pole Lane chapel in 1793, and was deposed in 1806,§ and was succeeded in 1808 by the Rev. William Hacking. On Mr. Hacking's resignation the people in Pole Lane took the place in the village, formerly occupied by Mr. Townend, and, having enlarged and repaired it, gave a call, which was accepted, to Mr. Richard Fletcher their pastor in 1823.

Murder of Waters.

An awful event, memorable in the annals of the parish, is recorded by Webster in the following terms:—

"In the second year of the reign of king James of famous memory, a strange accident happened here, to the terror of all bloody murtherers, which was this: One Anne Waters, enticed by a lover of hers, consented to have her husband strangled,

* Rev. R. Bowden's MS.

† The Rev. Mr. Blake's Letter.

‡ Evan. Mag. 1805, p. 327.

§ The Rev. Mr. Hacking's Letter.

and then buried him secretly under a dunghill, in a cowhouse. Whereupon the man being missing by his neighbours, and the wife making shew of a wondering what was become of him, it pleased God that one of the inhabitants of the town dreamed one night that his neighbour Waters was strangled, and buried under the dunghill in a cowhouse; and upon declaring his dream, search being made by the constable, the dead body was found as he had dreamed, and thereupon the wife was apprehended, and, upon examination, confessing the fact, was burned. But we shall give it more at large, as it was taken from the mouths of Thomas Haworth's wife, her husband being the dreamer and discoverer, and from his son, who, together with many more, who both remember and can affirm every particular thereof, the narrative was taken, April the 7th, 1663, and is this: Blackburn Parish.

"In the year above said, *John Waters*, of *Lower Darwen*, in the county of Lancaster, gardiner, by reason of his calling was much absent from his family: In which his absence, his wife (not without cause) was suspected of incontinency with one *Gyles Haworth*, of the same town; this Gyles Haworth and Water's wife conspired and contrived the death of Waters in this manner. They contracted with one *Ribchester*, a poor man, to kill this Waters. As soon as Waters came home and went to his bed, Gyles Haworth and Water's wife conducted the hired executioner to the said Waters. Who seeing him so innocently laid betwixt his two small children in bed, repented of his enterprize, and totally refused to kill him. Gyles Haworth displeased with the faint-heartedness of Ribchester, takes the Axe into his own hand, and dashed out his brains: The murderers buried him in a cowhouse. Waters being long missing, the neighbourhood asked his wife for him; she denied that she knew where he was. Thereupon public search was made for him in all pits round about, lest he should have casually fallen into any of them. One Thomas Haworth, of the said town, yeoman, was for many nights together much troubled with broken sleeps and dreams of the murder; he revealed his dreams to his wife, but she laboured the concealment of them a long time: This Thomas Haworth had occasion to pass by the house every day where the murder was done, and did call and inquire for Waters, as often as he went near the house. One day he went into the house to ask for him, and there was a neighbour, who said to Thomas Haworth, It's said that Waters lies under this stone, (pointing to the hearth-stone,) to which Thomas Haworth replied, and I have dreamed that he is under a stone not far distant. The constable of the said town being accidentally in the said house (his name Myles Aspinall) urged Thomas Haworth to make known more at large what he had dreamed, which he relateth thus. I have (quoth he) many a time within this eight weeks (for so long it was since the murder) dreamed very restlessly, that Waters was murdered and buried under a stone in the cowhouse; I have told my

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troubled dreams to my wife alone, but she refuses to let me make it known: But I am not able to conceal my dreams any longer, my sleep departs from me, I am pressed and troubled with fearful dreams, which I cannot bear any longer, and they increase upon me. The constable hearing this made search immediately upon it, and found, as he had dreamed, the murdered body eight weeks buried under a flat stone in the cowhouse. Ribchester and Gyles Haworth fled and never came again. Anne Waters (for so was Water's wife's name) being apprehended, confessed the murder and was burned."*

Dr. Webster quotes sir Richard Baker's Chronicle, p. 448; and this, he says, is the full and punctual relation of this execrable murder from Haworth's wife (who then was a very old woman) and the son, and differs not a jot from what sir Richard Baker writes, only they say his brains were dashed out with an axe, and he saith he was strangled. The doctor then investigates the cause of Thomas Haworth's dreaming of the precise place where Waters was buried, and comes to the conclusion that it was brought to pass by the finger of God.

Little Harwood, two miles north-east of Blackburn, is a small township on the ridge of a lofty hill, and was the property of the Claytons, of Little Harwood Hall, for upwards of 400 years. In 22 Edward III., Ralph, son of Henry de Clayton de Parva Harewode, granted half the mill of that place to Henry de Clayton, of Dutton. Jeoffrey Clayton, in 19 Henry VII. granted the manor of Little Harwood in trust. John, his son, left two coheiresses, Ellen and Rose; but the estate seems to have been settled on the male line, for Edward Stanley, lord Montegle, in whose ancestors it had been vested on trust, releases to Robert, son of George Clayton, 7 Henry VIII. In 1 Charles I. the manor of Harwood Parva was held by John Clayton.† In 1814-15 Colonel Clayton, of Little Harwood Hall, and of Carr Hall, near Clitheroe, disposed of the estate by sale, in shares to various individuals. The hall, a neat brick house, shrouded in trees and new fronted about eighty years ago, was sold with the adjoining estate to John Hoyle, esq. the present owner and occupier. Carr, in Little Harwood, is said to have been occupied by the Talbot family about the reign of Henry VII.; George, the son of Stephen Talbot, of Carr, was living 16 Henry VII., according to the Lancashire pedigrees, and left a son Nicholas, living 1 Edward VI., who married the daughter and heiress of Evan Brown. Bank Hey is a village on a commanding eminence in this township.

Rishton, three miles east north-east of Blackburn, a large, dreary, barren tract, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and containing a spacious reservoir

* The Display of Supposed Witchcraft, by John Webster, Practitioner in Physic, chap. xvi. p. 297.

† Duchy Records, Vol. XXVI. n. 49.

belonging to that navigation. It was styled a manor in the time of Edmund de Lacye, who died 42 Henry III., and in 4 Edward II. two carucates of land in Rushton were in fee of the castle of Clyderhou. Before the reign of Edward I. it had given name to a family, who held a moiety of the manor of Clayton les Moores, and, like the latter, it was held in equal portions, one moiety by the Rishtons, and the other by the Talbots of Bashall. In 23 Edward III. John de Radclive and Joan his wife held, in dowry of the same Joan, one carucate of land of the inheritance of Thomas Talbot's heir in Rushton, of which twenty carucates constituted the fee of one knight.* In 15 Henry VII. sir Thomas Talbot, whose father had married the daughter of sir John Tempest of Bracewell, enfeoffed Thomas Tempest, apparently his maternal uncle, with the tenth part of a knight's fee, and the rent of 9d. in his lordship of Risshdene.† The Talbots had the privilege of free warren in this township. Henry, the grandson of Henry de Blackburn, took the name of Rishton, or Rushton, both orthographies being found in ancient authentic documents. The Walmsleys purchased the moiety held by this family, and it is now enjoyed by their representative, George Petre, of Dunkenhalgh, esq. Rishton Hall is a plain edifice. In this township are the villages of Tottleworth, Cunliffe, and Cowhill Fold.

Great Harwood. Roger de Lacy granted the whole manor of Great Harewood to Richard de Fitton, by a deed without date, which was confirmed by his son John de Lacy. Richard Fitton, the fifth in descent from the original grantee, was living in 16 Edward III. He left three coheiresses, of whom Matilda married sir William Hesketh, who is returned among the military tenants of Blakeburnschire, in 23 Edward III., as holding, in demesne and service, two carucates of land in Magna Harewode ;‡ and, after the creation of the duchy, this property is returned as the fourth part of a knight's fee, which Hugh Fyton formerly held of the earl of Lincoln.§ Hugh was the son of the first Richard, and occurs in the Testa de Nevill.‖ The brief descent of this family is as follows—

Richard Fitton, grantee of the manor of Great Harewood, living in the reign of king John. =

Hugh Fitun, tenant of the 4th part of a knight's fee in Harwood, Testa de Nev. =

John Fitton seized of half the manor of Rufford. =

William Fitton, died 16 Edward III. =

Matilda, dau. and coheiress. = Sir William Hesketh.	Elizabeth, dau. and coheiress. = Roger Nowell, of Read.	Amabel, dau. and coheiress. = Edward Leigh, of Crofton.

* Lansdowne Coll. MSS. Cod. dlix. fo. 27.

† Duchy Records, Vol. III. n. 69.

‡ Ibid.

§ Ibid. fo. 31.

‖ Lansdowne Coll. &c., fo. 397.

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The manor was thus divided into three portions, of which the Hesketh purchased that of the Leighs, and claimed the right of superior lords over the Nethertown, which was allotted to the Nowells, and continued in that family until alienated by the late Alexander Nowell, esq. In 13 Richard II. John Nowell did homage for this estate, to Thomas Hesketh, in the chapel of Harwood. This is probably the same John Nowell who preferred a claim to have a weekly market every Thursday in his manor of Netherton in Great Harwood, and a fair every year on the day of St. Laurence, with all liberties to such fair appurtenant.* The present lord of the manor of Great Harwood is R. G. Lomax, esq., who holds a court leet in the township in the month of May.

Harwood is four and a half miles north-east of Blackburn, and is a large township, divided into the Over and Nether town: it is a parochial chapelry including part of Rishton. The parochial chapel of St. Bartholomew, with its antique tower and cross, appears to have been rebuilt about the reign of Henry VII. The minister ejected from it in 1662 was Mr. Sandford. The Independents have a chapel in Great Harwood, erected in 1812, and the Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship, erected in 1822. Fairs for cattle are held here on the 21st of August and the 3d of March.

Billington, five miles north-north-east of Blackburn, is an extensive manor and township on the south bank of the Ribble, and the west side of the Calder. The manor was granted by the first Henry de Lacy to Hugh, the son of Leofwine, a Saxon, in the reign of king Stephen, whose descendant William, lord of Alvetham, granted it to Ralph, the son of Geoffrey de Billington. Adam de Billington, probably the son of Ralph, was one of the jurors on the grand inquest in 13 John, and held the moiety of a knight's fee in Billington. This portion of the manor, reverting to the superior lord, was by him conferred on the abbey of Whalley, before 12 Edward II. In 5 Edward III. it was found that Gilbert le Scrop held in trust, for the abbey of Whalley, the manor of Cho, and a moiety of the town of Belyngton, as of the castle of Clyderhow. In 10 Edward III. the abbot levied a fine upon John de Radcliffe and Johanna his wife, for messuages and lands in Bylington, and half of the manor of Bylington.† In 5 and 6 Phil. and Mary, sir Thomas Holcroft, the great dealer in abbey lands, dyed seized of the manor of Byllyngton,‡ which was subsequently found in the possession of Ralph Ashton of Great Lever, 30 Elizabeth,§ and of Edward Braddill, of Portfield, in 5 James I.‖

* Dr. Kuerden's MSS. 4to. fo. 54, in the Chetham Library.

† Bag of Pedes Finium de Com. Lanc. in the Record Office, Westminster.

‡ Duchy Records, Vol. X. n. 13.

§ Ibid. Vol. XIV. n. 86.

‖ Ibid. Vol. XIX. n. 22.

The other moiety of the manor of Billington was granted by Henry de Lacy to Adam de Hodleston, of a family who at different periods distinguished themselves by their benefactions to the abbey of Furness.* Dr. Kuerden has preserved a copy of this charter, as follows— Blackburn Parish.

"A tous ceus qi cest verront ou orrent H. de Lascy conte de Nichole const. de Cestre salut en Dieu. Saches nous aver donne e graunte et p ceste nostre Escrite cirographe confirme a nostre cher batchelier Mons. Ad. de Hodleston pour son bon service qil nous a fet et qil nous est uncore tenu [a faire] a totes nos teres et nos tenŧs en la vile de Bilington auir et tenir a dit Mr Ad. de nous et de nos h. a tote sa vie ausi bien en demene come en service de la rent et les services des franches homes ou les vilaines ceus villenages &c. et totes autres appŧs a les avant dits teres et teñtes appendans sauve a nous et nos h. nostre franchise rendŧ p añ a nous et nos h. 1 rose a la f. de S. Jo. Bapt. pour tout service as dits teres tentes apendus a nous e nos h. Et nous et nos h. totes les teres et les teñtes sous dites en totes tentes sauve nostre chace auant dite sicō est auant dit au dit Mons. Ad. a tote sa vie contre tous gents warentrons et defenderons. En tesmoignage de quieus chose a la pte cest Escrit ove le dit Mr. Ad. demeurant auons nous mis nostre seal et le dit Mr. Ad. a lautre pte de nous demeurant a mis son seel a ces tesmoigs Monsier Giles de Trumpinton Monsier Johan Spring et autres.†

The quantity of land conveyed by this instrument is ascertained from the Lansdowne Feodary, 23 Edward III. to have been three carucates, which were then held by military service, and "which tenement," adds the Feodary, "the abbot of Whalley purchased for himself and successors for ever."‡

In the time of sir Adam de Hodleston, who died 15 Edward II., the boundaries between the moiety of Billington and Great Harwood were taken with the assent of Henry de Lacy, by William de Hesketh and his son John, Roger Noel and his son Adam, in Great Harwood, and sir Adam de Hoddleston, and others, in Bylington. By a deed without date, but anterior to 2 Edward III. the mill of Billington was granted by Henry de Lascye to William de Hacking; "quod idem Willielmus et heredes sui habeant et teneant de nobis et heredibus nostris libere in perpetuum Molendinum de Billington cum tota sequela sua. Quod quidem molendinum idem Willielmus affirmavit super aquam de Ribble."‖ The impression of the seal represents the earl in armour upon horseback, with the circumscribed legend S. ꝺ€NRICI · D€ · LACY€ · CO⊐IT. LINCOLN. CONST. C€STR. On the reverse are the arms of Lacye. *Quarterly, or & gules, a bendlet sable;*

* Their arms, *Gu. a fret ar.* are richly emblazoned in the Couchir Book of the Abbey of Furness.

† MSS. Vol. IV. fo. B. 10. In the Herald's College, London.

‡ Cod. DLIX. fo. 29.

§ Dr. Kuerden has an abridgment of this deed in Vol. IV. fo. B. 10 b.

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over all a label of three points of the second. The estates of Hacking descended through the Shuttleworths, who obtained them by marriage 43 Edward III. to the Walmsleys, and from them to the baronial family of Petre.

Near the old house called Hacking Hall, and in the immediate vicinity of Lango Green, sometimes called Billango, a hamlet in this township, two miles west from Whalley, is a large tumulus, which is supposed to cover the remains of Alric, the son of Heardberht, who fell in a great battle fought in the year 798. The engagement is briefly recorded by the Saxon annalist, as occurring during Lent, on 4 Non. Aprilis [April 2] in the Northumbrian district at Hweallege, where was slain Alric, the son of Heardberht, and many others with him. Simon of Durham particularizes the circumstances, and defines the spot. From his account it appears, that in 798 a conspiracy had been formed by the murderers of king Ethelred, and Wada the duke, being engaged with them in the plot, attacked Eardwlph, the king, at a place which the English, says he, call Billangahoth, near Wallalege, and many having been slain on both sides, Wada the duke and his forces were put to flight.*

The chapel-of-ease of Billington is seated in this hamlet, and is called Lango Chapel. Henry Petre, esq. is the present lord of the manor, for which there is a court leet held in May. Besides Hacking Hall, here is the old house of Braddyl with Brockhall. There is also a private lunatic asylum, long under the management of Dr. Chew and his family. In 1831 a coin of Adrian was discovered here, bearing the legend "HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P.P." On the reverse a figure standing before an altar, and these words—"PICTAS AVG."

In 28 George III. an act of parliament was passed "For dividing and inclosing the several commons and waste grounds, within the several lordships and manors of Billington and Wilpshire, in the parish of Blackburne and honour of Clitheroe, in the hundred of Blackburn, and county palatine of Lancaster."

DINKLEY, five and a half miles north of Blackburn, is a very small township, containing no object of interest besides the old hall. In 20 Edward IV. Robert Morley held "Dynkley in Billington" by knight service; and in 24 Henry VIII. Thomas Morley died seized of this estate,† which, in 9 Elizabeth, was held by Roger Nowell.

* Anno DCC.XCVIII. Conjuratione facta ab interfectoribus *Ethelredi* regis, *Wada* Dux in illa conjuratione cum eis bellum inivit contra Eardwlfum regem in loco qui appellatur ab Anglis Billangahoth juxta Wallalega et ex utraque parte plurimis interfectis Wada Dux cum suis in fugam versus est & Eardwlfus rex victoriam sumpsit ex inimicis. Sim. Dunhelm. apud Decem Scriptores Anglic. Hist. col. 114.—The passage, with some verbal differences, is also given by Leland. Collect. tom. i. p. 350.

† Duchy Records, Vol. III. n. 60.

Dr. Whitaker says that "Dinkley belonged to the Talbots." John Talbot, the last male heir, had Dorothy, born in 1650, who married Edward Warren, of Poynton. This gentleman resided here, and is praised by Dr. Stakeley for his care of the Roman altar in Dinkley,* which has since been removed to Stonyhurst. This son, sir George Warren, K.B. died August 31, 1801, leaving an only child, Harriott, married April 26, 1777, to Thomas James Bulkeley, viscount Bulkeley. From the Warren Bulkeleys it passed into the family of Fleming-Leycester; and lord de Tabley, the second son of sir John F. Leycester, who was created lord de Tabley, is the present proprietor. Blackburn Parish.

Salisbury is a township in the valley of the Ribble, interspersed with woods and copses. In 5 Edward II. a charter for free warren in the manor of Salebury was granted to sir Robert de Cliderhou, whose daughter occurs as lady of the manor in 1406. Isabella, her daughter by sir Richard Manliverer, conveyed the manor in marriage to John, son of William Talbot, of Bashall. Their son was instrumental to the betrayal of Henry VI. whose apprehension is said to have occurred at Salisbury, but Leland fixes the scene in Clitherwoode. However this may be, letters patent were granted to him by Edward IV. for a pension of 20 marks to be paid to him out of the duchy revenues; and in the 2 Richard III. the pension was confirmed.† In this profitable but odious service sir James Haryngton was the principal actor, and the Talbots his subordinate agents, since it appears that in 5 Edward IV. sir James had a grant of Thurland castle from that monarch, "not only for his good and gratifying service often performed, but especially for his great and laborious diligence about the taking and keeping of the great traitor, our rebel and enemy Henry, lately called king Henry VI." Dr. Kuerden preserves an achronical claim to free warren in all the demesnes of Salisbury, which was probably preferred by sir John Talbot, the son of the patentee, who died 3 Hen. VIII.‡

John Talbot, the last male heir of the family, as before stated, left a daughter married to Edward Warren, of Poynton, from whom the manor passed to the present proprietor, lord de Tabley, who holds a court-leet twice a year.

The old hall of Salisbury is now a ruin; it is chiefly remarkable for a corner stone, which was dug up at Ribchester, and which, on one side, represents Apollo with his quiver on his shoulder, leaning on his *plectrum*, or harp, with a loose mantle, or *velamen;* and on the other side, two of his priests in the same habit, with an ox's head in their hands, sacrificing to him the heads of various animals lying

* Itiner. Curios. Vol. II. p. 158.

† See Vol. I. p. 421.

‡ MS. 4to. fo. 57. In the Chetham Library.

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prostrate at his feet.* It is supposed to be a votive altar, erected in the time of Dioclesian.

Near Salisbury Hall is Lovely Hall, a jointure house of the Talbots, but now vested in L. G. Starkie, of Huntroyd, esq. and occupied by the Rev. Mr. Allen, curate of Salesbury. The interior is ornamented by antique furniture and stained glass. Salesbury Green is a small village, which was the station of the rebels of the last century. It contains Salesbury chapel, a small fabric, erected by subscription, about 1808, and in the patronage of lord de Tabley, for sixty years after the foundation.

Osbaldeston is a small township, sloping down to the banks of the Ribble. It gave name to one of the first families in the county, who were seated here from an early period after the Conquest until the beginning of the 18th century. Robert de Lacy, who died in 1193, granted to William de Archis the right of hunting in his fee of Waswalle, Hapdon, and Osbaldeston.

"Sciant ꝑsentes & futuꝛ ꝙd Ego Roƀ de Lacy dedi &c. Willo de Arches & heꝛ̃ suis & eoꝝ assigⁿtis oms̃ liƀtates & consuetudines qⁿs. Antecessores mei ꝑdecessoribꝫ suis infra Blakeburnshire cõtulerũt scilicꝫ ut habeant Venacõem captã in feodo suo in Waswalle Hapdon & Osbaldeston et ut solũt sint in Nundinis meis & Marchetis a donacõe tonnagij nisi aliqⁱs suoꝝ geñalis sit Mercator ꝑ hac vero cõcessione & confirmacõe ꝑdcũs Will dedit michi centũ solid. Argenti. Et Ego Roƀtus & her mei ꝑnõiatam cõcessionẽ & confirmacoẽm dčo Willo heꝛ̃ suis & eoꝝ Assigⁿtis contʳᵉ oms̃ hõies & feminas impptm Warantizabimꝰ Hijs testibꝫ Willo Wavasore burnello Robto de Galfrido Hanseliñ Adm̃ Pitavensi Alano de Kipays Willo de Alnethᵘᵉm Galfrõ de Lacy Helia de Bilintun Alano Busshel Ričo & Petro & Ada de Kighelay & multis alijs."—Duchy of Lancaster. *Bundle R.* 13. *No. V.*

Osbaldeston was the property of Eilfi of Osbaldeston, a Saxon, whose son Hugh was living in 30 Henry III. and from whom descended the family of Osbaldeston; while from his brother William, who assumed the surname of Balderston, descended a family, which terminated in two coheiresses, in the reign of Henry VI.

* Dr. Leigh's Nat. Hist. Lanc. B. III. p. 9.

Osbaldeston, of Osbaldeston.

Hugo. = ...

Eilfi de Osbaldeston. = ...

Hugo de Osbaldeston, 30 Hen. III. = .. | Benedict Osbaldeston, clerk, of Preston, 42 Hen. III. = .. | William de Baldeston, 8 H. III. = .. | John Fitz Eilfi, 8 H. III. = .. | Adam Fitz Eilfi. = .. | Robert de Baldeston. = .. | Henry. = ..

Thomas de Osbaldeston gave lands to his uncle Benedict, 42 Hen. III. = .. | Roger. Alexander de Keuerdale. = .. | William, 8 H. III. | Richard de Baldeston, 50 Hen. III. = .. | Henry | Adam, Alan, Robert. | Hugo, 56 H. III. = .. | Rich. | Adam. = Christian. | John, Robert, Roger. = .. | Adam Fitz Henry. = ..

Adam de Osbaldeston, 42 Hen. III. = .. | Robert. | Alexander de Keuerdale. | Maria. | William de Baldeston, 20 Edw. I. = .. | Geoffrey. | John. | Adam. | Julian.

Thomas Osbaldeston, 9 Ed. II. 12 Ed. II. = Amabilla, dau. of .. | John Osbaldeston, 13 Edw. III. | Robert, 15 Ed. II. | Alice, 19 E. II. = William de Baldeston, 15 Edw. II.

Alexander de Osbaldeston. = Katherine, dau. of Thomas Molineux, of Keverdale, 7 Hen. IV. | Thomas, son of Henry Banistre, of Walton, 2d husb. = Robert de Ratcliffe, married 7 H. IV. | Alice, 34 Ed. III. | William de Baldeston, died before 5 Edw. III. = Johanna, 19 Ed. II. | Katherine, 18 Edw. III. = Gilbert, son of John Fitz Gilbert de la Leigh, 18 Ed. III.

Geoffrey de Osbaldeston. = Margaret, dau. of Will. de Baldeston, 30 Edw. III. | Richard, died 22 Ric. II. = Agnes, relict of William Molineux, 8 Ric. II. = Thomas Banestre, of Bretherton, 3d husb.

John Osbaldeston, Henry IV. | Thomas Osbaldeston, 13 Hen. IV. = Alice. | William Baldeston, 8 Hen. IV. = Constantia Banestre. | Richard.

Ellena. = Geoffrey de Osbaldeston, obijt 15 Edw. IV. = Isabella, dau. of Henry de Layton. | Richard Baldeston, knt. ob. 36 Hen. VI. = Johanna, dau. of .... | Thomas, 20 Hen. VI. = ...

Geoffrey, William. | Peter, son of James Standish, of Duxbury, 2 E.IV. | Cecilia. = | Richard, 1 Ed. IV. | John, and heir, ob. 15 E. IV. = Eliza, da. of Richard & coh. of her brother William Baldeston, mar. 1 Edw. IV. | Isabella, wife of Wm. Atherton, knt. 19 E. IV. | Eliza, dau. of Peter Gerrard. = William Baldeston, 28 H. VI. = Margaret, da. of Will. Stanley, 36 H. VI. | Richard, 36 H. VI. | Constantia, wife of Jas. Leigh, 27 H. VI.

Margaret, Isabell. | Richard Osbaldeston, son & heir, ob. 37 H. VIII. = Grace, dau. of Alan Singleton. | Ellena, wife of Thos. Radcliffe, of Wimmerley, died 12 Edw. IV. | Sir Thomas Pilkington, knt. = Johanna, dau. & coh. wife of Ralph Langton, knt. Will dated 13 Hen. VII. | Isabell, dau. and coh. wife of Robert Harrington, 13 E. IV From this Isabell came Sir James and Jane, who married Edmund Talbot, of Bashall, 13 Hen. VII. whence Thomas Talbott.

Thomas Fitz Henry, Esq. = Agnes Osbaldeston. | Thomas, s. & h. of Will. Lathom, 7 Hen. VII. = Ellena, dau. of Thos. Tildesley, of Morley, 1 E. VI. = Sir Alexander Osbaldeston, of Osbaldeston, knt. Sheriff of Lanc. 19 Hen. VIII. ob. 35 Hen. VIII. = Agnes, dau. of Sir Christopher Southworth, knt. married 5 Hen. VII.

Eliz. 1st wife of Henry Kighley, of Inskip, 3 Eliz. | Richard Osbaldeston, 1st of Sunderland, 6 E. VI. | Anne, w. of Edm. son of T. Lathom. | Jane, w. of Will. Gerrard, of Ince. | Cecily, w. of T. Molineux. | Isabell, wife of William Clifton, of Clifton. | Johanna, Cecilia, Isabella, Thomas. | Eleanor, wife of Thomas Clifton. | Dame Jane, relict of Sir T. Halsall, 2 E. VI. = John Osbaldiston, ob. 18 Eliz. | Margaret, dau. of George, Lord Strange. | Alicia, wife of John Talbot, of Salisbury, 25 H. VIII.

Maud, dau. of Sir Thomas Halsall, 2 Edw. VI. | Edward Osbaldiston s. & heir. mar. 2 E.VI. ob. 33 Eliz. | Margaret Osbaldeston. = | Robert, son of John Aspden. | Thomas, brother of Edward; had issue Edward, Thomas, Ellen, Dorothy. | Alexander, 8 Eliz.

..... = Cecily Singleton. | Osbaldeston. | Hamlet Osbaldeston, 30 Eliz. 1st Jan. = .. | Geoffrey Osbaldeston, chief justice, 30 Eliz. | John Osbaldeston, son & heir, æt. 35 at his father's death, Jan. 1. = Ellena, dau. & coheir of John Bradley, of Bradley Hall.

.... | Richard Osbaldeston. = Margaret, da. of Will. Walmsley, of Fishwick. | Thomas Welch, slain by his brother-in-law, T. Osbald. = Elizabeth. | John Eltonhead, serj.-at law. = Thomas. | Margery, dau. of T. Southworth, of Samsbury. = John. .. relict of John Rhodes, of Ribchester. | Sebastian. | Sir Edward Osb. knighted by K. James, ob. 13 Ch. I. = Mary, dau. & coheir of Henry Farrington, of Hulton Grange.

John Osbaldeston, natural son. = | Constance, d. of Robt. Rochester, of Dudley, co. Suss. | Alice, dau. of Roger Singleton. = Robt. 5th son. | Anne, w. of Thos. of Blenkinson, of Holbecke, co. Westmorl. | Maud, w. of Thos. Osbaldeston, of Walton. | Cuthbert, 4th son. | Thames, a priest, 3d son. | Alexander, Osbaldeston, æt. 62, died Feb. 9, 1670. = Anne, dau. of Joh. Talbot, of Salisbury, buried at Blakeburne March 19, 1673. | Jane, d. of Anthony Mounson, of Carleton, co. Linc. = John Osbaldeston, son and heir. = Frances, of Sir Ric. Tempest, of Bracewell, afterwards married John Ward, a physician.

Richard, an infant, æt. 6, an. 1670.

Henry, a twin. = Dau. of Farrington, of Ribbleton, by whom he had a dau. living 1670. | Edward, a twin, living 1670. = ... relict of Ja. Taylor, of the Brokes, by whom he hath divers children. | John, 2, died young. | Edward, son & h. æt. 24, an. 1676. = ... dau. of Bradyll, of Portfield. | Alexander, Michael, James, Katherine, Mary. | Margaret, Ann, Johan. | Edward Osbaldeston, son and heir, died at 14 years of age, 18 Ch. I.

[*From* Lord Suffield's *MS. Pedigrees.*

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Hugh, the son of Eilfi, granted to Geoffrey, the son of Swane, a part of his lands in Osbaldeston, with all the liberties, customs, and easements, of the town of Osbaldeston, saving to the grantor the sparrowhawks, honey, mills, and fisheries, to be held of him and his heirs for an annual rent of two shillings at the feast of the Ascension.*

Edward Osbaldeston, the last named in the pedigree, married a daughter of Thomas Braddyll, of Portfield, esq. and had issue Thomas, the last heir male in the direct line. After his decease in 1701, the remains of the estates, which had suffered great dilapidations, descended to a collateral relation, supposed to have been the son of Michael, the only surviving brother of Edward. He was living in the middle of the 18th century, and by him, or since his death, the demesne of Osbaldeston was sold to the Warren family, and lord de Tabley, their representative, is the present proprietor.

Balderstone is a manor and township on the banks of the Ribble, containing two episcopal chapels and a cotton mill, partly in Mellor. William Balderston descended from the brother of Hugh de Osbaldeston, who assumed the surname of Balderston, left two coheiresses, of whom Isabella married sir Robert Harrington, and Jane, the other, married sir Thomas Pilkington. Dame Jane Pilkington bequeathed her moiety of the manor with other estates to sir Thomas Talbot, son of Edmund Talbot, and his wife Jane, her niece.†

* "Sciant presentes et futuri qd ego Hugo filius Eilfi de Osbaldeston dedi concessi et hac pres. carta mea confirmari Galf. filio Swani et heredibus quandem partem terræ meæ in Osbaldeston p has divisas incip. ad quercū cruce signatū qd stat. ad ortū q. fuit Alexandri inde asc. versus orientem usque ad Wayngate et seq. Wayngate in occidentali parte usq ad fossatum qd descendit in Pratesclogh et descend. ori. usque ad superius capud et in transverso versus occid. p fossat. usque ad Turgegaued Ake et inde p fossatum usq. in Goldborne et seq. Goldesborne usq. in siccum ad supius capud terre q. fuit Radulphi et ascendendo sicū illud ad pomeriū & inde seq. metas inter terrā quæ fuit Radulphi et terram predicti Galfridi versus orientem usque ad terram q. fuit Alexandri &c. pro homagio suo et servitio. Tenend. et habendū de me et heredibus meis in feodo et heredit. libere quiete &c. in bosco et in aquis et in omnibus libertatibus cons. et aisiamentis ad pred. villam de Osbaldeston ptinentibus salvo mihi et her. meis Espernariis, melle, molendinis, piscariis reddendo mihi et hered. meis annuatim ij. sol. argent ad Asc. Beate Marie Virg. pro omni servitio &c. Hijs testibus Rog. de Alston, Ad. de Horton, W. de Balderston, W. de Molnex, Suano de Hudreshall, Tho. f. suo, W. Bacun, Rad. f. Tho. Dño Alexandro capellano."—Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. III. fo. B. 3 b. In the Herald's College.

† "In the name of God, Amen. The seconde day of January, in the Yere of our Lorde God M.CCCC.XC.VII. 12° Hen. VII. I, Dame Jane Pilkington, widowe, make and ordayne this my last Wyll & Testamente in manere and forme followinge. Firste, I bequethe my bodye to be buryed in the Nunnes Quier of Monckton, in my Habit, holdynge my Hand on my Breste with my Ringe uppon my Finger, having taken in my resoluis the Mantle and the Ringe.

Sir James Harrington, a doctor of divinity, was son of sir Robert and Isabella, and having forfeited his estate in 1 Henry VII. petitioned the king and council for the restoration to his right in 19 Henry VII. representing himself as "Jamys Haryngton Prest, sonne & heyre of bloode to Dame Isabel, late the Wyff of Syr Robt Haryngton, knyght, Fader to your said Suppliant." He being "sorofull and repentant as any creature may be of all that the same your Beseecher have done to the displeasure of your Highnesse, contrarie to his duty of Allegiance," prays that he may have all the lands which he ought to inherit from his mother, "saving that this his acte be not prejudiciall to Thomas Erle of Derby, or Syr Edward Stanley, and their respective heirs."* By the answer, "Let it be done as desired," the petition became an act of parliament. Blackburn Parish.

Another portion of the manor passed to the Dudley family; and after the execution of the celebrated sir Edmund Dudley, along with Empson, for high treason, an inquisition was taken, 1 Henry VIII., when it was found that the manor of Balderstone was an escheat to the crown.†

This manor was afterwards in possession of Mr. Cross, by whom it was sold, twelve years ago, to Josh. Fielden, of Witton, esq.

CUERDALE is a small richly cultivated township, on the banks of the Ribble, in the chapelry of Walton le Dale, three miles E. of Preston, and eight miles W.N.W. of Blackburn. It belonged to a family of the same name from the earliest times; and Robert, the son of Geoffrey de Keuerdale, in 23 Edward III. held in demesne

And whereas Syr Henry Huntington, Preste, and Roger Radcliffe, Gent. stande seized and be Feoffees for & in all my Moyety of the manor of Balderston and of all othir Messuages, Landes, Tenementes, Hereditamentes, and theyr Appurtenances, which were William Balderstons my Father, in the Townes and Hamlettes of Balderston, Mellor, Thornton, Holme, Singleton, Little Estake, Singleton, Hamilton, and the rest in the Countye of Lancaster, and Rogerthorp in the Countye of York, to me descended by Inheritance. My Wyll and Mynde is that my said Feoffees shall suffre me the said Jane to haue & receue the Rentes and Proffitts of the said Landes duryng my Lyfe and aftir my decease they then shall stand seized to the use of Syr James Harrington, Knyghte, my sisters son, for the terme of his lyfe, and aftir his decease my said Feoffees shall stand seized thereof to the use of Thomas Talbot of Bashall, Son & Heyre of Edmund Talbot, Esq. & Jane his wife, Daughter and one of the Coheyres to Sir Robt. Harrington of Hornby Castle, Knyghte, and the Lady Isabell his Wyfe my Sister, and the Haires of the Bodie of the said Thomas Talbot for ever, & of Richard Radcliffe & Ellen his Wyfe, which Ellen was Aunt to me the said Jane, and sister to William Balderston my Father, & to the use of Richard Osbaldiston Son & Heyre of John Osbaldiston and Elizabeth his Wyfe, another Sister of William Balderston my Father, and their Heyres for Ever. And I make my Executors," &c.

* Rot. Parl. Vol. VI. p. 555.

† Duchy Records, Vol. IV. n. 68.

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and service three carucates of land in Keuerdale, of the earl of Lancaster.* By the marriage of Jane, the grand-daughter of Geoffrey de Keuerdale, with Thomas le Molynex, it passed into his possession, together with the moiety of Overderwent and the lordship of Eccleshill. Thomas le Molynex was slain at Redcote Bridge, in 1 Richard II. Cuerdale has been the property of the Ashtons, of Downham, since the birth of Radcliffe Ashton, in 1582; and his descendant, the present lord of the manor, is William Ashton, of Cuerdale and Downham, esq. The family formerly resided at Cuerdale Hall, a fine building of red brick and stone dressings, erected in 1700, by William Assheton, esq. in a beautiful situation.

Walton le Dale, two miles S.E. of Preston, is a parochial chapelry, including Cuerdale, and extending from the south bank of the Ribble, where it is increased by the Darwen, far beyond the latter. This place adjoins the borough of Preston, of which it may be considered as one of the suburbs. Waletune in Saxon times was held by the king;† the manor of Walton was granted by the first Henry de Lacy, probably about 1130, to Robert Banastre, together with its appurtenances, Melver, Heccleshall, Haravuda, and the two Derewents, for the fee of one knight. Robert,‡ the son of Thurstan Banastre, had a grand-daughter Alice, who was given with Walton in marriage to John Langton, by Edmund Crouchback. Their son, sir Robert Langton, was knighted in 12 Edward III. The manor remained in this family until the reign of Elizabeth, when an unfortunate circumstance occurred which caused it to change owners. Mr. Hoghton, of Lea, having impounded some cattle of widow Singleton, the baron of Newton and Walton, assembled his retainers to the number of eighty, and sallied against the former gentleman, who met him with about thirty men, when a regular engagement ensued, in which Mr. Hoghton and another person were slain.§ A number of the rioters were seized and indicted for the death of Mr. Hoghton and William Bawdwen, and, while they lay in prison, the earl of Derby addressed the following letter to Cecil, lord Burghley, deprecating the severity of the law:—

* Lansdowne MSS. Cod. DLIX. fo. 23.

† See Vol. I. p. 10.

‡ In his time parliament granted a pontage for five years for the repair of the bridges over the Ribble and Derwent, on a petition from the people of Waleton en la Dale, which town, they say, is seated near the aforesaid bridges. Rot. Parl. 30 Edw. I. Vol. I. p. 154.—Dr. Kuerden preserves a charter, without date, by which Robert Banastre, lord of Walton, grants to Alexander, the son of Henry del Clif, for his homage lands in the town of Walton, to be held of himself and heirs in fee, with housebote and haybote, for a yearly rent of 10s. 6d. MSS. in the Herald's College, London, Vol. IV. fo. W. 1. b. But for any thing that appears to the contrary, this donation may have been made by Robert Banastre, the original grantee of the manor.

§ See Vol. I. p. 560.

Drawn by G Pickering. Engraved by J.B. Kerrett.

WALTON-LE-DALE, LANCASHIRE.

FISHER, SON, & Co LONDON, 1834

Black-burn Parish.

" *Harl. MSS. Cod.* 6995. *Art.* 73.

" My verie hoñble good Lo. I ame moved in pitie throughe the earneste desires of A nomber of poore men, and in dutie to her Ma^tie, by foreseeinge the danger that to this Countie maye ensue, to acquaynte yo^r L. with A troublesome cause, dependinge betwixte Mr. *Baron*' of *Walton*, and Mr. *Howghton*', that hathe not yet taken' ende, as by the Peticon' herein closte maye appeere. The lawe havinge hadd his full course, the better sorte (whoe remayne onelie in pill of burninge in the hande) leavinge the poorer and more gyltles people the more endangered. Nowe for that not onelie theire pryvate harme but the vndoinge of theire wyves and children' consistethe in what must be theire hoppe herein, I shall beseeche your L. to deale w^th her Ma^tie for them', that they maye haue theire *Perdons before* the Assyzes, synce verie manye of them' cannot reade, and are therefore lyke to loost theire lyves, yf they fayle of suche her gratious favr^r. And for that the better sorte are soe greate in kinredd and affynitie, and soe stoared withe frendes, as yf they shoulde be burnte in the hande, I feare it will fall oute to be A ceasles and the moste dangerous quarrell betwixt the gentlemen', that any Countrie of her Ma^ties hathe theis manye Yeares conteyned, I haue thoughte it my pte to make knowne the same, and to wishe, that some contented courst by bannishment for A tyme mighte, to the satisfacc̃on of bothe sydes, be taken', synce it is the safeste waye, and the beste to satisfie, as I ame enformed by my sonne *Strange*, w^th whom' I have dealte touchinge this cause; and whoe assures me her Ma^tie is mynded therevnto: drawne thereto by A Peticon' of the wydowe, Mr. *Houghtons* late wieffe, by whoes deathe theis troubles are befallen', neith^r doe they stande on' oth^r tearmes, then' on' the tyme of yeares in wh^ch they muste be absente them'selves, wherein I beseeche youre L. oute of youre respectyve care of the Countries quyet to please youre selfe to moue her Ma^tie to commande some speedie ende, and this I doe desire, oute of a dutefull feare for that I foresee the danger, that will fall oute: and therefore haue commaunded my sonne *Strange* to attende yõ at his cominge vppe to whom' I praye y^r L. geue some hearinge. And soe leavinge the consideracc̃on hereof to y^r wisedome doe ende, and wishe to yo^r good L. as to my selfe. Knowseley, my house, this 18th of Julie 1592.

" Your Lo. assured Lovinge frende
allwayes faythefullye to vse,

H. Derby

" *Endorsement.*
" To the righte hoñble my verie good Lo. the lo. Burghley,
Lo. highe Thrõr of England.

" CCLXV The Erle of *Derby* to the L. Treasurer Recommendinge to him the Petition of 47 persons, endited for Mr. *Houghtons* death, for hir Ma^ties Perdone, out of his feare of an endles quarrel between y^e Gentlemen of y^t Cuntry."

The consequence to the principal person of the survivors was the loss of the manor of Walton, which he surrendered in order to make his peace with the Houghton family.

Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower.

Sir Adam de Hoghton, written knight 50 Hen. III. grandson of Adam de Hocton, who held 1 car. of land in Hocton temp. Hen. II. = ...

- Richard, styled Filius dom. Adæ 2 Ed. I. sheriff of Lanc. 29 Ed. I. = ...
  - Richard de Hoghton, died without issue, succeeded by his cousin.
  - Sir Richard de Hoghton, knight of the shire 11 Edw. II. and twice in 16 Edw. II. died 14 Edw. III. = Sibyll, dau. of Henry de Lea.
    - Sir Adam de Hoghton, knight of the shire 22, 37, and 29 Edw. III. died 10 Ric. II. = Ellen, d. Sibyll of ..... = William, son of Richard de Bold, of Bold.
      - Sir Richard de Hoghton, knight of the shire 6 Rich. II. & 4 Hen. IV. died 10 Hen. V. = ...
      - Sir Henry de Hoghton, knight of the shire, 9 Hen. IV. progenitor of Hoghton of Pendleton. = Agnes, wife of Sir Thomas Banister. Sibyll, wife of William, brother of Sir Thomas, sons of Sir Adam Banister.
- Adam de Hoghton, died before his father. = ...
- Edward, supposed to be ancestor of Hoghton of Sussex, from Edward, a third son. = Catherine, married Hugh Venables, baron of Kinderton.
  - Richard, grandson and heir of Sir Richard, died 19 Edw. IV. = ... dau. of ....
    - Laurence, succeeded 19 Ed. IV. and died the same year.
    - Sir Alexander, aged 26, 19 Edw. IV. made banneret in Scotland 22 Edw. IV. died 15 Hen. VII. = Elizabeth, d. of Troutbeck.
    - Sir William, knighted with his brother, succeeded, d. 17 Hen. VII. = Mary, dau. of Sir John Southworth.
    - Thomas, Edward, both s.p.

1st w. Alice, dau. & coh. of Sir Thomas Assheton, of Assheton-under-Lyne. = Sir Richard Hoghton, knight of the shire 1 Ed. VI. d. 1 Eliz. = 2. Alice, dau. of Morley. = 3. Elizabeth, d. of John Grigson. = 4. Anne, dau. of Roger Browne, of Whitney.

- Thomas, s. & h. aged 40 at his father's death, died 22 Eliz. = Catherine, dau. of Sir Thomas Gerard, of Brynne.
- 1st w. Dorothy, dau. of Richard Assheton, of Middleton. = Alexander, died s. p. & his estate descended to his half-brother. = 2. Elizabeth, sist. of Sir T. Hesketh. = Isabella, w. of Wm. Holland, of Duxbury.
- Thomas, sheriff of Lanc. 6 Eliz. 1563, killed at Lea by the baron of Walton, 21 Nov. 32 Eliz. = Anne, d. of Henry Kighley, of Kighley.
- Rowland, Alice, Anne.
- Richard, Agnes, w. of Richard Butler, of Rawcliffe.

- Jane, d. & h. wife of Jas. Bradshaw, of Haigh. The estate went to the heir male.
- Sir Richard, sheriff of Lanc. 41 Eliz. 1598, created bart. 22d May, 1611, died 12th Nov. 1630. = Catherine, dau. of Sir Gil. Gerard, county Stafford.
- William, of Grimsargh. Posterity extinct.
- Thomas, mar. Catherine, d. & coh. of John Hoghton, of Pendleton.
- Adam, of Lea Moor, left issue.
- Henry, marr. Anne, da. of L. Townley.
- Mary. = Thomas Walmsley.
- Catherine. = Thomas Middleton, of Leighton.

- Sir Gilbert, knight of the shire for many years, died April, 1647. = Margaret, d. & coh. of Sir Roger Aston, of Crauford.
- Thomas, Richard, s. p. Ratcliffe, s. p.
- Roger, slain in Germany.
- Anne, married, 1st, Sir John Cotton, 2d, Sir John Carlton.
- Catherine, w. of James, Lord Galloway.
- Elizabeth, w. of Nic. Girling.
- Gilibert, w. of Sir G. Muschamp.
- Francis, Margaret, Alice, Eleanor.

- Sir Richard, knight of the shire, temp. Car. II. died 1677-8, 2d son. = Lady Sarah, da. of Philip Stanhope, E. of Chesterfield.
- George, 1st son, died young.
- Roger, slain at Hessam Moor, 1643.
- Gilbert, mar. Lettice, dau. of Sir F. Gamull, of Chester.
- Thomas, died young.
- Henry, mar. Mary, dau. of Peter Egerton, of Shaw.
- Catherine. = Thos. Preston, of Holker.
- Mary. = Sir Hu. Calverley.
- Margaret. = Alex. Rigby.
- Anne, died young.

- Philip, died young.
- Sir Charles, 3 times knight of the shire, in Car. II. Jac. II. & Will. III. died 10th June, 1710. = Mary, eldest dau. of John Skeffington, Viscount Massarene.
- Ferdinand, Gilbert, Henry, all died young.
- Benjamin, died unmarried.
- Catherine, Arabella.
- Sarah.

1st w. Mary, dau. of Sir William Boughton, died s. p. = 2d w. Lady Russel, relict of Ld. James Russel, s. p. = Sir Henry, M.P. for Preston, 9 Anne, 1 & 8 Geo. I., died 23d Feb. 1768. = 3d, Susannah, da. of Thomas Butterworth of Manchester.

- Philip, 3d son, had a 2d wife, Margaret Rigby.
- Elizabeth, da. of Thos. Salater, of Denham.
- Skeffington, James, John.
- Mary, Cordelia, Margaret, Elizabeth. Lucy.

1st wife, Elizabeth, dau. of William Ashurst, co. Essex. = Sir Henry, only son, born 22d Oct. 1728, M.P. for Preston nearly 30 years, died 9th March, 1795. = 2d wife, Fanny, dau. and coheir of Daniel Booth, of Halton Hall, co. Essex.

- Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Majendie.
- Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, present bart. born 12th June, 1768, M.P. for Preston in 1790 and 1796. = Susanna, dau. and sole h. of Peter Brook, of Astley Hall, co. Lanc. relict of Thos. Townley Parker.
- Daniel, a maj.-gen. born Aug. 27, 1770, killed at Albuera, 1811.

Henry Bold Hoghton, born 3d Jan. 1799. = Dorothea, 2d but eldest surviving daughter, (and by the death of her elder sister, Mary, who married Prince Eustace Sapeiah of Poland, s. p.) sole h. of Peter Patten Bold, of Bold, co. Lanc.

- Henry, born 2d Aug. 1821.
- Charles, born 20th Nov. 1823.
- Mary, born 7th June, 1825.
- Dora, born 12th Sept. 1826.
- Fanny Elizabeth.

Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by R. Sands.

WALTON HALL, LANCASHIRE.

THE SEAT OF SIR HENRY—PHILIP HOGHTON, BART.

FISHER, SON, & Co LONDON, 1833.

Walton was the scene, towards the close of the day, of the great battle fought on the 19th of August, between Oliver Cromwell and the duke of Hamilton;* and the Darwent, which here forms its confluence with the Ribble, has been ennobled by Milton in his Sonnet to the Protector, in which it is said— Blackburn Parish.

"And Darwen's stream with blood of Scots embru'd."

It was here, too, that, in the year 1715, parson, or general Woods, of Chowbent, at the head of his congregation, defended the pass of the Ribble, and kept the Scots rebels at bay, till generals Carpenter and Willis effected their overthrow.†

The chapel of St. Leonard's at Walton is beautifully situated upon an eminence, and the chancel contains a number of monuments chiefly to the memory of members of the Hoghton family; one of which briefly records the death of a gallant soldier—

"Major General Daniel Hoghton, died in the battle at Albuera, in Spain, May 16th, 1811, aged 41."

Under the arms of Hoghton, cut in stone, is the inscription with the date obliterated, "The south part of this chancel belongs to Sir Gilbert Hoghton, knt. and bart. builded—" The north part of the chancel belongs to the Ashtons of Cuerdale, whose arms are here, with several quarterings, and the motto, "Nec arrogo, nec dubito." The chapel is sometimes called Law or Low church, and is a perpetual curacy and parochial chapelry, containing Walton le Dale and Cuerdale, in the patronage of the vicar of Blackburn. It was in this church-yard that the necromancer and alchemist, Edward Kelley, with the assistance of an accomplice, pretended to consult the devil through the medium of the dead.‡

Banister Hall, now only a farm house, the property of Mr. W. Livesay, of London, was the ancient inheritance of the family whose name it bears, and afterwards that of the Walmsleys; Edward Walmesley, of Banister Hall, occurs in 1646, as compounding for his estate at the sum of £114. Bamber Bridge, a pleasant village, three miles S. S. E. of Preston, is the spot where the Claytons established print works as early as 1760; and here is an old hall of that family, now the residence of Thomas Eccles, esq. and late of Kennet M'Kenzie, esq. Darwen Bank is a handsome mansion of Mr. Rodget, late of Edward Pedder, esq. Lostock Hall is an old genteel seat of William Clayton, esq. banker of Preston. Walton Lodge, sometimes called Cuerdale Lodge, a noble brick mansion of a polygonal form, was built by the Asshetons of Cuerdale, and purchased sixteen or seventeen years ago by the Calrows of Bury. Cooper's Hill, a handsome house near the church, is the residence of Charles Swainson, esq. Walton contains a Methodist chapel, three large factories and print works, and has a handsome bridge, built over the Ribble, in 1782.

* See Vol. I. p. 43. † See Vol. II. p. 56. ‡ See Vol. I. p. 588.

Black-burn Parish.

The Lancaster canal railway passes through this township. Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, bart. is the lord of the manor, and proprietor of Walton Hall, an elegant oblong brick pile, encircled by pleasure grounds and washed by the Darwen. The villages in the township are Walton, Bamber Bridge, and Moon's Mill.

Samlesbury, from two to five miles east-north-east of Preston, and four and a half miles west-north-west of Blackburn, is an extensive district, between the Ribble on the north, and the Darwen on the south, and near the line of the new road from Blackburn to Preston. Gospatrick de Samsbury, the first known lord of this manor, was living at the latter end of the reign of Henry II. His descendant William left three coheiresses, by whose marriages the estate was conveyed into three families. Margery married to Robert Haunton, and Cecily to sir John D'Ewyas, who became lord of Samlesbury. Both were married in 43 Henry III. when a charter of free warren in Samlesbyrie was granted to them and their husbands, and to their sister Elizabeth.* This was the youngest daughter, who married sir Robert de Holland, knighted 10 Edward I. Sir Robert, their son, was founder of the priory of Holland, and was for a time involved in the ruin of his patron, Thomas, earl of Lancaster. The estates of all the partizans of that nobleman were confiscated, and, among the rest, the manors of Samlesbury, Holland, and others. In 1 Edward III. Feb. 17. the sheriffs were directed to seize into the king's hands all the confiscated estates, in order that they might be restored to their owners.† In the same year Robert de Holland, and Matilda his wife, complain, by petition, that the king's writ of 2 Dec. has not been obeyed by the sheriffs, and they pray for an exchequer certification of their property now in the king's hands.‡ The certificate was granted, on which sir Robert was opposed in council by Henry earl of Lancaster, who alleged that the writs, directed to the sheriffs for livery of lands in his possession, were contrary to form and law, and he prayed that they might be revoked.§ The proceedings in this case are at great length, but sir Robert was finally reinstated; and the inquisition on the death of his son sir Robert enumerates half the manor of Samlesbury, one-sixth of the manor of Harewood, and one-fourth of the manor of Over Derwent.‖

This property was inherited by Matilda de Holland, who married sir John Lovell, of Thorpe Water, to whom livery of her lands was made in 47 Edward III.

* Rot. Chart. 43 Hen. III. m. 4. Afterwards Robert de Haunton had a like charter in his own name. Ibid. 51 Hen. III. m. 4. and nothing farther occurs of this coparcener.

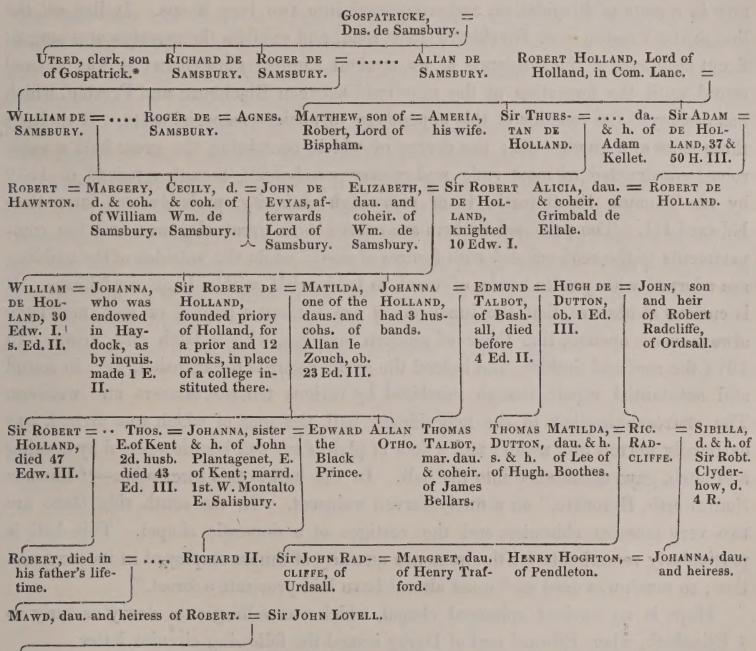
† Rot. Parl. Vol. II. p. 1 et seq. See Act of Restitution, Vol. I. p. 134.

‡ Ibid. p. 29.

§ Ibid. p. 18.

‖ Escaet. 47 Edward III. n. 19.

on the death of her grandfather, whose sole heiress she was.* On the death of their son, sir John Lovell, William, lord Lovel, of Burnel, had livery of the lands of his inheritance, both by the father and his grandmother Matilda, in 1 Henry VI. This baron occurs in a manuscript feodary, as holding, with Richard Sotheworth, the manor of Samlesbury of the duke of Lancaster, by soccage and the service of 38s. 8d. per annum at the feast of St. Egidius or Giles. The descent of the manor of Samlesbury, thus far, is exhibited in a scheme of alliances in lord Suffield's manuscript volume of pedigrees, which is here abstracted. Blackburn Parish.


Gospatricke, = Dns. de Samsbury.
Utred, clerk, son of Gospatrick.*
Richard de Samsbury.
Roger de Samsbury.
..... =
Allan de Samsbury.
Robert Holland, Lord of Holland, in Com. Lanc. =
William de Samsbury. = ...
Roger de Samsbury. = Agnes.
Matthew, son of Robert, Lord of Bispham. = Ameria, his wife.
Sir Thurstan de Holland. = ... da. & h. of Adam Kellet.
Sir Adam de Holland, 37 & 50 H. III. =
Robert Hawnton. = Margery, d. & coh. of William Samsbury.
Cecily, d. & coh. of Wm. de Samsbury.
John de Evyas, afterwards Lord of Samsbury. = Elizabeth, dau. and coheir. of Wm. de Samsbury.
Sir Robert de Holland, knighted 10 Edw. I. = Alicia, dau. & coheir. of Grimbald de Ellale.
Robert de Holland.
William de Holland, 30 Edw. I. = Johanna, who was endowed in Haydock, as by inquis. made 1 E. II. s. Ed. II.
Sir Robert de Holland, founded priory of Holland, for a prior and 12 monks, in place of a college instituted there.
Matilda, one of the daus. and cohs. of Allan le Zouch, ob. 23 Ed. III.
Johanna Holland, had 3 husbands. = Edmund Talbot, of Bashall, died before 4 Ed. II. = Hugh de Dutton, ob. 1 Ed. III. = John, son and heir of Robert Radcliffe, of Ordsall.
Sir Robert Holland, died 47 Edw. III. = ..
Thos. E. of Kent 2d. husb. died 43 Ed. III. = Johanna, sister & h. of John Plantagenet, E. of Kent; marrd. 1st. W. Montalto 2d. E. Salisbury.
Edward the Black Prince.
Allan Otho.
Thomas Talbot, mar. dau. & coheir. of James Bellars.
Thomas Dutton, s. & h.
Matilda, dau. & h. of Lee of Hugh. Boothes.
Ric. Radcliffe. = Sibilla, d. & h. of Sir Robt. Clyderhow, d. 4 R.
Robert, died in his father's lifetime. = ...
Richard II.
Sir John Radcliffe, of Urdsall. = Margret, dau. of Henry Trafford.
Henry Hoghton, of Pendleton. = Johanna, dau. and heiress.
Mawd, dau. and heiress of Robert. = Sir John Lovell.
Sir John Lovell, father of William Lord Lovell, æt 24, 1 Henry VI.

* Ughtred, son of Gospatricke de Samlesbury, between the years 1198 and 1206, by grant of Roger, an incumbent of Whalley, certain lands to be held de ecclesia de Whalley.

* Rot. Finium 47 Edward III. n. 19.

Black-burn Parish.

Nicholas, the son or grandson of sir John D'Ewyas and Cecily de Samlesbury, died without male issue, leaving a daughter married to sir Gilbert de Sotheworth, and her portion of the manor, thus conveyed, continued in that family upwards of three centuries and a half. Thomas Southworth, in the reign of James I. sold the Lower Hall and its estate to the Walmesleys; and in 1677 John Southworth sold the old hall and half the manor of Samlesbury to —— Braddyll, esq. for little more than £2000. The township is now chiefly owned by T. R. G. Braddyl, of Conishead Priory, esq., and Henry Petre, of Dunkenhalgh, esq. representative of the Walmesley family. The ancient hall, built by sir Thomas Southworth in 1532, is now in a state of dilapidation, and converted into two beer shops. It lies on the line of the Preston and Blackburn new road, and exhibits the remains of a magnificent specimen of the residence of an opulent English gentleman; it was moated round until the formation of the new road between Blackburn and Preston, which has destroyed the remains of this appendage to ancient manorial seats. It encloses three sides of a quadrangle; the centre of which, containing the great hall, a noble room, constructed of most rude and massy wood-work, though repaired in 1532 by sir Thomas Southworth, is of very high antiquity, probably not later than Edward III. The principal timbers are carved with great elegance, and the compartments of the roof, painted with figures of saints, while the outsides of the building are adorned with profile heads of wood, in bold relief, within huge medallions. It is curious to observe, that the inner doors are without a pannel or lock, and have always been opened, like those of modern cottages, with a latch and string. In 1814 the roof and timbers, and indeed the greater part of the mansion, were in sound and substantial repair, though inhabited by various tenants, farmers and weavers. The staircase leading to the magnificent hall, the roof of which was arched, was extremely narrow and mean; and a door of plain dark oak boards, opened by a string and latch, gave admittance into the hall. In the hall is this inscription—"Thomas Southworth, Baronete," on a finely-carved wainscot. On the south side there are two very massive chimnies, and the vestiges of a domestic chapel. This hall is particularly remarkable for the immense quantity of timber employed in its construction; so much was used as "must almost have laid prostrate a forest."

Here is an ancient episcopal chapel, which was falling into decay as early as 1 Elizabeth, when Edward earl of Derby issued the following circular letter.

"13 May 1558. Edw. E. of Derby to al his louing frends. As I am credibly enformed the church at Sambery is in ruine & indangering people that resort to heare God's worde, I haue thought good to moue my louing frends to help with there charity towards the re-edifying thereof."*

* Dr. Kuerden's fol. MS. p. 497. In the Chetham Library.

The present Catholic chapel was erected here about the year 1824-5.

Blackburn Parish.

While the Southworths occupied Samlesbury Hall, a very extraordinary scene of superstition and fraud was exhibited amongst their neighbours; in which they were themselves partly the dupes and partly the actors: no fewer than eight persons, namely, Jannet Bierley, E. Bierley, Jane Southworth, John Ramsden, Eliz. Astley, Alice Gray, Isabella Sidegraves, and Lawrence Hay, the witches of Samlesbury, as they were called, were apprehended and committed to Lancaster castle; and on Wednesday the 19th of August, 1612, Jannet Bierley, Ellen Bierley, and Jane Southworth were brought to trial before sir Edward Bromley, knight, being indicted, "for that they and every of them, feloniously had practised, exorcised, and used devillish and wicked arts, called witchcrafts, inchantments, charms, and sorceries, in and upon one Grace Sowerbutts, so that by means whereof her body wasted and consumed, *contra formam statuti*, &c." In support of this charge, Grace Sowerbutts, a girl about the age of fourteen years, was produced as the principal witness. The nature of her testimony has already been exhibited;* but it may be proper to add here, that sir John Southworth, the head of one of the five knightly families then resident on the left bank of the Ribble, was himself a believer in this vulgar superstition, as it appears from the evidence of John Singleton and others upon the the trial, that the worthy knight was wont to say of his relation, Jane Southworth, that she was "a cruel woman and a witch, and he, sir John, in going between his own house and Preston, did for the most part forbear to pass the house where Jane, the said witch, did dwell, doubting that she would bewitch him."†

* See Vol. I. p. 596—600.

† Potts on Witchcraft.

Southworth, of Samlesbury.

From Lord Suffield's MS. Pedigrees.

Sir Gilbert Southworth, lived 37 Edw. III. = ... dau. and heiress of Nicholas de Ewyas, lord of the manor of Samlesbury.

Sir John Southworth, knt. obijt 3 Hen. V. = Margaret, daughter to Sir Richard Houghton, knt.

Thomas Southworth, obijt 11 Hen. VI. = Johan, daughter to John Booth of Barton, lived 7 Hen. VI.

Gilbertus, Johannes, 7 Hen. VI.

Richardus Southworth, fil. & hær. ob. 7 Edw. IV. = Elizabeth, filia Riei Molineux.

Sir Chrtofer Southworth, knighted 23 Edw. IV. ob. 18 Hen. VII. = Isabell, dau. and coheiress to John Dutton.

Jane, married 12 Edw. IV. = Richard, son and heir of John Towneley, of Towneley, esq. knighted 23 Edw. IV.

Edmond.

Chrtofer, 2 Hen. VIII.

Agnes, wife of Alexander Osbaldeston, knt. mar. 5 Hen. VII.

Sir John Southworth, knt. ob. 11 Hen. VIII. = Ellen, dau. to Rich. Langton, of Newton.

Margaret, wife of Wm. Houghton, of Houghton Tower.

Sir Thomas Southworth, obijt 38 Hen. VIII. = Margaret, dau. of Thomas Butler, of Bewsey.

Anne, wife of Ric. Barton, of Barton Rowe, 6 Ed. VI.

Elizabeth, wife of Robert Farrington.

Sir John Southworth of Samsbury, ob. 11 James I. = Mary, dau. to Sir Richard Ashton, of Middleton, knt.

Dorothy, wife of John Rushton, of Donkenhalgh, married 34 Hen. VIII.

Cecily, Katherine. = John Culcheth, whom she survived, and married Thos. Clifton, of Westby.

Mary, wife of George Talbot, of Salisbury, esq.

John, 2 Richard, 3 Chrtofer, 4

Gilbert, 5 Leonard, 6 Jane, 4

Thomas Southworth, esq. æt. 13 at his father's death, ob 21 Jac. I. = Rosamond, dau. to John Lister, of Thornton, in co. York.

Anne, wife of Ro. Singleton.

Margaret, wife of Barthol. Hesketh, of Aughton, 37 Eliz.

Bridgett, wife of .. Duddell, of Salwicke, 2 Jac. I.

Ellen, wife of .. Dewhurst, of Dewhurst.

Wm. Southworth, of Holcroft, near Warrington.

John Southworth, esq. died before his father. = Jane, natural dau. of Sir Rich. Sherburn, of Stonihurst. She had 800*l.* portion. 2 Ja. I.

Margaret, wife of Thomas Osbaldeston, 2 James.

Thomas, Richard, Chrtofer, Edward.

Anne, wife of John Brookes, of Balderston.

Mary, wife of .. Martin, a clerk.

Adam Mort, 2d husb. = Anne, dau. to Sir Thomas Tildesley, of Oxford, knt.

Thomas Southworth, esq. ob 11 Ch. I. = Rosamond.

Richard, Gilbert, Chrtofer.

John Southworth, esq. heir to his brother, æt. 53 Sept. 1664. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Langton, of Low, esq.

John, Thomas, died young.

Elizabeth, first married to Rich. Walmesley, of Showley, after to John Nowell, of Little Mearley, then to .. Talbot, of Salisbury.

Jane, wife of Timothy Sumner, of Chorley.

John Southworth, son and heir, æt 23, 1664.

Thomas, 2 Edward, 3

Richard, 4 Chrtofer, 5

William, 6 James.

Eliza, Anne.

Isabell, Rosamond.

Ellen, Bridgett.

Blackburn Parish.

PLEASINGTON, or PLESSINGTON, was the ancient seat of a family who bore *Az. a cross potence between 4 martlets ar.* By a deed without date, Henry de Plessyngton gave to John de Stodleigh, and Margery his wife, daughter of Henry de Plessyngton, a piece of land in Plessyngton called Tinctfeld, together with another place called Adam's Assart, to be held to the end of Margery's life at an annual rent of 3s. This deed is tested by sir Adam de Hoghton, P. de Burnhil, Hen. de Euxton, W. de Livesay, Henry de Wedacres, &c. and is therefore of the reign of Henry III. or Edward I.

"Omnibus &c. Hen. de Plessyngton dedisse Jo. de Stodleigh et Margerie uxori ejus et filie mee quandā placeā terre in territorio de Plessington illā scil̄ q. voc. Tinctfeld una cum quadam alia placea terre q. voc. Assart. Adæ Ten. dicto Jo. et Marg. usque ad finem vite Margeriæ red. annt. mihi et her 3 sol. arg. Hijs Testib̄ Dño Ad. de Hoghton. P. de Burnhil, Hen. de Euxton, W. de Livesay Hen. de Wedacre et alijs."

Roger de Winkely is said to have married the heiress of Plessington;* and in 6 Edward III. John de Wynkerdelegh grants to John, his eldest son, his manor and the whole of his demesne in Plessington, to be held by the yearly service of one rose, and fealty to the chief lord:—

"Sciant presentes &c. Jo. de Wynkerdelegh dedi &c. Jo. filio meo primogenito man. meū de Plessington et totū dominiū in Plessington Ten. Jo. et h. per serv. unius rose per an. mihi et h. et fid. cap. dom. &c. Hijs Testibus Ad. fil̄. Jo. de Blackburne Jo. et Rob. fratrib. eiusdem Ade, Rob. de Radclif, Ad. f. H. de Blackburne. W. de Schorrock. Dat ap^d Plessington die p̄x. pt. Fest. Sanct. Simonis et Jude Ed. 3. 6^to."†

Plessington is said to have passed into the family of Ainsworth by the marriage of the heiress of Winckley; however that may be, the manor was previously in possession of the Cunliffes; for in 20 Richard II., Robert, the son of Adam de Cundeclif, quit-

* A Robert de Plessington was chief baron of the exchequer in 4 Richard II.; and a branch of the Plessingtons, or Plyssingtons, was settled at Burley, in Rutlandshire. John Plessington, one of the younger branches of the Lancashire family, lost his estate by his participation in the rebellion of 1715. The property was valued at £40 per annum, and sold by the commissioners March 21, 1718, for £770, to Mr. Wickers.

† Dr. Kuerden's MSS. in the Herald's College, London.

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claims to John de Aynsworth de Plessington and his heirs all his right and title in the whole manor of Plessington :—

"Omnibus hoc &c Rob. fil. Ade de Cunderclif quiet. clamasse Jo. de Aynsworth de Plessington et h. suis in toto manerio de Plessington &c Hijs testibus Rico de Hoghton milite Rad. de Radclif milite Jo. Banastre et alijs. Dat. Fest. Conc. B.M. 20 Ric. II."*

Michael Jones, of Duke-street, Manchester-square, esq., barrister, in a letter to J. F. Butler, of Pleasington Hall, esq. in Jan. 1814, says—

"In 32 Henry VI., A.D. 1453, Laurence Ainsworth was in possession, whose descendant, Edward Ainsworth, by vulgar debauchery wasted the patrimony of a long line of respectable ancestors, and conveyed it to your worthy father, in March, 1777, whose son, I pray, may long, long enjoy it."†

John Francis Butler, esq. having erected Pleasington Priory, at an expense of £20,000, died in 1822, leaving his estates to his niece, Miss Julia Butler, the present proprietor.

Thomas Aynesworth, esq. who died about thirty years ago, the last of this family, sold Feniscowles in Plessington to its present owner and occupier, W. Fielden, esq., M.P. for Blackburn. Woodfold was formerly a house of the Sudells, and Close Bank Cottage is the residence of Mr. Boys.

HENRY AINSWORTH, an eminent Hebrew scholar and biblical commentator, of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, was the second son of Laurence Ainsworth, of Plessington, gentleman, by Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Grimshaw, of Clayton, and born about the year 1560.

Family.

The family from which he is descended is of considerable antiquity, and takes its name from the township, a member of which married the only daughter of Winkley, by the heiress of Plessington, of Plessington, and acquired that property in the reign of Henry VI.

Education.

It is not known where he was initiated in the rudiments of learning, though he afterwards completed his education in the University of Cambridge; and it is much to be regretted that we are able to discover so little information respecting so celebrated a man.

Expatriated for conscience sake.

He attached himself early to the followers of Brown, a puritan sectary, who had imbibed the opinions of Cartwright, and condemned the discipline and ceremonies of the church of England; and, after sharing their inquietudes, and suffering much persecution, left his native country in the reign of Elizabeth, with others of that persuasion, and retired to Holland, where he erected a church in conjunction with one Johnson, a fellow-minister, and collected a large congregation of hearers.

* Dr. Kuerden's MSS. † Butler Family MS. fo. 102.

In 1602, they wrote and published a "Confession of the Faith of the People called Brownists," but, being men of warm feelings, they split into differences on certain points of discipline, which eventually caused a separation of the leading parties, and a final dissolution of the whole congregation. Blackburn Parish.

Johnson, after refusing the mediation of the Presbytery of Amsterdam, excommunicated his own father and brother; in consequence of which Ainsworth and some others excommunicated Johnson, who shortly after returned the compliment to Ainsworth. These disturbances continued until Johnson and his party quitted Amsterdam, and removed to Emden, where in a short time he died; yet Ainsworth and his followers did not long continue in peace, for he soon after left them, and went over to Ireland, where he remained for a time, until their dissensions were healed, and then returned to Holland. Contentions of the Brownists.

He died in 1629, not without some suspicion of violence, concerning which circumstance the following story, according to Neale, was at the time current in Amsterdam. It was reported that having found a diamond of great value, he advertised it, and discovered the owner to be a wealthy resident Jew, who, when he came to claim the stone, offered the finder any acknowledgment he might think proper to require. Ainsworth, though in low circumstances, would accept of nothing but the Jew's promise to procure him a conference with some of the learned rabbis on the prophecies of the Old Testament relating to the Messiah: this the Jew readily granted, but was never able to perform, whereupon it is thought that, through feelings of vexation and shame, or from some other motive that has never been known, he caused Ainsworth to be poisoned. Death.

Mr. Ainsworth was a man of talent and unwearied diligence, and it was certainly a great misfortune that his own obstinate opinions and the rigid administration of church discipline, in his day, should have prevented the public ministry of one so excellent and able in profound learning, so exquisitely informed on the scriptures, and so deeply read in the works of the Jewish writers. It must be allowed, however, that the hastiness of his temper, joined with his extreme contempt for ecclesiastical government, and a constant proneness to dispute on things of no moment, detracted much from his merit, and were the cause of his separation, first from the church of England, and afterwards from his own nonconformist brethren in Holland. Character.

If Dr. Heylin, who was no friend to sectaries, did not give a hasty credit to an idle rumour, we must believe, on his authority, that Ainsworth maintained a violent dispute with Broughton, one of his brethren, on the silly question, "Whether the colour of Aaron's linen ephod was blue or green." Such contests were a great prejudice to the protestant cause in general; and gave signal advantage to the enemies of the puritans in particular.

Though he was much considered in his own country, and several of his books were reprinted after his decease, yet, through a prevailing distaste and contempt for men of his principles, and a too cold feeling for that kind of learning which rendered him famous, his works are now more known and valued abroad than in England; so much so, that it is difficult to select a writer more highly spoken of, or oftener cited by the learned of all countries, than Mr. Ainsworth.

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His works.

He has written—"A Confession of Faith of the People called Brownists," in conjunction with Johnson. Amsterdam, 1602. "Refutation of H. N. his Epistle to the Daughters of Warwick." Amsterdam, 1608, 4to. "A Counter-poyson, in answer to Mr. Bernard's Book, intitled, 'The Separatists Schisme,' and Mr. Crawshawe's 'Questions propounded in his Sermon preached at the Crosse.'" London, 1608, 4to. 1612 and 1642. Answered by Bishop Hall, who mentions Ainsworth with great respect. "Annotations on the Psalms." London, 1612, 4to. "An Animadversion on Mr. Richard Clifton's Advertisement, who, under pretence of answering Charles Lawson's book, hath published another man's private letter, with Mr. Francis Johnson's answer thereto; which letter is here justified, the answer thereto refuted, and the true causes of the lamentable breach that has lately fallen out in the English Exiled Church at Amsterdam manifested." Amsterdam, 1613, 4to. "Treatise of the Communion of Saints." London, 1615, 8vo. Edinburgh, 1789, 12mo. "The Trying out of the Truth between John Ainsworth and Henry Ainsworth, the one pleading for, and the other against, Popery." London, 1615, 4to. "A Treatise of the Fellowship that the Faithful have with God, his Angels, and one another, in this Present Life." London, 1615, 4to. "Annotations on the Book of Deuteronomy." London, 1619, 4to. "A Reply to the pretended Christian Plea for the Antichristian Church of Rome, published by Francis Johnson." London, 1620. "Annotations upon the Five Books of Moses, the Book of Psalms, and the Song of Songs or Canticles; wherein the Hebrew Words and Sentences are Compared with and Explained by the Ancient Greek and Chaldee Versions, and other Records and Monuments of the Hebrews." London, 1621 and 1627, 2 vols. 4to, and 1639, folio. The folio edition, which is an improved republication of those of 1621 and 1627, is exceedingly rare. The volume contains a prefatory discourse on the life and writings of Moses; a literal translation of the Pentateuch, with annotations chiefly from the rabbinical writers; an Advertisement touching some objections made against the sincerity of the Hebrew text, with other short dissertations; a Life of David, and notes on the Book of Psalms; and the Song of Solomon, with a literal translation from the Hebrew in prose, and another in verse, with copious notes. Dr. Doddridge calls it "a good book, and full of very valuable Jewish learning." Part of this learned work has been translated into Dutch by Sibrand Vomelius, and the commentary on Solomon's Song into German verse by Schrey, of Frankfort, in 1692. "Annotations upon Genesis, Exodus, and Leviticus." London, 1622, folio. "Annotations on the Bible." London, 1627, 2 vols. folio. "Certain Notes out of his Last Sermon on 1 Peter, ii. 4, 5." London, 1630, 8vo. "Advertisement touching some Objections made against the Sincerity of the Hebrew Text and the Allegations of the Rabbins." London, 1639. "An Arrow against Idolatry." London, 1640, 8vo. "The Orthodox Foundation of Religion, long since collected by Mr. Henry Ainsworth, and now divulged by S. W." London, 1641, 4to., and 1653. "A Censure upon a Dialogue of the Anabaptists, entitled, 'A Description of what God hath predestined concerning Man.'" London, 1642 and 1643, 4to, and 1644, 8vo. "Translation of the Psalms into Verse and Prose, with Annotations." London, 1644, 8vo.

In addition to these, many valuable labours of Mr. Ainsworth appear never to have been printed. On this subject the following passage, from a letter of the late Dr. Worthington, master of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Hartlib, dated 11th January, 1660, is sufficiently explicit, and places Ainsworth's talents in a strong light.

Speaking of the lost works of Spenser, he says—"There is another author, whose remains are most worthy to be retrieved: I mean Mr. Ainsworth, whose excellent anno-

tations upon the Pentateuch, &c., sufficiently discover his great learning, and his most exact observation of the proper idioms of the Holy Text; with every iota and tittle of which he seems to be as much acquainted as any of the Masoreths of Tiberias. I have been told that there are these MSS. of his, viz. his *Comment upon Hosea, Notes upon St. Matthew*, and *Notes upon the Epistle to the Hebrews:* which latter he was the more prepared for, by reason of his former labours upon the Pentateuch, the Epistle to the Hebrews, being Moses unveiled. Mr. Cole (a bookseller at the printing press in Cornhill) told me that he had once these MSS. in his keeping, and thought to have printed them; but a kinsman (or a son, I do not well remember) of Mr. Ainsworth's, at Amsterdam, and John Can, could not well agree, either about the right of disposing the copy, or the price of the MSS. I have heard that Mr. Nye or Mr. Jessey knew something of these MSS. If they could be recovered, so they be like the other printed works of the author, it would be a good work indeed, and might be of singular use. Nay, if they be not throughout so compleated as the author intended, yet the whole is too good to be lost or embesill'd.

"Perhaps you or Mr. Drury may be acquainted with the forementioned persons in England; or could by some understanding persons enquire of this business at Amsterdam. If the MSS. can be found, and can be purchased at a fit rate, there is no fear of being a looser. His other works have always sold well, and at a good price, and were bought by men of different persuasions from him, who did esteem him for his modesty and singular learning, and were much obliged to him for his skill in Jewish antiquities, lighting their candle by his.

"This business I think is worthy of consideration."

Having acquired some intelligence of Ainsworth's son at Amsterdam, he recurs to the subject in a second letter to Hartlib, of the 22d of August, 1661. "If Mr. Drury be so well acquainted with young Mr. Ainsworth, he might (it may be) borrow those MSS. of his fathers, which relate to the explication of some parts of Scripture, (if there be any upon the Prophets, or the New Testament, they are most desireable,) and by viewing them, he might judge of what moment they are."

It does not appear, however, that any recovery of the manuscripts eventually resulted from his inquiries.

Witton is a township adjoining Blackburn on the west, stretching on the north bank of the Darwen and across the Blackburn, including Billinge Hill and Billinge End, a lofty ridge, 633 feet above the level of the sea. Witton Hall, now in ruins, was a spacious old-fashioned building. Witton House, surrounded by a park of the same name, is an elegant stone edifice, the property and seat of Joseph Fielden, esq. who purchased the estates from Samuel Bower, esq. about 1816. Witton Stocks is a village, and in 1825 was the residence of Benjamin Fielden, esq. Billinge End is also a village of this township. In Witton are several quarries of stone.

Mellor, on the line of the Preston and Blackburn new road, is a well-cultivated township. The manor formerly belonged to the Southworths; in the last

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century it was the property of a Mr. Ramsbottom, of Chorley, who resided at Stanley House, the manorial hall, and who sold the manor and estates to Mr. Bolton, from whom they were purchased by Henry Sudell, of Blackburn and Woodfold, esq. In 1831-2, John Fowden Hindle, esq. bought Mr. Sudell's property in Mellor, and now occupies Woodfold Park, the chief ornament of Mellor. A court-baron was held here so late as 1826, and is likely to be revived. On Mellor Moor are the remains of a Roman encampment, supposed to have been a speculatory fort of Ribchester: a square mound and fosse are still visible. St. Mary's, an episcopal chapel at Mellor, is a plain stone building, surmounted by a small spire and buttresses, and placed on a considerable elevation. It was founded in 1827, and opened in 1829, at a cost of £5,275. 6s. 9d. on land given by Mr. Sudell. The charge of erection was defrayed by parliamentary grant. On the highest elevation, a little above the church, are the picturesque ruins of a wind-mill. Mellor also contains two Dissenters' chapels. There was formerly a wake, and occasionally a fair is held here. The township contains excellent quarries of stone and a mineral spring.

Ramsgreave is three miles N. of Blackburn, on the Whalley new road. In 35 Edward III. Henry, duke of Lancaster, by a deed bearing date January 2, in the tenth year of his dukedom, gave to the monks of Whalley and to their successors two cottages, seven acres of land, 183 acres of pasture, and 200 acres of wood called Rommesgreve, all lying in the chase of Blackburn.* Ramsgreave now belongs to various persons; the land is chiefly freehold, and the hall is a common farm house.

Clayton le Dale, is 3½ miles N.N.E. of Blackburn. In 7 Henry VIII. John Talbot, of Salesbury, was the proprietor of this estate,† which is now held by lord de Tabley. Showley Hall was once the seat of the Walmesley family.

Wilpshire appears to have been the property of the Braddylls, and the abbots of Whalley. An inquisition of 3 Edward III. ascribes to John, son of Walter de Bradehall the possession of 20 acres of land here; and in 36 Edward III. John de Gristewayt held in trust for the abbey of Whalley 20 acres of land in Cliderhou, Blackburn, and Willipshire. In aftertimes the township became the property of the Walmesleys, and sir Thomas died in 13 Car. I. seized of the estate, which was then called "Libshire alias Wilpshire.‡ The people of the district give it the name of "Lipshaw." Lord de Tabley is now the chief proprietor.

* Monast. Anglic. tom. I. p. 903.
† Duchy Records, Vol. IV. n. 67.
‡ Ibid. Vol. XXVIII. n. 80.

Parish of Chipping.

HIPPING, or, as it was anciently written, *Chepin*, is a village, township, and parish, in the deanery of Amounderness and archdeaconry of Richmond, on the eastern confines of the county of Lancaster, within the forest of Bowland, and enclosed on the north and south by Whitmoor Hills and Longridge Fell. Though at a distance of twenty miles from the sea, cockles, muscles, and the pectinites, all of a perfectly flinty substance, are found here, embedded in the limestone rock at a depth of twenty fathoms.[a] The parish contains but two townships, Chipping and Thornley-cum-Wheatley. In length, it is from west to east between three and four miles, and three miles in breadth, from Parlike Pike on the north, to Longridge Fell on the south, covering an extent of 7216 statute acres. The Loude or Lowde Water, a brook, rising below Pierlac or Parlike, in Bowland and Chipping, divides Chipping and Thornley, and Little Bowland and Thornley, and falls into the Hodder at Dawford-bridge. Bean, Lanshaw or Chipping, and Lee Bar brooks are all branches of the Lowde, the first falling into it on the south, the second on the north, and the third on the west.

Situation of the parish.

[a] Leigh, p. 113.

The Roman road from Ribchester to the north, after crossing by Cuckoo Hall in Dilworth, over Longridge Fell, diverges through Thornley-cum-Wheatley, and passes into Little and Great Bowland, bearing the name of Watling-street.

Early history.

According to the Status de Blagborneshire,* Chepyn was one of the three parishes which branched from that of Whalley, some years before the reign of Edward the Confessor. The names of the hereditary lords and parsons of Whalley and Blackburn have been preserved, but of those of Chipping no trace exists. Chipping is mentioned in Domesday as having three carucates of land.† According to an ancient charter without date, Richard de Chepyn was lord of the place soon after the Conquest. About 22 Edward III. John de Chepin granted the homage and

* See Vol. III. p. 173.

† See Vol. I. p. 108.

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service of thirteen vassals to Richard Knolle. With a short interval, in which these possessions were seized into the hands of the crown for felony,* Chipping continued in the possession of the family of Knolles until 7 Henry VIII., when Isabel, the daughter and heiress of John Knolle, of Woolfhouse and Chippindale, carried those estates into the knightly family of Sherburne, by her marriage with Roger, the third son of Robert Sherburne, of Stonyhurst. From the Sherburnes it passed to the family of Weld, who acquired it by the marriage of William, the son of sir John Weld, of Lulworth, with Elizabeth, sister and heiress of sir Nicholas Sherburne. Chipping, by a recent purchase, is now the property of the earl of Derby; the family of Weld, however, still possess property within the township.

The church.

The right to the advowson of the church remained in the Lacy family from the time that they became possessed of the district of Blackburnshire; but the right of presentation appears to have been contested. In 25 Henry III., the prior of Lancaster was summoned before the king's justices at Lancaster, on a writ of *Quare impedit*, to explain his conduct in disturbing the right of presentation to the church of Chyppyng, which was vested in the king as guardian of the son and heir of John de Lacy; but this ecclesiastic, by his attorney, ultimately renounced his claim to the presentation.† At the same time, Emeric de Roches appeared to answer to a similar writ, when he alleged, that the church of Chyppindale was a chapel of his church of Preston, but remitted his claim, because the earl of Lincoln had last presented to the living.‡

In 16 Edward III., the prior of Kertmel levied a fine upon Robert de Walton and Margaret his wife, for lands in Chypyne.§ Sir Richard Hoghton, in 8 Henry IV., gave lands in Chepyn to a certain chaplain; and by an indenture, dated in the year 1600, his descendant sir Richard Hoghton, in consideration of £300 paid by James Stanley, lord Strange, granted to that nobleman the manor and lordships of Gosnargh and Chippin.‖

The parish church of Chipping, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a neat, white-washed edifice, consisting of a nave, side aisles, porch, and tower. The interior is clean and handsome; the nave is separated from the side aisles by four columns on each side. The columns on the south are lofty and octagonal, while those on the north are low, and divided by pointed arches. This variation in the style is probably owing to their having been erected at different times. The windows are small, and

* Vol. I, p. 379.

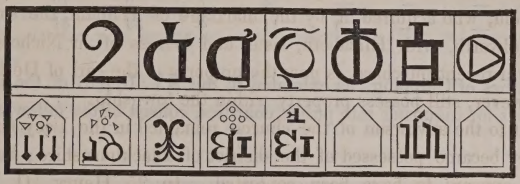
† Placit. coram Rege 25 Hen. III. Lanc. Rot. 21.

‡ Ibid. Lanc. Rot. 23.

§ Bag of Pedes Finium, Chapter House, Westminster.

‖ Dr. Kuerden's Fol. MS. p. 172, in the Chetham Library. Dr. Kuerden also preserves a claim, without date, preferred by the men of Chippendale to exemption from fines, amerciaments and tolls in all markets and fairs in England. 4to MS. fo. 56.

generally three together within large squares. The date of the original foundation is unknown, but the present building is supposed to be of the age of Henry VII. or VIII. It was re-seated, pewed, and altered in 1706. An ancient inscription on the font in this church has attracted some attention, but the characters, which are partly hieroglyphical and partly Runic, have not been satisfactorily deciphered. Chipping Parish.



On a brass plate in the vestry is an inscription to the two wives of Robert Parker, of Fayresnape, gent. of the dates of 1611 and 1623. An inscription upon a white stone, on the south side of the altar, commemorates John Milner, vicar, who died in 1777, aged 67, and in whose incumbency, the Rev. John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, attempted to preach in the church, but was prevented. The east side of the south aisle forms a chapel, called Wolfhouse Quyre, and is the property of the earl of Derby.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the *Liber Regis* at £36. 13s. 4d. in the patronage of the bishop of Chester. The following incumbents appear in the episcopal registers:—

VICARS OF CHIPPING.

DATE OF INSTITUTION.	VICARS.	PRESENTED BY.	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
Oct. 8, 32 Eliz.	Richard Parker	The Bishop of Chester	
Oct. 5, 1616	William Arnetsdaile	Do.	
1622	John King	Do.	
1674	Richard White	Do.	Death of John King.
Aug. 12, 1692	Humphrey Briscoe	Do.	Resign. Rich. White.
Dec. 23, 1701	Thomas Atherton	Do.	
Aug. 19, 1721	Thomas Clarkson	Do.	Resign. Thos. Atherton.
May 29, 1738	William Rausthorn	Do.	Death of Thos. Clarkson.
Feb. 13, 1738-9	John Milner	Do.	Cess. of Will. Rausthorn.
March 11, 1778	Thomas Pearce	Do.	Death of John Milner.
Aug. 3, 1779	William Stockdale	Do.	Cess. of Thos. Pearce.
Nov. 21, 1786	John Carlisle	Do.	Death of Will. Stockdale.
1807	James Penny	Do.	
Nov. 28, 1816	Edmund Wilkinson	Do.	Death of James Penny.
	Present Incumbent		

Chipping Parish. Register.

The parish register, which exhibits the following results for nearly three centuries, sufficiently indicates the slow progress of population in this obscure corner of the county:—

	1560.	1561.	1599.	1600.	1601.	1700.	1701.	1831.	1832.
Baptisms . .	32	29	—	23	20	27	21	56	51
Marriages . .	—	—	—	4	7	6	10	14	17
Burials . .	—	—	9	11	4	39	31	41	55

Charities.

The charities of Chipping, as exhibited in the XV. Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners for inquiring into public charities, consist of the following:—

TOWNSHIP OF CHIPPING.

1683. *Brabin's Charities*—Several estates bequeathed by John Brabin, 9th April, 1683, viz.:—

1. *The School Estate*, otherwise Goose Lane estate, consisting of a farm house, outbuildings, and about 32 acres of land, for the education of 16 boys, and a suit of blue clothes each annually, produces per annum . . £60

2. Estate for apprenticing poor children. Three of the boys clothed at the school, are usually apprenticed yearly. The estate consisting of a farm-house, outbuildings, and 13 acres of land, produces in rent per annum . . £61

3. Estate for the relief of the poor of Chipping, Thornley-cum-Wheatley, and Bleasdale, consisting of a house, warehouse, garden, and orchard, produces about £11 11

4. Estates purchased with the residue of the donor's personal property, for the support of the almshouse, the poor of the township of Chipping, and poor scholars, to be taught in the said school. An estate in Thornley, consisting of a house and 26 acres of land, purchased in 1686 and 1690, produces annually £40; and Waller Close in Chipping, produces annually £28 . . . . £68

The Almshouse, adapted for 6 alms-women, each of whom receives 12s. per month, making in the whole £43. 4s. per annum; with an allowance of coals, and additional money, amounting together to upwards of £8 per annum.

1702. *Charities of Christopher Parkinson, and an unknown Donor*, for the support of an under master in Brabin's school. The former gave the yearly rent of £4, and the latter the interest of £10, which together produce annually £4. 9s. The under master has the care of about 80 children.

1671. *Charities of Harrison, Lund, Barns, and Walbanck*. To the poor inhabitants of Chipping, and to the vicar for an anniversary sermon on St. Thomas's Day—the interest of £122. 10s.

Cottage and Smith's Shop, under the management of the trustees of the preceding charity, but it is not known from what source this property was derived; produces annually £4 10

1691. *Helme's Charity;* the rent of a messuage and 16 acres of land, distributed to the poor of Chipping, half on Good Friday, and the other half on St. Thomas's Day; producing a rent of . . . . . £30 10 Chipping Parish.

1742. *Webster's Charity.* The interest of £20 to the poor of Leagrim and Chipping, in money, cloth, or oatmeal.

TOWNSHIP OF THORNLEY.

1676. *Charities of Wright and others.* Various sums, to be applied in the purchase of clothing for the most necessitous poor; amounting to £220, and producing in interest £9 18

Brabin's Charity. The poor of Thornley are entitled to the benefit of the school at Chipping, and a portion of the rents of one of Brabin's estates. The annual sum of £1. 9s. 9½d. has been for several years distributed to the poor of this township, "but it appears to us," say the commissioners, "that they are entitled to a larger share."[a]

[a] p. 44.

The village of CHIPPING is an obscure and uninteresting place, on the west bank of a rivulet, which divides it from the estate of Leagram Hall, at the foot of the lofty and black elevation of Parlike Pike. In addition to the church, Chipping contains a Catholic chapel, built by subscription in 1827, and two Independent chapels, the first of the date of 1705, and the latter built in 1816. Here are two cotton mills, a machine shop, and several lime works. A number of neat houses ornament the Clitheroe and Garstang road. Two fairs were formerly held here; one on Easter Tuesday, and the other, for cattle, on August 24; but they are falling into dissuetude. Wolfhouse, formerly the property of the De Chepins, then of Knolles, and in 1601 of Sherburne, belongs to the earl of Derby by a recent purchase. Hesketh End, to the west of Chipping, an old fabric, built by the Ashton family about 1501, is now the property and residence of Mr. Thomas Cardwell. On the exterior of this edifice are inscriptions to commemorate the landing of the Romans, Saxons, and Danes, the Norman conquest, and the Protestant reformation. Higher Core and Wood Yate are two ancient habitations of the Parkinson family. Most of the families resident in this parish, even among the labouring classes, have occupied their houses for centuries, content in their obscurity and undisturbed by competition. A brown earthenware coffin, half an inch thick, marked with lozenges, and containing bones perfectly white, was found in a lane near the church, about 1770, where it remained for some time; but it is now destroyed. St. Thomas's day is held as a kind of annual market or fair.

THORNLEY-CUM-WHEATLEY consists of two united townships between Chipping and Longridge Fell, four miles in length, and consisting of houses widely separated, near the rivulet Loude. The earl of Derby is lord of the manor of Thornley-cum- Thornley.

Chipping Parish.

Wheatley, and holds a court-leet on Trinity Tuesday annually, at the Derby Arms. Thomas, earl of Derby, in 14 Henry VII., purchased the manor from Charles Singleton, son of Margaret Singleton, widow, daughter of Miles Knolles. The mother of sir Edward Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, afterwards earl of Derby, was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Patten, of Preston. The Misses Patten resided here, and gave name to Patten Hall, a whitewashed house in the Gothic style, which they sold to the earl of Derby. It is now the residence of William Rhodes, esq. Bradley Hall, or, as it is sometimes called, "Bradley Demaine," is an old mansion in Thornley-cum-Wheatley, formerly belonging to the Bradley or Braidley family. In 17 Edward I., Robert de Bradley levied a fine upon Ralph de Thornedeleye for 100 acres of land in Thornley. The record states, that Robert de Bradley was attached and impleaded by Thomas le Surreys for cutting down and carrying away his woods at Thornedeleye.* The estate was purchased in 1666 by Charles, the eighth earl of Derby. A Jordan de Weteleya appears as witness to the charter of Alan de Singeltun, by which he confirmed his father's foundation of Langrig hospital, about the reign of king John. In a lane near Wheatley Brooke are the remains of the huge base of an old cross; at Chipping Town End there is another of these ancient emblems of Catholic times; and a third in the church-yard, consisting of a plain shaft upon two tiers of steps, surmounted by a dial, with the initials of the churchwardens and the date of 1708, about the period of the re-edification of the parish church.

About one-fourth of the land in this parish is arable, though very little wheat is grown. The average rent is 30s. the customary acre, or about 15s. the statute acre. The old system of farming is generally pursued, and some of the farmers have neat rural residences. Limestone is abundant throughout the parish, and the burning of lime is considerable, there being four kilns which produce about 92,000 windles of lime in a year. Alum is visible in some places, and there are a few stone quarries.

Manufactures.

The principal employment of the inhabitants is calico weaving, cotton spinning in two small mills, spindle, wheel, roller, and iron turning, nail-making on an extensive and peculiar scale, by Mr. Oliver. There is only one steam-engine in the parish, which is occasionally employed in cotton spinning, to supply the want of water.

* Placit. T. Trinitat. 17 Edward I. apud Lanc' Rot. 17.

Mitton Parish.

Mitton Parish.

MITTON parish consists of four townships and two chapelries, but only one of the townships is situated in the county of Lancaster.* The Lancashire portion consists of AIGHTON, BAILEY, and CHAIGLEY, which form one township.

Extent.

The length of the Lancashire part of the parish, from the Hodder in Chaigley on the north, to the Ribble in Aighton on the south, is about four miles and a half, and the breadth, from Bailey on the south-west, to the confluence of the Hodder with the Ribble on the south-east, is about three miles, comprehending in the whole of this township about 9000 statute acres of land. Of this district the Ribble forms the southern boundary, and winds along a beautiful vale after having received the Hodder, which divides Lancashire from Yorkshire, at Winkley in Aighton. The Calder, issuing from the deep hollows of Whalley, meets the Ribble at Hacking a short distance below Mitton church. The confluence of these three rivers at Mitton, has produced the wet-weather distich of

> "The Hodder, the Calder, the Ribble, and rain,
> All meet in a point on Mitton's domain."

It is conjectured, that the name Mitton refers to the Hodder's running through the midst of it—Mid-town† This parish is surveyed in Domesday under the manor of Grinleton.

Grant by ancient lords.

By a charter prior to 1102, Ilbert de Lacy granted the manor of Mitton, along with Great Merlay, Halghton, Twiselton, &c., to Ralph le Rous, by the service of

* The other part of the parish of Mitton is situated in the West Riding of the county of York, and, of course, not within the limits of this work.

† Whitaker's Whalley, p. 253.

Mitton Parish.

half a knight s fee, and the grantee is supposed to have taken the surname of Mitton. In the reign of king John or Henry III., Ralph de Mitton held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Acton, Merlay, and Liveshey, of the earl of Lincoln.* The Mittons becoming extinct, the manor reverted to the Lacies, and in 37 Henry III. Edmund, lord Lacy, constable of Chester, granted the manors of Mitton and Bashall to Thomas Talbot and his heirs in fee farm, paying seven pounds ten shillings and seven pence per annum.† Edmund Talbot, his son, being, in 28 Edward I., made steward of Blackburnshire to Henry Lacy, then earl of Lincoln, was in 32 Edward I. in the expedition made into Scotland by that monarch, and obtained, as a reward for his services there, a charter of free warren in all his demesne lands of Bashall and Mitton.‡

Aighton, under the name of Halghton, was granted, as has been seen, by Ilbert de Lacy's charter. The Mittons, who early became extinct, are supposed to be radically the same with the Bayleys, for Oto de Bayley and Hugo de Mitton were brothers, and sons of Jordan, sometimes called de Bayley, and sometimes de Mitton.

The Baileys and Sherburnes.

Richard Bayley married Margaret, the daughter and coheiress of sir Richard de Sherburne, who died in 47 Edward III. Their son, Richard Bayley, assumed the surname of Sherburne, and hence the manor of Aghton in the inquisitions of this time is found to be in the possession of Sherburne. Dr. Whitaker is mistaken, when he says that the Sherburnes became possessed of this manor by marriage with the heiress of Bayley, the fact being, that the original family of Sherburne became extinct by the marriage of the heir of Bayley with the heiress of Sherburne; and it is remarkable that his statement is at variance with his own account of the two families.§ The pedigree of Sherburne will render this clearer, and illustrate the descent of these manors.

In 35 Edward I. occurred one of those ferocious assaults for which the gentry of this county in early times have before been noticed, and of which the mention now can answer no other end than to perpetuate the names for the purposes of the genealogist and antiquary. The account of it is found in the record of the verdict of a jury at Westminster, among the Pleadings preserved in the Chapter House, by which the large sum of two hundred pounds was awarded as damages against Robert de Bradehull and his brothers William and Geoffrey, who waylaid

* Rad̄s de Mitton tenet quartā ptē milit' in Acton Merley & Liveshey de đco feodo & ptinet ad dotem comitisse. Testa de Nevill' fo. 397.

† Dugd. Baronage, Vol. I. p. 335.

‡ Rot. Chart. 32 Edw. I. n. 31.

§ See History of Whalley, pp. 444 and 448.

Robert de Clyderhou, and left him for dead, while he was at Bayley upon the king's service. The Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem held lands in Aiton (Aighton) in 20 Edward I. purchased after the charter granted to them in 37 Hen. III.* In 4 Edward III. Robert de Clyderhou held in trust for the abbey of Cokersaund the manor of Bayley, of the honors of Cliderhou and Lancaster, as appears by an escheat of that date. Mitton Parish.

Of CHAIGLEY nothing appears, except that the Sherburnes holding the manor of Aghton juxta Chageley might possibly have property in the hamlet, if it were not accounted a part of that manor. In 9 James I. Thomas Osbaldeston, styled a felon in the inquisitiones post mortem,† having slain his brother-in-law, Thomas Welsh, esq. forfeited his possessions in Chaigeley. Another proprietor was John Holden, who in 13 Charles I. held lands, messuages, and tenements in Chadgley.‡ The pedigree of "Holden of Shageley," consisting of thirteen descents, contains no available information, and, being without a single date, is remarkably obscure. In the reign of Henry VIII. Richard Holden, then of Whalley, the eleventh in descent, married Anne, daughter of Roger Nowell, of Read, and secondly Jane, the widow of Thomas Sherburne, of Ribbleton.

The parish church of Mitton, didicated to St. Michael, or All Saints, being situated in the township of Mitton, in the West Riding of the county of York, does not come within the range of this history, though the connexion is so close as to justify a brief notice. The edifice is a low structure with a bulky embattled tower, surmounted by pinnacles. The interior consists of a nave, one aisle, and a single choir and chancel. The Sherburne chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, on the south side, is divided from the church by a decayed screen. Over the door in this chapel are the arms of the Sherburne family, and within are marble monuments, and figures, large as life, to the memory of many members of that knightly house. The living is a discharged vicarage in the patronage of John Aspinall, esq.§ of which the Rev. John Wilson is the present incumbent. In the church-yard stands an antique cross, which is moulded, and terminates in a capital, bearing the initials S. F. In the Towneley MSS. is found the copy of the will of one of the incumbents of Mitton. at the beginning of the sixteenth century, expressed in these terms:— Church.

"I Thomas Clyderhow, of the parish of Mytton, bequeathes his sowle to Almighty God, our Ladye Saint Marie, and all the holie companie in heaven; and

* See Vol. III. p. 96.

† Duchy Records, Vol. XX. n. 45.

‡ Ibid. Vol. XXX. n. 73.

§ By whom the advowson was purchased in 1829 from T. Weld, esq. of the Sherburne family, who were the successors of the abbot and convent of Cockersand in the patronage.

Mitton Parish.

his bodye to be buryed in the parysh Church of Allhallows of Mytton,—his best beast for a mortuarie, and a cowe to Rich. Denbye, priest thereof, to saye a trentall of masses for my sowle. Alsoe my will is to have a durge at my plase, and to have twelve priestes to say masse for my sowle, upon the daye that I shall be buried. Item, I give unto the windowe in the lofte in Mytton Churche two pence."

Register.

The parish register of Mitton, which does not go higher than the year 1611, and is then in an imperfect state, exhibits the following results:—

	1611.	1612.	1700.	1701.	1831.	1832.
Baptisms . . .	—	25	25	34	28	19
Marriages . . .	11	—	3	8	21	24
Burials	—	16	27	26	16	19

Chapels.

An ancient and interesting little chapel stood formerly at Bailey, near Stonyhurst, of the age of Henry II.; but it has been recently taken down, after having remained for ages in a state of dilapidation. At Stonyhurst there is a spacious old Catholic domestic chapel, used by the students of the college and the neighbouring inhabitants, but a more stately chapel is now erecting near the college. The only place of worship of the Protestant Dissenters in this parish is the Independent chapel at Walker Fold, in Chaigley, originally built in 1792, and rebuilt in 1802. A new Episcopalian chapel is now erecting in Bailey on a piece of land given by Joseph Fenton, esq.

Charities.

The charities in this parish consist of a free school, founded by Richard Sherburne, esq. in 1689, for the instruction of poor boys and girls; along with an almshouse, a small free school at Walker Fold, and a Sunday school at the Independent chapel, founded by R. Haighton and his daughter in 1792, and endowed with £50 per annum; and a well-endowed almshouse at Hurst Green in Aighton, founded by Richard Sherburne, esq. about the year 1689.*

Manufactures.

The manufactures of this parish are very limited, and consist principally of hand cotton-loom weaving, with wood-bobbin making; there is also a considerable quantity of lime burnt, and several stone quarries are at work. The earliest record of the introduction of manufactures here, is in the year 1699, when, it is said, that "Sir Nicholas Sherburne and his lady set the poor a spinning of Jersey wool."

Portions of the township.

Chaigley, Aighton, and Bailey, all meet on the north and south summit of the eastern side of the crescent of Longridge Fell. Chaigley stretches from the E.N.E. brow of the Fell, extending to the banks of the Hodder, and to the wild regions of

* This almshouse was removed to its present situation, near Longridge Fell, by sir Nicholas Sherburne, about the year 1706.

Bowland and Slaydburn in Yorkshire. Aighton occupies the E. S. E. brow, whence it gradually recedes by a gentle decline into a finely wooded country, watered by the Hodder and the Ribble; and Bailey lies on the south declination of the Fell, sloping down the banks to the Ribble. But little corn is produced in this parish, not more than one-fourth of the land being in arable cultivation. Mitton Parish.

Chaigley Hall, a plain stone edifice, was the seat and property of John Holden, gent. in 1628, whose family were long its owners. On a pew in the body of the church is this inscription in Old English character—

"Fact. est hoc scamn, expensis Johannis Holden de Chadgley ad domū suam Chadgley pertinen. Anno dni 1628."

Cardinal Weld, the lord of the manor, is its present owner, it having been purchased by Richard Sherburne, esq. anno 1655. An ancient cross, between Chaigley or Chadgley and Hodder Bridge, supposed to mark the site of a Catholic chapel dedicated to St. Chad, is said to give name to this place, but there are no records to support this tradition.* A court leet and court baron is held under Clithero honor by Cardinal Weld, for his manor of Aighton and Chaigley, at Chaigley, and likewise in Aighton.

Bailey is a separate manor, of which Joseph Fenton, esq. who purchased it from Cardinal Weld four years ago, is the lord. A court leet and court baron subject to Clitheroe, is held at Bailey Hall. This hall is of the date of 51 Edward III.

Waddington Hall, in the Yorkshire part of this parish, then belonging to the Tempests, afforded an asylum for twelve months to the unfortunate Henry VI. after the battle of Hexham; but at length his retreat was discovered by the prying eye of sir James Harrington, aided by Thomas Talbot, the son of sir Edmund Talbot, and his cousin John. The royal fugitive when he found that he was betrayed, escaped across the Ribble over Bungesley or Brungerley Hipping [Stepping] Stones, and sought concealment in Clitheroe Wood, but being hotly pursued he was taken, and ignominiously conveyed to London.

The most interesting portion of this parish is Aighton; Winkley Hall, formerly the property and the residence of the De Winkleys, is here situated. But the glory

* A small part of the ruins of an ancient chapel was standing about fifty years ago, upon an estate in Chaigley, which still bears the name of Chapel House, and is now the property of John Taylor, esq.; some fields near the place are still called Saint Chad's Meadows.

Mitton Parish.

of the district is Stonyhurst, for many generations occupied by the Sherburnes. The successions of this family have been already traced, generally from the best authorities, and the annexed pedigree will complete the genealogical tree.

SIR RICHARD SHERBURNE received the honour of knighthood for his bravery in the battle of Leith. This sir Richard was a great favourite of queen Elizabeth, notwithstanding his adherence to the Catholic faith, and was allowed by her majesty, as a special favour, to have his chapel and his priest at Stonyhurst. Under his munificent hand, the splendid mansion rose upon the site of the ancient edifice, but death overtook him before he had completed his labours. The noble west front, and one wing, together with half the quadrangular court, are standing as he left them in 1628. The cupolas of the towers were added by sir Nicholas Sherburne, and were built at a cost of £40! as is shown by the deed of contract still existing at Stonyhurst. Sir Nicholas was a travelled scholar; under his direction the gardens and grounds were laid out in the French taste; and he was preparing to complete the half-finished building, when he lost his only son Richard Francis, who died in the year 1702, at the age of nine years. This severe domestic bereavement so affected him, that he abandoned his design. His only daughter, Maria Winifreda Francisca, married Thomas, the eighth duke of Norfolk, and died without issue, in the year 1754. The family possessions now passed to the children of Elizabeth, sister of sir Nicholas, who had married William, son and heir of sir John Weld, of Lulworth Castle, in the county of Dorset; and his eminence, cardinal Weld, the eldest son of the late Thomas Weld, esq. of Lulworth castle, inherited this noble mansion from his father. In the reign of Elizabeth, and for several ages afterwards, the Stonyhurst family was all powerful in this neighbourhood; the marriage of Roger Sherbourne, of Wolfhouse, with Isabel Knolles, the heiress of the ancient family of that name, transmitted to the Sherburnes the manor and possessions of Chipping; and Robert Sherburne, a lawyer, reader to the honourable society of Grey's Inn, became possessed of Little Mitton, by marriage, in the 9th Elizabeth, with Dorothy, the daughter and coheir of Thomas Catteral, of Catteral and Mitton.

Stonyhurst College.

In the year 1794, the stately mansion of Stonyhurst was fixed upon as the seat of an English Roman Catholic college. The heads of that college having been driven from their establishment at Liege by the proscriptions of the French revolution, were induced in consequence of the judicious mitigation of the penal enactments in England against Catholic seminaries, to seek an asylum in their native country. A long lease was accordingly obtained of the house and of the college farm, on moderate terms, from the late Thomas Weld, esq. The mansion they found much dilapidated from time and neglect, but it is now in a state of com-

Drawn by Copley Fielding.

Engraved by Thos Jeavons.

STONYHURST COLLEGE.

FISHER, SON & Co LONDON 1831.

plete repair, and they have raised, at a great expense, a large and handsome new building, with a south-east aspect, forming a house admirably adapted for the purposes of education. Mitton Parish.

In the upper stories are the dormitories, where each student has his little apartment. The next story consists of the apartments for the professors and teachers. Below are the chambers of the president and other directors, with the hall of study, and philosophical room; the former, of the dimensions of 78 feet by 20 feet, is fitted up with benches and desks for 220 scholars, but they do not at present amount to that number. A high throne or pulpit for the prefect, who has the charge of the young gentlemen at their studies, stands against the wall in a central part of the room, so as to command a view of each student. This place is devoted to study exclusively. Not a word is exchanged between the students during the hours allotted to study. The philosophical apparatus room is 48 feet long by 33 broad; it is ornamented with a rich deep frieze, and the instruments, which are used in the illustration of the different branches of natural philosophy, are deposited in this room. A fine painting, by Annibal Caracci, of the taking down of our Saviour from the cross, hangs over the fire-place. The exhibition room is connected with this apartment by large sliding doors; this room is admirably adapted for classical or philosophical exhibitions, and such exhibitions are frequent in the college.

On the ground floor are the seven school or class rooms, where the respective scholars of each class recite to their several masters the lessons which they have learnt in the study, and receive lectures. The play rooms, lavatory, drawing room, music room, and dancing gallery, are also on this floor. Every duty has its own fixed time, place, and superintendent. The library is a handsome, but small room. It contains, amongst other valuable works, some highly illuminated manuscripts, the prayer-book of the queen of Henry VII. and the office in honour of the blessed Virgin, which belonged to the persecuted Queen of Scots; there are also here two or three vellum missals, and several black-letter books, a copy of St. John's Gospel, a manuscript of the seventh century, found in the tomb of St. Cuthbert; with two sculptures in ivory, and a painted Crucifixion, all three by Michael Angelo; also a chest of coins and medals, medallions of the popes, &c.

The museum is between the western towers, and contains, among many other interesting subjects, the private seals of James II. and Fenelon, the embroidered cap of sir Thomas More, his seal when under-treasurer, and his original George,* when lord chancellor, with this inscription—"O Passi graviora dabit his quoque finem;"

* A figure of St. George, worn by the knights of the garter.

Mitton Parish.

several venerable vases, pixes, and crosses; with a number of transatlantic curiosities, presented by C. Waterton, esq., of Walton Hall, in the county of York; a good collection of minerals and shells; bronze casts of the Cæsars, and plaster casts of the martyrdoms of the apostles: and the cabinet of the learned Queen Christina of Sweden. The merits and promise of this museum are not known, or we should find here more monuments of Roman antiquity from Ribchester. A Roman altar, dedicated to the mother goddesses, by a captain of the Asturians, has, however, been lately rescued from the rubbish of a neighbouring farm yard, and now stands on more classical ground in the garden of Stonyhurst. This rare piece of antiquity proves to be the identical altar which the venerable Camden, in 1603, saw near Ribchester. The altar is 33 inches high, by 22 inches broad, and the inscription at length may be read thus :—

"Dis Matribus Marcus Ingenuius Asiaticus Decurio
Alæ Astrum Susceptum solvit libens lubens merito."

The recreation hall of the professors is a magnificent gallery, 90 feet by 20, in the old house, running parallel with the study; the grand tapestry of which room was removed by the duke of Norfolk. The refectory, which is of the dimensions of 60 feet by 30, was the baronial hall of the Sherburnes; its ceiling, frieze, and floor are magnificent. The new building is 300 feet long, and fronts the extensive play grounds and gardens. The public rooms in the new, as well as in the old building, are constructed on a noble scale. The area of the house, play grounds, and gardens, comprises a space equal about to that on which stood Roman Ribchester—upwards of ten acres.

Such is the college, in which the sons of many of the Catholic nobility and gentry of this country are educated. Here they are taught to respect and cherish the laws and constitution of their country; and to place a due estimate upon the advantages of polite and classical education.

The character of the population, like that of the lands round the college, is much improved during the last thirty years, and many of the poor of the neighbourhood are fed and clothed by the institution. The political importance of large Catholic establishments of this kind is well known to the legislature; and wise was that monarch and that parliament which relaxed the severity of the penal laws, and invited the Catholic exiles from foreign countries and colleges to spend their fortunes and their lives in their own country.

Mitton Parish.

The stately pile of Stonyhurst, with its towers and park-like grounds, forms a a magnificent object to the whole of the surrounding country; and the prospects which it commands are bold, rich, and beautiful. Eastward appear the picturesquely wooded valleys of the Hodder and the Ribble; the castle of Clitheroe is seen crowning the summit of an insulated hill, and the vast mass of Pendle closes the view. Southward appear the high grounds of Blackburn parish, and the windings of the Ribble towards Ribchester. The principal part of the edifice is to the west, looking over the park and grounds, which are ornamented with clumps of plantation. The geographical situation of Stonyhurst is ten miles to the north of Blackburn, the post-town of the establishment, and it is equidistant[a] from Clitheroe, Whalley, and Ribchester.

[a] Four miles.

New Catholic chapel.

On the south angle of the front of the college, a large and handsome ornamental Catholic church or chapel is now erecting, partly by subscription, and partly out of the college fund, in the Tudor Gothic style of architecture, after a design by J. J. Scholes, esq. The first stone of the structure was laid in 1832, and it will, when finished, be dedicated to St. Peter.

Ribchester Parish.

Ribchester Parish.

Antiquity.

IN the progress of our topographical tour through the hundred of Blackburn, we arrive, in conclusion, at one of the most ancient of our English cities. Ribchester, or, as the Domesday survey has it, Ribelcastre, though now only an obscure village, traces its antiquity up to the time of the Roman invasion of Britain, and is unquestionably of Roman origin. The name, the Roman roads, and the Roman remains found here, all concur in establishingth is fact. Ribchester parish is bounded on the north by the parish of Chipping, on the east by Mitton, on the south by Blackburn, and on the west by Preston and Kirkham. This parish is from five to six miles in length, from Alston to Dutton, and from three to four miles in breadth, from the summit of Longridge Fell to the river Ribble. This river, "broad, rapid, and sonorous," divides Ribchester on the south from Blackburn parish,* by turns washing and wasting the land on the southern and the land on the northern banks of the river. There is an excellent fishery, the property of Lord de Tabley, four miles on the south, and of Mr. Fenton, and the land-owners on the north, where morts, sprods, and salmon are caught during the season in great perfection, for the supply of the neighbouring markets, now so numerous, but in Roman times wholly inadequate to consume the abundant production of the finny delicacies engendered in the united streams of the Ribble, the Hodder, and the Calder.

Limits.

Early history.

Ribchester is the Rigodunum of Camden, the Coccium of Horsley and Dr. Whitaker, and the Rerigonium of Richard of Cirencester.† The Roman roads through Ribchester, from Overborough to Almondbury, and from Freckleton to York, over Longridge Fell, have already been traced in this work,‡ and some of its most remarkable Roman antiquities described.§ The first notice in modern times of

* A small portion of Clayton le Dale, in Blackburn parish, lies on the north side of the Ribble, close by Ribchester.

† See Vol. I. p. 15. ‡ Ibid. § Ibid. pp. 20, 21.

this ancient Roman station is found in Leland, who describes it as "a poore thing." "It hath beene," says he, "an Auncient Towne. Great Squarid Stones, Voultes, and antique coynes be founde ther; and ther is a place wher that the People fable that the *Jues* had a Temple." Subsequent discoveries have served to shew that this "fable," like most popular traditions, is partly true and partly erroneous. A temple stood here, no doubt, but it was a heathen, and not a Jewish temple. Leland adds, "The tide flowith and ebbith in *Ribyl* most communely more than half way up betwixt Prestun & Ribcestre, and at Ragis of Spring Tydes farther;" and the inference has been drawn, that the Ribble was anciently navigable to this point. Dr. Stukely and other writers have followed in the train of these authorities, but Dr. Leigh, towards the close of the seventeenth century, expressed his opinion, in coincidence with that of Mr. Oddy, that the Ribble was certainly never navigable so high as Ribchester; and Dr. Whitaker, who, in the first edition of his History of Whalley, had taken it for granted that "the tides once rose so high as to waft vessels of considerable burden to the quays of *Coccium*," in a later edition of the same work, candidly retracts that opinion, principally on the very strong ground, that the tides which could float vessels up to Ribchester would have laid the Fylde country under water, and inundated the Roman roads. It must be admitted that there is much weight in this reasoning, and that the fact of the discovery of marine vehicles, much less of anchors, rings, and nails, will go a very little way towards overturning the conclusion that the boats found here were used merely for the ferry and the fosse. In addition to this reason, there is geological demonstration that Ribchester was not a port in the time of the Romans, derived from the fact that the water passes not only over the sand, but also over the solid rocks, in its course between Ribchester and Preston, in several places.

Ribchester Parish.

Leland's account.

The Ribble never navigable here.

Camden visited Ribchester in the time of queen Elizabeth, and speaks of this ancient city then as a village. That profound antiquary enters with more minuteness than usual into a description of the Roman remains in this place, and says, that at Salesbury Hall in the neighbourhood, the seat of the ancient and noble family of the Talbots, he found a pedestal of a pillar thus inscribed—

Camden's account.

DEO MARTI ET VICTORIÆ DD AVGG ET CC NN.

Antiquities.

In an adjoining wall he found another stone with figures upon it, and what to him was an unintelligible inscription; but this fine piece of Roman antiquity, Dr. Whitaker, by favour of Lord Bulkeley, was allowed to detach from the wall of Salesbury Hall in the year 1814, when on the front side was exhibited, in basso relievo of exquisite workmanship, Apollo gracefully reposing upon his lyre; on the second side the figures of two priests, in flowing robes, holding the head of a horned animal between

Ribchester Parish.

them; the third side, having been attached to the wall, was blank; and the fourth bore this mutilated inscription—

DEO SAN POLN APONO SALVT DN AL EQQ SAR BRENT NOR· DIANIANT....ONIVS ᵛ LEG VI....ICDOMꝰ VELITEREIS.

When Camden visited Ribchester again in 1603, he met with an altar, the largest and finest he ever saw, dedicated to the mother goddesses, who are mentioned on no other inscription in the world but this, and another found in the bishopric of Durham. The inscription is in these terms:—"DEIS MATRIBVS M. INGENVIVS ASIATICVS DEC. AL AST. SS. LL. M." This fine piece of antiquity is now very appropriately deposited in the museum of Stonyhurst college.

A poor man's small altar was turned up in the rubbish, and is thus inscribed:—"PACIFE RO MARTI ELEGAVR BA POSVIT. EX. VOTO."

Camden also preserves the record of a large stone dug up here, on which was carved a naked figure on horseback, brandishing a spear, and insulting over a naked man on the ground, which stone bore the following inscription:—"HIS. TERRIS. TEGITVR. AEL. MATRONA. QV. VIX. AN. XXVIII. M. II.D. VIII. ET. M. IVLIVS. MAXIMVS. FIL. VIX. AN. VI. M. III. D. XX. ET. CAM. PANIA. DVBBA. MATER. VIX. AN. L. IVLIVS. MAXIMVS..... AL. SAR. CONIVX. CONIVGI. INCOMPARABILI. ET FILIO. PATRI. PIENTIS. SIMO. ET SOCERAE. TENACISSIMAE. MEMORIAE. P."

Dr. Stukeley's description.

Dr. Stukeley, in his Itinerarium Curiosum, after a personal survey of Ribchester, made in the year 1725, says, "The Ribble is very broad in this place, rapid and sonorous, and, what is much to be lamented, runs over innumerable Roman antiquities; for in this long tract of time, it has eaten away a third part of the city. I traced out the old ground plot, and where the wall and ditch went round it; it lay in length east and west along the north side of the river, upon its brink 800 feet long and 500 broad," (forming an area of from 9 to 10 acres for the city within its walls.) "Originally I apprehend two streets ran along its length, and three crossed them on its breadth." "By symmetry I find the whole channel of the river, at present, lies within the precinct of the old city, the original channel on the other side being filled up with city walls and rubbish, for it bends with a great elbow towards the city." The stream here is frequently very impetuous, and two or three bridges have in modern times been swept away by floods.

Leigh, Horsley, Whitaker, and others have made later discoveries, and the following completes the catalogue, of which the whole extent of the Britannia Romana

affords no parallel in elegance or curiosity,* in allusion to which Camden quotes this "lame rhyming proverb:"— Ribchester Parish.

> "It is written upon a wall in Rome,
> Ribchester was as rich as any town in Christendom."

An altar dedicated to Mars and Victory, the genii of the place, is thus inscribed: "DEO, MARTI, ET VICTORIAE DEC. SIATIC. ALAE. SARMAT. SLLMƎCCNN."†

A votive stone, engraved by Horsley, and supposed to point at Severus and Caracalla, bears this inscription:—"IMP. CAES. MA. CO."

A milliary stone, copied by Horsley, is engraved thus:—"LEG. XXVV. FECIT," and on one side was the rude figure of a boar, the usual emblem of the twentieth legion.

But the noblest discovery ever made here, or perhaps in Britain, was in the year 1796, when the shelving bank of the Ribble exposed the remains already described,‡ which seem to have been deposited in an excavation of the earth, filled up with soil of a different quality.

In 1811, some workmen employed to stop the encroachments of the Ribble, nearly opposite to the church, found at a depth of about a yard beneath the surface, the foundation of two parallel walls, lying nearly north and south, at the distance of about 24 yards from each other, and very strongly cemented. Among the rubbish were five human skulls, and a corresponding quantity of other bones. Within the wall was a flagged floor, and near the south end the remains of a large flat stone, which the workmen inadvertently broke, but when the fragments were united, it was found to bear an inscription, which Dr. Whitaker, after much learned investigation, reads thus:—"DEÆ MINERVÆ—PRO SALUTE IMPERATORIS ALEXANDRI AUGUSTI ET JULIÆ MAMMEÆ MATRIS DOMINI NOSTRI & CASTRORUM SUORUM, ET VALERII CRESCENTIS FULVIANI LEGATI, PROVINCIÆ PRÆSIDIS, PROPRÆTORE, TITUS FLORIDUS NATALIS LEGATUS, PRÆPOTENTI NUMINI ET REGINÆ TEMPLUM A SOLO RESTITUIT ET DEDICAVIT." The buildings of which these formed the foundation was a temple, erected about A.D. 214, in the reign of Caracalla, and probably dedicated to Minerva, a fine helmeted bronze head of that goddess having been found within its precincts. In 1813, Dr. Whitaker and several of his friends explored the site of this temple as far as the south wall of the church-

* Whitaker's Whalley, p. 28.

† The form of this altar, divested of the inscription, is exhibited in the initial letter of this chapter.

‡ See Vol. I. p. 20.

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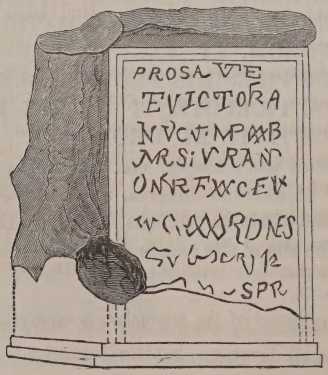
yard would admit, and found below the vegetable mould a stratum of charcoal, formed by the timber of the roof, which had evidently been consumed by fire. Beneath the fallen roof lay several human skeletons, apparently of tall robust men, and innumerable fragments of Samian ware, with a neatly graduated steel-yard, and several other relics. Only one coin was found, and that a denarius of one of the Antonines, in bad condition. The conclusion drawn from these appearances is, that the temple had been stormed and burnt, and that several of its defenders had been overwhelmed and buried in the ruins. A few months afterwards, in digging a grave in the church-yard, the sexton met with the base of a column, resting upon the earth at four feet and a half beneath the surface of the church-yard, and further search shewed that the temple had been of an oblong shape, with sixteen columns in front, and that it was one hundred and twelve feet in length.

To this perennial spring of Roman antiquities, we have to add the following recently discovered by the Rev. Mr. Allen, of Salesbury :—

Recent discoveries.

On the 28th of February, 1833, a fine Roman altar, two feet and a half in height, one foot ten inches in breadth, and one foot seven inches in depth, was dug up in the churchyard at Ribchester—"For the safety and victory of the unconquered emperor Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus Pius, [Caracalla,] the happy Augustus, and of his mother Julia Augusta, and for the safety of his camp." The sides of this interesting and ancient relic, which has survived the changes and mutilations of 1600 years, are ornamented with vine branches, and the front by an inscription, which may be thus read, "Pro Salute et Victoriæ invicti imperatoris Marci Aurelii Severi Antonini Pii et Juliæ Augustæ Matris Domini et Castrorum suorum.... Sep Re....."



Ribchester Parish.

The lower part of the stone is mutilated, so as to destroy one line of the inscription, and a small portion of what remains appears to have been chiselled over, but in general the inscription is remarkably clear and distinct.

The same marks of burning, which have elsewhere presented themselves, were here also most apparent. Besides the altar, a small fibula and ring of brass, a bulla, apparently inscribed with some characters, but now illegible, and three coins, one of Trajan, of brass, much corroded; the second of Valerian, also of brass, very perfect, and inscribed on the obverse, "P. LIC. VALERIANOS P. F. AUG.," on the reverse, "FELICITAS AUG.;" the third, bearing the head of a young man, but the name effaced, were found on this occasion. The altar is now placed in the entrance hall of the vicarage at Ribchester. A coin of Kenred, king of Northumberland, and some Roman pottery, were found at the Anchor Hill, in Ribchester, in January, 1829, which are now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Allen, of Salisbury. In the garden of Lovely Hall, is a corner stone with a patera, removed from Salisbury Hall, where it stood in the time of Dr. Leigh, as represented in page 342. On a coin found here in 1831, and now in Mr. Allen's possession, is this inscription, "IMP CAES NERVATRA IA NAVGGERM," on the reverse, "PMTRP COS $\bar{\text{II}}$ PP," with a sitting figure holding in her right hand a garland, in her left a cornu copiæ; this was found in the Bowling-green. In the church-yard, along with the cross, was turned up a coin thus inscribed, "MARCUS AURELIUS AUG.," reverse, "ABONDANTIA AVG.," and a figure with a cornu copiæ. Coins are found accidentally and very often; many of the villagers pick them up, and sell them to the curious. Mr. Allen has part of the same amphora mentioned by Dr. Stukeley, and many remnants of Roman pottery. At the back of the White Bull, a very small gold cup with handles was found. The old channel is now filled up, and scarcely discernible. No tunnel now exists under the Red Lion Inn, nor are there any steep or latitudinal streets, nor any of the monuments mentioned by Dr. Stukeley, except a few crosses. Coins, one of Augustus Cæsar, several of Titus Vespasian, Dioclesian, Cocceius Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, Severus, Commodus, Marcus Antoninus, and Julia, have been at various times discovered, some of copper, others of mixed metal; one silver Saxon coin; and a ruby with Mars on the reverse; two coins with crosses and an emperor's head, probably Constantine, motto, "SUB HOC SIGNO VINCES;" pieces of urns, flower-pots, and the finger of a copper statue, erected for an emperor, were once picked up. The Rev. B. T. Haslewood, incumbent of Ribchester, has accumulated a number of Roman coins and other interesting Roman remains.

The grandeur of Roman Ribchester has far many ages passed away. The remains are scattered in all directions, but for centuries to come the antiquary will,

Ribchester Parish.

no doubt, have his taste gratified and his ingenuity exercised by the disinterment of the works of the artists of an empire, of which Ribchester in its ancient splendour and in its present decay furnishes not an unfit emblem.

Decline and fall.

After the departure of the Romans, the city of Ribchester began to decline; the Saxons, it is probable, found it in decay; and all that is said of it in the Domesday Survey is, that *Ribelcastre* is in the hundred of Amounderness, among the sixteen villages dependent upon Preston, and contains two carucates of land.* After the Conquest, it is probable that the ancient city regained some portion of its former consequence, and that its final overthrow was effected by the Scotch invaders in the year 1322.

Manorial lords.

In 42 Henry III. the manor of Ribchester was held by Edmund de Lacye. In 11 Edward III. Henry de Cliderhow held 40 acres of land in Ribbelchester Dutton for a certain chaplain. "In 27 Edward III." says Dr. Whitaker, "I find the Motons styled themselves lords of Ribchester." By a deed without date, William, son of Walter Mutun, of Ribelcestre, confirms to God and St. Mary, and to the hospital of St. Saviour under Longrig, and the master and brethren there serving God, all the land which Walter his father gave to the hospital in pure and perpetual alms in the town of Ribelcestre. The deed is signed by Adam de Blakeburn, sir John his son, William de Samlesbury, Richard de Alveton, Adam de Hochton, Thomas de Hudresale, and others.† From the Mutons, Ribchester passed to the family of Hoghton of the Tower; and in 7 Henry IV. sir Richard Hoghton founded a chantry in the church of Riblechester;‡ and in the Inquisitiones ad Quod Damnum, 8 Henry IV. Richard de Hoghton is said to have given some lands with appurtenances in Dutton, Ribbelchestre, Chepyn, &c. His daughter Katherine, wife of William Linhalls, lady of the manor of Ribchester, vested certain lands in trust for a chaplain, to celebrate divine service every day, in the chapel erected on the north side of the church of Ribchester, for the salvation of king Henry and of sir Richard Hoghton, knight, her father and mother, and other persons. This lady, it therefore appears, was twice married; for in the pedigrees she is given to Hugh Venables, baron of Kinderton. In 14 Henry VII. Rybchester was vested in sir Alexander Hoghton,§ and in 36 Eliaabeth, it was found that sir Richard Sherburne died seized of the manor.‖ From the Sherburnes the manor of Ribchester descended to the Welds, and by cardinal Weld it was sold to Joseph Fenton, esq., along with the manors of Dutton and Bailey, about four years ago. Courts leet and courts baron are held in Ribchester in May and October.

* See Vol. I. p. 109.

† Ellis's Monasticon, Vol. VI. P. ii. n. 2. p. 636.

‡ Kimber's Baronet. Vol. I. p. 13.

§ Duchy Records, Vol. III. Inq. post Mort. n. 66.

‖ Ibid. Vol. XVI. n. 4.

The most ancient existing edifices of Ribchester, exclusive of the parish church, are Ward Hall, now modernized; Buckley Hall, built by the Sherburnes in 1666; Knoll Green, formerly the residence of the Cottons; and the Court House, in which the manor courts were formerly held. All the ancient families are either extinct or no longer resident. Ribchester Parish.

In 20 Edward I. Rybelchestr' occurs as one of the places in which the prior of St. John of Jerusalem claimed to exercise certain feudal privileges.

This part of the county of Lancaster abounds with crosses, erected not in Roman but in Catholic times:—A small cross, with a ball in front, was recently found in Ribchester church-yard, and now stands in Lovely Hall in Salesbury, which closely resembles those in Whalley church-yard, and on that account is supposed to commemorate the preaching of Paulinus at Ribchester; two shafts of crosses stand in the vicarage-yard, near the church, with single circular bases and fillet. In the garden wall of the White Lion Inn at Hothersall, there is a plain stone cross about three feet high; and three other plain shafts stand at Dutton Lee, Ward Green, and Pinfold: there is a rude cross below Writen Stone in Dilworth; at the N. E. extremity of the parish is a white cross; in Stoney-gate Lane is a massy square stone, with a cavity in the centre, supposed to have been the base of a cross; and upon Alston Hill opposite the White Bull in Ribchester is a small circular moulded stump of a cross. In Gallows Lane, Dutton, is another of these numerous relics, and tradition reports, that in feudal times, the lord exercised the privilege of gallows here. At Writen, i. e. Written Stone, in Dilworth, is a massy square stone thus inscribed:—"Rafe Ratcliffe laid this stone here to lie for ever, A.D. 1607." This Rafe Ratcliffe was owner of the estate. Anchor Hill, a little eminence west of the church, in which rings, the remains of a ship and anchors, have been found, may be regarded as a barrow or tumulus. Crosses.

At the original foundation of parishes, soon after the introduction of Christianity here by the preaching of Paulinus, Ribchester formed a part of the parish of Whalley, but it was separated from the parent stock in Saxon times. According to the present ecclesiastical divisions, this parish is in the deanery of Amounderness and the archdeaconry of Richmond. The church is dedicated to St. Wilfrid, and the living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the bishop of Chester, who is rector of the parish, and in the enjoyment of the great tithes, except in Dutton.* The church is a rude irregular pile, consisting of a nave, side aisles, chancel, porch, and tower, the latter of which is partly castellated, but being too broad for the height Parish church.

* It appears from the Act of Resumption, 7 & 8 Edward IV. that the presentation to Ribchester church was in the Talbots at that period.

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is deficient in symmetry. The side aisles have two projecting wings on the south and north, and the porch is almost detached from the other part of the building. The interior of the church is destitute of ornament; on the south it has four arches, supported by octagonal columns with plain capitals, but only two on the north. Amongst the chantries at the time of the Reformation we find "Ribchester Ecclesiæ Cantuar'."* A chapel of the Walmesleys of Showley, now the property of Mr. George Barton and Mr. Christopher Alston, yeomen, forms a distinct aisle to the north. The Dutton choir on the south had once an ornamental screen, which is now much mutilated. This choir, which is supposed to be of the age of king John or Henry III., was formerly the property of sir Henry Hoghton, bart. in right of possessions in Alston, but it now belongs to Mr. Rothwell, of Lancaster. The only gallery is at the west end of the church. The roof is supported by antique cross beams, with additional cross pieces at the intersections. The pulpit, decorated with curious wood work in eight compartments, bears date 1636. On the north side of the choir is a tomb of one solid block of stone, bearing three heraldic coats of the Hoghtons.

Parish register.

The earliest entry in the parish register is of the date of 1596, and the following are the results, as established at four different periods within the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries:—

	1596—1597.	1600—1601.	1700—1701.	1830—1832.
Baptisms	—	5 23	15 48	72 73
Marriages	—	3 10	8 14	30 28
Burials	30 15	8 22	65 43	49 41

Population.

The population of this parish at the period of the last census amounted to 3253, having increased upwards of one-third within the past thirty years.†

VICARS OF RIBCHESTER,

SO FAR AS THE LIST IS ATTAINABLE FROM THE ECCLESIASTICAL REGISTER IN THE BISHOP'S COURT AT CHESTER AND OTHER SOURCES.

DATE OF INSTITUTION.	VICARS.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
June 9, 34 Hen. VIII.	George Wolfytt	Henry VIII. as duke of Lancaster	Death of last incumbent.
Mar. 9, 16 Eliz. 1573	Henry Norcrosse	John Whitakres	Resig. of last incumbent.

* See Vol. I. p. 494.

† See Vol. I. p. 104.

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DATE OF INTITUTION.	VICARS.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
Dec. 17, 1616	Rich. Learoyde	James I.	Resig. of Henry Norcrosse.
Feb. 5, 1617	Christ. Hyndle	Thos. Bp. of Chester	Resig. of Rich. Learoid.
1699	George Ogden	Bishop of Chester	
Aug. 3, 1706	Thos. Johnson	Do.	Death of Geo. Ogden.
Feb. 26, 1738-9	John Heber	Do.	Death of Thos. Johnson.
Aug. 29, 1775	John Griffith	Do.	
July 27, 1776	John Atkinson	Do.	Cess. of John Griffith.
July 11, 1798	Isaac Ralph	Do.	Death of John Atkinson.
1802	James Quartley	Do.	
April 16, 1829	Boulby Thos. Haslewood The present incumbent	Do.	Death of James Quartley.

The other places of religious worship in this parish consist of Sted chapel, the episcopal chapel at Longridge, two Catholic chapels, and an Independent chapel at Knoll Green, built in 1831.

The charities of this parish, as exhibited in the XVth Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners, consist of:—

Charities.

A Free School established here under the will of John Dewhurst, in 1771, and, by a gift from Richard Higham, affords instruction to about 100 poor children of the townships of Ribchester, Dutton, and Hothersall, the parish paying for such instruction as the children receive in writing and arithmetic. The pecuniary affairs of this school have been involved in much difficulty, owing to the devise of the testator being void under the statute of 9 Geo. III. c. 36, and to the money, when the compromise was made, not being duly invested for the use of the school, the annual income of which is £22 10

TOWNSHIP OF RIBCHESTER.

Charities of Norcrosse and others—Ante 1732. £70 left by William Norcrosse and others, in interest and rent, to the poor of Ribchester, and for binding apprentices; annual produce £3 16

1695. *Standford's Dole*—Originally consisted of £150 left by James Standford for a fund, of which the fund was to be distributed among the poor (Catholics especially) of Styd, Bailey, and Ribchester; half to Styd, a quarter to Bailey, and a quarter to Ribchester. This stock appears to have been augmented to £452. 10s. by a legacy in trust for other purposes, which was laid out in purchase of land in 1740. Annual produce £50 0

TOWNSHIP OF ALSTON.

1613. *Richard Houghton's Charity.* The moiety of the rent of a close called Wood

Ribchester Parish.

Crook, to the poor of Alston, reduced from £10 to £5 in consequence of the great impoverishment of the land, by being too frequently ploughed . . . £5 0

1649. *Thomas Houghton's Charity.* The fourth part of the rent of a farm in Woodplumpton and Broughton, let at £64. Of this fourth part one-third is given to the poor of Elston, and the remainder to the poor of Alston. This division is very ancient, and the poor of this township are much more numerous than those in Elston £10 0

1777. *Jenkinson's Charity.* £10 to poor housekeepers . . . . . 8s.

1742. } *Charities of Gregson and Eccles.* A rent charge of £10, lost by the bankruptcy
1777. } of Thomas Eccles.

1803. *Berry's Charity.* The interest of £200 among poor and distressed people . £8 0

TOWNSHIP OF DILWORTH.

1696. *Roades's Charity.* To poor distressed housekeepers of Dilworth, the rent of a house, shippon, and four closes £9 9

1776. *Townley's Charity.* The interest of £100 to poor necessitous persons . . £4 10

TOWNSHIP OF DUTTON.

1747—1808. *Charities of Townley and others.* A number of benefactions, at different times, making altogether £273. 19s. 9d. of which the interest was to be annually distributed in cloth among poor housekeepers. In January, 1819, the stock was sold, and the produce invested in the purchase of £200 late navy 5 per cents. in the names of W. Cross, the Rev. J. Quartley, and the Rev. R. Parkinson, and, in lieu thereof, there is now standing, in the same names, £200 new 4 per cents.

TOWNSHIP OF HOTHERSALL.

Jenkinson's Charity. The sum of £10, supposed to have been left by Robert Jenkinson, appears to have been laid out, between thirty or forty years ago, towards building three cottages for the poor: 9s. or 10s. yearly is paid as interest out of the overseer's book on this account, and is distributed in sums of 1s. or 1s. 6d.

Manufactures.

The principal manufactures here are calico weaving and wood-turning, and the clack of the weaver's shuttle is now heard daily on the spot where the hammers of the Roman anchorsmiths and the chisel of their sculptors sounded, seventeen hundred years ago. Many of the small farmers in this parish employ such part of their children as are not engaged in field labour in weaving cotton, and in this way eke out their small farming profits, so as to produce a humble but not inadequate support for their families. This source of income, by which all the grown members of the domestic circle are made to contribute to the general support, constitutes the

chief difference between the condition of the farming peasantry in the county of Lancaster and that of the peasantry of Ireland. Formerly there were three fairs held in the year at Ribchester, but they have all fallen into disuse, nor are there any public markets nearer than Preston. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war, in the reign of Charles I., an engagement took place between the royalist troops under the earl of Derby, and the parliamentary levies under colonel Shuttleworth, which terminated in favour of the latter;* and Cromwell is said to have slept in the old white house opposite the strand in Ribchester, on the night before the memorable battle of Ribblesdale; there, probably, he matured, with colonel Ashton, that plan of operations which, at the setting of the next sun, tinged the waters of the Darwent with Scotch blood, as deeply as their ancestors had discoloured the stream of the Ribble with English blood, at this place, three centuries before. Ribchester Parish.

Alston and Hothersall form a joint township to the west of Ribchester. Longridge, partly in the township of Alston and partly in the township of Dilworth, a large thriving stone-built village, is situated near the summit of the Fell. In the village is a plain neat Episcopal chapel, built about 150 years ago, and rebuilt in 1784 and again in 1822-3, by subscriptions; the present patrons are by purchase from sir Henry Hoghton, bart., the trustees of Hulme's rich exhibitions. A Catholic chapel was built here in 1765. Alston Hall and Brooks Hall are now used as farm houses. There is here an Episcopal chapel; fairs for the sale of cattle are held here on the 16th of March, the 16th of April, and the 5th of November, but none of them by charter. Mrs. Cross is lady of the manor of Alston, and Mr. Martin is lord of Hothersall. The principal landed proprietors here are the earl of Derby, sir Henry Hoghton, bart., Mr. Nelson, and Mrs. Cross. The Hothersalls were for a long period the lords of Hothersall; their successors were the Lettenbys, who were succeeded by the present manorial proprietor. Hothersall Hall, the seat of the Hothersalls, was in existence in 1617-18. The manor-house there, is a more modern building. Out townships. Alston and Hothersall.

Dilworth is a township in the town of Longridge Fell, and on the line of the Roman road. The Cottams were long resident here. The abbot of Cockersand, in 20 Edward I., included Dylleword among those places for which he assumed, by charter from king John, an exemption from paying rates and taxes.† Dr. Kuerden preserves a claim, without date, from the men of Ribchester, Dilworth, and Dutton, to be free from fines, amercements, and tolls in all markets and fairs, and from suit and service to the county and wapentake.‡ According to the inquest taken on the death

* See Vol. II. p. 23. † Placit. de Quo Warr. apud Lanc. 20 Ed. I. Rot. 7.
‡ MS. 4to. fo. 56. In the Chetham Library.

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of the last of the Lacies, in which it is called Dileworill, the basis of the township was one carucate of land.[a]

[a] Esc. 4 Edw. II. n. 59. Dutton.

Dutton gave name to a family which occurs in charters without date: Richard, son of Ughtred de Dutton and William de Dutton, grant lands in Dutton to Henry de Clayton. In the time of John of Gaunt, William de Dutton grants land to William Moton and others.* In 3 Edward III. Ralph de Clayton holds lands and tenements in Dutton as of the honor of Cliderhou. In 11 Edward III., Hugh de Cliderhou holds for a certain chaplain forty acres of land in Dutton and Ribblechestre. In 36 Edward III., Richard de Caldecotes holds for the abbot and convent of Whalleye 126 acres of land in Cliderhowe, Wadyngton, Dutton, and Penhulton, the manor of Tounley to remain to the same Richard, thus identifying him with Richard de Tounley, to whom, in 47 Edward III., Henry de Clayton re-grants the manor of Dutton, which remained in this family till the death of Henry Townley, whose surviving daughter died in extreme old age, in 1799; it is now the property of Joseph Fenton, esq., by purchase from the Welds. Harrobanks, in this township, was parcel of the possessions of the monastery of Whalley; after the dissolution it was rated for sir Richard Sherbourne, 15th December, 1557.† Dutton Hall, successively the property of the Duttons, Claytons, Towneleys, and Joules, is a spacious mansion of the age of Charles II. Lower Dutton Hall is the property of the Charnleys, and Huntington Hall, in this township, is now used as the homestead of a yeoman.

Ancient hospital.

Within Dutton is the ancient "Hospitale subtus Langrig," with its chapel of Sted, dedicated to God and our holy Saviour. This hospital is of an antiquity as early as king John. By a deed without date, Alan de Singeltun, son of Richard, with the consent of his heir, grants and confirms to God and St. Saviour "desub Langrigh," for the hospital there, four acres of land in Dilewrhe.‡ Walter de Mutun of Ribelchester, granted to this hospital, in the reign of Henry III., all the land which Walter his father had given to the said hospital.§ This monastic institution, which shared the fate of the religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., was a preceptory of the knights hospitallers dependent upon the house of Newland, near Wakefield, after the order of Jerusalem was dissolved. In the year 1501, Nicholas Talbot, a descendant from Bashall, appointed by his will a priest to sing for twelve months "at Stead, where Fader and Moder are buried." On the dissolution of religious houses, Henry VIII. granted to Thomas Holt, esq.[a] the manor of Stede

[a] Of Grizlehurst.

* See Vol. I. p. 390. † Harl. MSS. Cod. 607. fo. 141.

‡ Ellis's Monast. Vol. VI. P. ii. Nu. i. p. 636. See p. 382 supra. § Ibid. Nu. 2.

together with all its rights, members, and appurtenances.* By the same instrument, several other manors, rents, messuages, and lands belonging to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and the abbeys of Cockersand and Whalley, were granted to the same Thomas Holt, in consideration of the sum of £1727. 15s., the possessions of St. John of Jerusalem, to be held in chief by the service of the thirtieth part of a knight's fee, the annual rent of £9. 11s., and an annual stipend of 40s. for a curate of Stede. Ribchester Parish.

The ancient chapel attached to this monastic institution is now used as an extra-parochial chapel, under the vicarage of Ribchester, and is one of the oldest entire buildings in the county of Lancaster. The edifice is of grey stone, with a porch of great primitive simplicity, and a fine pointed semi-Saxon and Norman arch, bearing flowered capitals and slender clustered columns. The font is a curious octagonal vessel of dark durable grit-stone, adorned by rudely carved coats of arms, with the letters I H S. Two of the ancient lancet windows remain. Two of the grave-stones below the pulpit were marked with the cross; one of them is richly carved, and both are supposed to commemorate Catholic ministers. For many ages, an ancient stone coffin tomb was exhibited to view on the north side of the altar, inscribed with the double cross of the hospitallers, but it is now covered up. One of the lords of Salesbury and his lady lie interred beneath the altar, under a stone floridly decorated; immediately before the altar lie the remains of the Roman Catholic bishop of Armorium, (Petre,) long resident at Showley, who died in 1775. The site of the chapel is a croft, formerly a cemetery, now overgrown with grass, and the eastern gable is richly clothed with ivy, festooning the window inside and out. In the croft is the base of a cross with a cavity in the centre filled with water. The living of Sted, which is enjoyed with the vicarage of Ribchester, to which it forms an appendage, is endowed with the tithes of eleven farms within the township of Dutton. From the Reformation to the commencement of the present incumbency of Ribchester, service was performed here only twice a year, to maintain the living and its emoluments, but since Mr. Haslewood became vicar, a new floor has been laid, benches have been prepared, and service is now performed upon the last Sunday in every month. The remains of a large edifice have been discovered near the chapel, and vestiges of mortality are seen strewed around the chapel.

A Catholic chapel stands near the residence of the Catholic minister in Sted, built in 1795, and adjoins the Catholic almshouses.

* From a transcript of the original, by Dorning Rasbotham, esq. on loose leaves of his short-hand MSS.

Ribchester Parish.

Longridge Fell gives to this parish at its northern extremity a barren and sterile appearance, but cultivation has been carried by human industry to the summit of this elevated region. In the valley on the banks of the Ribble, the meadows and pastures are for the most part fertile, and the scenery in many situations is beautifully picturesque. The country is well wooded, except on the hills, and there plantation work has not been wholly neglected. The farms are small, and many of them freehold; and though the parish has been deserted by the ancient gentry of the country, their place is occupied by a race of labourers and respectable yeomen, toiling indeed with great assiduity for the maintenance of their families, but not the less happy, perhaps, on that account. On Tootle Height, in the township of Dilworth, there is a valuable and extensive stone-quarry, which yields employment to two hundred masons; slates, flags, and grindstones are got at Buckley Delph, in Ribchester, and stone is also procured for building purposes in Dutton, but no coal mines are at present wrought in the parish.

Leyland Hundred.

THE hundred of Leyland, bounded by Amounderness on the north, by Blackburnshire on the north-east, by Salfordshire on the south-east, and by West Derby on the south-west, though claiming an historical antiquity as high as any other of the great divisions of the county of Lancaster, does not rank in the present day with the surrounding hundreds in modern improvements, or in manufacturing and commercial importance. This hundred is sixteen miles in length, from Marton Meer on the west, to Chorley moors, on the east, and fourteen miles in breadth, from Penwortham, on the north, to the tip of the horn, in Standish parish, which pierces the hundred of West Derby in the parish of Wigan, on the south.

The hundred consists of six ancient parishes, namely—

Leyland,	Penwortham,	Standish, and
Eccleston,	Brindle,	Croston;

From the last mentioned of which have been severed the parishes of—

Hoole—Hesketh—Tarleton—Rufford—and Chorley.

Leyland hundred consists of eleven parishes and forty townships, valued in the county rate of 1829 at the following sums:—

LEYLAND HUNDRED.

NAMES OF PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS.	£.	NAMES OF PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS.	£.	NAMES OF PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS.	£.	NAMES OF PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS.	£.
Brindle Parish	4907	*Hesketh with Becconsall Parish*	2240	*Penwortham Parish:*		Charnock Richard	3562
Chorley Parish	21572	*Hoole Parish:*		Farington	3401	Coppull	3393
Croston Parish:		Little Hoole	1532	Howick	1063	Duxbury	2129
Bispham	1448	Much Hoole	3135	Hutton	3899	Shevington	3823
Bretherton	3619	*Leyland Parish:*		Longton	5367	Standish with Longtree	8189
Croston	5808	Clayton in le Woods	3793	Penwortham	5929	Welch Whittle	1129
Mawdesley	4181	Cuerden	2279	*Rufford Parish*	4788	Worthington	1580
Ulnes Walton	3612	Euxton	5078	*Standish Parish:*			
Eccleston Parish:		Heapey	2225	Adlington	3015		
Eccleston	4598	Hoghton	5498	Anderton	1984		
Heskin	2136	Leyland	10717	Heath Charnock	2803		
Parbold	2313	Wheelton	3426			*Tarleton Parish*	5860
Wrightington	8174	Whittle in le Woods	4749				
		Withnell	3429				

Leyland Hundred.

In Saxon times, Leyland and Peneverdant were royal manors,* in the latter of which was a castle, probably the seat of the Saxon thane of the whole district.† In Domesday Book, Leyland is spoken of as having been in the tenure of Roger de Poictou, but then held by the king, from whom it passed in course of time to John, earl of Morton. Our venerable and learned antiquary and fellow-townsman, Dr. Kuerden, in his unpublished MS. in the Harleian Collection, codex 7,386, after surveying the boundaries of the hundred, thus traces the succession of its early lords :—

OF THE WAPENTAKE OF LEYLAND, WITH THE LORDS THEREOF.

R[ich] I. The first Lord of this Wapentake was in John Earl of Morton's dayes, for I find one Gerardus de Clayton in a charter 1 Jo. m. 5. n. 195. by which K. John granted and confirmed to Gerard de Clayton "for his homage and service the serjanty of Leylandshire, to have and to hold to himself and heirs by the service of 1^{d} in serjeanty of us and our heirs, for all service, as contained in the charter made to him when we were Earl of Morton," and the same was confirmed in 13 Jo. by Record, called Testa de Neuil, de terris datis et alienatis infra Com. Lanc.

And not long after I find that Willm. Ferrers, in Right of his wife, the daughter of Hu. Keuelioc, E. of Chester, and coheir to Randle Blundiuil her brother, succeeding E. of Chester in the 13 Hen. III. had a confirmation from the king of all his lands betwixt Rible and Mersay in Com. Lanc. namely, what William Peuerel formerly had, and forfeited in poysoning Randle the grandfather to this Earl, to whom K. Stephen as well as Henry the first's Empress had bestowd what was Roger Pictauensis or Will Peuerels, but never fully confirmed to the Earls of Chester, until this said 13 Hen. III. viz. the Town of West Derby with the Wapentach, the Borough of Liuerpol, the Town and Wap. of Salford, and the Wapentach of Leyland, &c. The last wapentach was parted as I conceiue betwixt Agnes the wife of W. Ferars and Hauis her sister, the wife of Robt. Quincy, earl of Lincon, whose daughter Margt. was maryed to John Lacy, Constable of Chester, and so he became half lord of the afforesaid Wapentak, which he shortly after granted to one Robt. de Heppawel and Margy his wife, who afterwards held the same in soccage by the service of one sparrow hawk.

Hen. III. And Willm. Ferers did joyntly with him confirm the same in Blackburnshire, and had a son called Robt. who was likewise senescal, who dyed in the 31 Edw. I. for in the 32 year, I find Margt. his late wife to be widow, and Alis and heir with all her Inheritance to have been given as wife to Robt. Sherburn, in whose right amongst other things the half wapentake of Leyland Hundred accrued unto him, which to this day continues in the family of the Sherburns of Stonihurst.

Rob. the son of Rob. Heppewal had thes towns appendant to his serjanty; namely, the manors of Clayton, Bispam, Chorley, Thorp hamlet, Bretherton, Heskin, Hole Magna, Hole Parva, and Kerden, to hold of the wapentake of Leylandshire from three weeks to

* See Vol. I. p. 107. † Ibid. p. 38.

three weeks, without any other service, except that Walter le Demand for one bovate of land, which he holds of the said Robert in Tarlton, performs suit to the county from 6 weeks to 6 weeks. Leyland Hundred.

Will Ferars and Agnes his wife, sister and coheir to the last Randle, E. of Chester, half lord of the said wapentake of Leylandshire, had Will to his son, who maryed the dau. of Roger[a] Quincy, in whos right Grooby being her inheritance, was with the half wapentak both settled by her on Will her younger son: her elder son Rob. the last E. of Derby being attainted, and his lands given by the king to Edmund E. of Lancaster, and W. his brother had Grooby and the half wapentake estated on him by his mother, as [appears] by an Inquisition of the 16 of Edward the first [which] doth declare what townships belonged as appendant to that wapentake, namely, a Robert.

Ad. Walton held by the rent of 2s. besides puture, the lordship of	Great Hole.
Ad. Banastre held by homage & service of 8sh.	Sheuington.
Jord. de Standish by ho. & s. of 5s. 8d.	Standish.
H. de Langtre by ho. & ser. of 5s. 8d.	Langtre.
Hu. de Adlington by ho. & s. of 5s. 2d. held	½Adlington.
Ad. de Duxbery by ho. & ser. 2s. 9d. the other	½Adlington.
Idem by ho. and ser. 14d. held	⅕of Duxbery.
Rog. de Bolton by ho. & ser. 1s. 2d. held	⅓of Bolton.
Oliuer Tongue by ho. ser. 1s. 2d. held	⅓of Bolton.
Thomas Banestre by ho. & seru. 1s. 9d. held	⅓of Heath Chernoc
Hu. Gogard by ho. and seru. of 5s. held	⅔of Heth Chernoc.
H. Chernoc by ho. seru. of 2sh. held ½ of	Chernoc Richard.
H. de Le by seru. of 5sh. held ½ of	Chernoc Rich.
Rob. .... by ho. and seru. of 7sh. 8d. held	Welch Whitle.
W. de Thorp by ho. seru. 10sh. held the hamlet of	Thorp.
Amicia de Bispam by ho. and seru. of 1sh. 3d. held	Bispam.
Jo. Banester by ho. & seru. of 3sh. 4d. held 2 bou. in	Maudsley.
Jo. Clayton rendered per. an. 12d. for ward of Lanc. Castle	Clayton.
Villa de Bretherton red per an. 2s. 4d. pro ward. Cast. Lanc.	Bretherton.
W. Ferrars held of the heirs of W. de la Mara	Chorley.
Nic. Butler by charter & rent of 40d. held	Knowsley.

W. Ferrars held the free Wapentake of Leyland of Lord Edm. brother to the King.

[Then follow some particulars of a suit between W. Ferrars, and John Ardern, and John Sandford, relating to a close of land in Chorley.]

36 Hen. VI. W. Ferrars died seized of half the manor of Chorley and of the wap. of Leylandshire and of ¼ of the town of Bolton super Moras, of the gift of Rob. Ferars, late E. of Derby, by his charter declaring whatsoever he had in the wap. of Leylandshire to W. Ferars, brother of the said E. and the ancestors of the said William whos heir he is, namely the son of Henry, the son of William brother to the said earl, & his heirs. And that the half manor of Chorley was held of W. Aghton K[t] and of W. Fleming Esq. Lords

Leyland Hundred.

of Croston in capite, by what service is unknown, & it is worth 200 sh. And the said half Lordship & wapentake afforesaid is held of our Lord the King in capite, as duke, by the service of finding one man in his bailiwick of Leylandshire, and it is worth 50s. and this half manor of Bolton was held of Reginald West, L^{d} de la Ware, in capite by Knight service, and it is worth 40s. William dyed 4 May last past, and Elizabeth wife of Edw. Gray is his kinswoman & heir, viz. daughter of the said William, & now 26 years of age.

This Edward Gray de Grooby had John his son, who dyed before his father; and John had Thomas Gray, marquess of Dorset, who was attainted by act of parliament in 1 Ric. III. and his lands given to the king, who in the 2^{d} of his reigne gaue the same to Thomas lord Stanley; but in 1 Henry VII. all grants by K. Rich. 3^{d} were repealed, and Chorley reassumed into the King's hands, & Thomas Gray restored to his lands & dignity. Rot. 58.

10 Hen. VIII. Tho. Gray gaue Chorley in exchange for the manor of Wodenshaw to George lord Strange, from whom it descended to W. Earl of Derly, brother to Ferdinand Earl of Derby, son of Henry Earl of Derby, son of Edw. Earl of Derby, son of Tho. Earl of Derby, son of the said George lord Strange, son of the first earl of Derby. Which said W. Earl of Derby for 900^{l} sold the manor of Chorley to one Edw. Rygby, in 38 Eliz. on 7 Nov. This Edw. was father to Alex. R. father to Edw. R. father of Alex. Rygby.*

I likewise find in 9 Edward II. Rob. Holand acquired to himself & heirs of his body, from Thomas E. of Lancaster, the manor of Derby with the wap. of Derby, Salford, Leylandsh. & Blacb. to be held of our lord the King by homage & service of 40sh. & 1 Asturc. pro omnibus.

Dr. Kuerden then proceeds to describe succinctly the early history of the separate parishes, and we shall avail ourselves of his assistance in our historical detail of Leyland hundred.

* Rigby of Burgh and Layton. Alexander, the last named, was a justice of peace for the county in 1664, according to the Lancashire Pedigrees.

Parish of Croston.

ROSTON was anciently the most extensive of the parishes in the hundred of Leyland. In the *Valor Beneficiorum* of pope Nicholas IV. compiled when this parish was in its integrity, the valuation fixed upon the living amounted to nearly as much as the revenues of all the other four parishes in the hundred. Till the seventeenth century, the parochial limits remained unaltered, but by authority of parliament this parish has been separated into six entire and independent parishes, namely:

Croston Parish.

Severance of the parish.

The parish of Croston;
of Hoole, separated from Croston in 1642;
of Chorley, } separated in 1793, at the instance of the rector,
of Rufford, } to provide livings for two of his sons;
of Tarleton, } separated in 1821, and constituted*
of Hesketh with Becconsall, } distinct parishes.

In consequence of these alterations, the parish now contains only five townships, which are immediately adjoining to the village of Croston; these are, CROSTON, BISPHAM, BRETHERTON, MAWDESLEY, and ULNES WALTON.

Croston is bounded by the parish of Hoole on the north, by Standish and Ormskirk parishes on the south, by Tarleton and Rufford on the west, and by Leyland and Eccleston on the east. The length of the parish of Croston, from the northern limits of the township of Bretherton to the southern limits of the township of Bispham, is eight miles, and its breadth, from the Douglas on the west to the point where the Yarrow enters the parish of Croston on the east, is four miles, comprising in the whole area 9070 statute acres.

Boundaries.

The Douglas, celebrated in our ancient chronicles as the scene of four great conflicts between the Britons and Saxons, in all of which, "King Arthur was leader

* By the act of severance, the Rev. Robert Master, the then rector and vicar of Croston, was enabled to hold, during his life and incumbency, the three parishes of Croston, Tarleton, and Hesketh with Becconsall.

Croston Parish.

of the war, and stood forth the victor,"* divides Bispham, Mawdesley, and Croston from Burscough and Rufford, and forming the western boundary of the parish, discharges its stream into the estuary of the Ribble at Hesketh Bank, on the north. Below Bretherton the Douglas receives the Yarrow, which, winding from Eccleston, bounds the village of Croston on the south and south-west, and half a mile below the village joins the Lostock, which, leaving Leyland, runs through Ulnes Walton, between Croston and Bretherton. From the point of confluence of the Douglas and the Yarrow, to the estuary of the Ribble, these waters assume the name of the Asland, and are navigable to the village of Croston, though they are not navigated. Sid Brook, a stream issuing to the south south-east of Croston, falls into the Yarrow on the east side of the village. In wet seasons, the Yarrow is subject to overflow its banks and to occasion much damage, frequently encroaching upon the village, and sometimes entering the church.†

Rivers.

In 1201, the king gave to Hugh le Porteur, "Hug̃ Janatori," twenty marks in Croxton in exchange for his inheritance of Corfham and Culminton, and in the same town of Croxton Saracene ten marks;‡ and in 1204 he gave to G. Luttrell 13½s of land which had been Hugh le Porteur's in Croxton,§ and 10 marks of land in Crokeston which had belonged to William de St. Albins.‖ Roger de Montebegon held the greater part of Croston parish as annexed to his manor of Hornby,¶ and by the Testa de Nevill' it appears that he gave to John Malerbe, his brother, ten carucates and six bovates of land in Croston with their appurtenances, to be held in knight service; and to the hospitallers of Jerusalem one bovate in alms. At the same time the heir of Aumeric Pincerna, who had married the daughter of Matthew, son of Paganus Villers, the first baron of Warrington, held three fees in Crocstun, Bulham, and Filingham, and Robert Fitz Richard held of him one fee in Croxton, Fillingham, and Hiam.** The heir of Aumeric Pincerna was his son sir William Boteler. In the Chancery roll of 3 John, Nicholas Pincerna, or Butler, is recorded as rendering an account of 100s. in the town of Croxton for three parts of the year, probably the chief rent of his possessions. This member of the Lancashire branch of an illustrious house does not appear in the pedigrees, nor in sir William Dugdale's Baronage, though he was sheriff of Lancaster for Theobald Walter in 1198.†† On the family of Fitton, the Bussels, barons of Penwortham, conferred large estates in this hundred, and Richard Fitton, whose grandfather was lord of half

* See Vol. I. p. 30, 31.

† The remarkable flood of 1811 inundated from eighty to ninety cottages, broke into the church and destroyed the fences of the inclosures to a great extent.

‡ Rot. Cancell. 3 Joh. m. 7. ‖ Ibid. 7 Jo. ** Fo. 408—411.

§ Rot. Lit. Claus. 6 Jo. ¶ See Vol. I. p. 117. †† See Vol. I. p. 203.

the manor of Rufford, left three daughters his coheiresses, one of whom, Elizabeth, married Roger Nowell, of Read; Matilda married sir William Hesketh; and "Annabilla," according to the pedigree of Hesketh of Rufford, obligingly communicated to the author by sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, married "Edmund Leigh, lord of Crostone, 17 Edw. I. He and his wife gave their inheritance to sir William Heskayte, knt. confirmed by sir William Leigh, 22 Edw. III. 1343." The same authority states, that "Dame Mawde, d. & coheir of Richard Fytton," who married "Sir William Heskayte," "had all the lands of the coheirs of Richard Fytton by gift." It also appears from the same document, that Isabell, daughter of sir John Dellamere, knt. lord of Crostone and Mawdesleigh, temp. Edw. II.* married sir Thomas Fleming, baron of Wath; while another daughter† "married W^m^ Legh de Legh, of whom," says the pedigree, "Hoghton of Hoghton, and Aston of Croston." The Lansdowne Feodary mentions, that Henry duke of Lancaster holds in demesne and service two knights' fees in Croston, with its members; and one knight's fee which the heirs of sir William Lee and William Fleming hold of the manor of Hornby, which fee John de Mara formerly held of the manor of Hornby. Anne, the daughter of William Fleming, esq. baron of Wath, married Thomas Heskayt; and Alice, the daughter and heiress of William Lee, married Thomas Ashton, the father of sir William Ashton, of Croston, about the reign of Henry VI. By these donations and marriages the moieties of the manor of Croston were vested in the families of Ashton and Hesketh; but remain in neither. "Ashton of Croston," says a note in lord Suffield's MS. pedigrees, "came from Ashton in Craven. This family became extinct by the matches of Anne Ashton, daughter and coheiress, with John Trafford, the fourth son of sir Cecil Trafford, of Trafford, knight, and Monacha her sister, to ——— son of Bartholomew Hesketh, of Aughton." The moieties of the manor of Croston are at present held by Thomas Joseph Trafford, esq. high sheriff of the county for this year;[a] and by Thomas Norris, esq. who purchased the Hesketh portion about 1825 from the Rev. Streynham Master, rector of Croston, by whom it was bought of sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, of Rufford, bart. Two courts leet and baron are held at the Grapes inn in Croston for the manor of Croston by the lords twice a year, at Michaelmas and Easter. Croston Parish.

[a] 1834.

The parish church of Croston, dedicated to St. Michael, in the deanery of Leyland, and the archdeaconry of Chester, is a large structure, consisting of a tower, nave, side aisles, chancel, and two chapels, and is situated near the middle of

* Sir John de la Ware styles himself "dominus de Croston," in the register of St. Mary of Lancaster.

† Her name was probably Isolda; for by a final concord in the Chapter House, Westminster, executed in 46 Edward III., it appears that William del Lee, and Isolda his wife, then held the moiety of the manors of Crofton (Croston) and Maudislegh. *Lanc. Bag of Pedes Finium.*

Croston Parish.

the village in the vale of the Yarrow. The tower is a strong square pile, castellated and adorned with pinnacles, and contains an excellent peal of eight bells. The windows are semicircular, divided by spandrels, squares, and lozenges, and separated by buttresses. The chancel, of which the roof is arched, is divided from the nave by a tall screen of ornamented oak, surmounted by the royal arms, and is lighted on the south side by arched windows, nearly lancet-shaped. On the N. and S. sides of the nave, which, as well as the aisles, is broad, are four arches resting on the columns with plain capitals. The roof is flat, and the oak beams, of which it is composed, are divided into small compartments or panels, with simple carvings. The chapels, which are merely canopied pews, are called Rufford and Becconsall chapels, and are separated from the chancel by two massive pillars. They were the property of sir T. Dalrymple Hesketh until purchased by the rector of Croston. The pulpit has a sounding board, and the font is small and octagonal, having the date 1663 upon one of its divisions. This piece of local antiquity is covered with black paint! The gallery is small. In the east window of the south or Rufford chapel are the arms of the Hesketh's painted on glass, and over the vestry door carved on stone are those of the Pilkingtons. In other parts of the church the arms of Farrington of Worden, Nelson of Fairhurst, and the Asshetons and Traffords of Croston are exhibited. On one of the canopied pews are painted in Old English characters these words—"This chappel was beavtified and this seat erected [1682] by Christopher Banastre, esq.:" and on one of the windows are the remains of another memorial—"And for y^e^ good estate of Henry Ba— of William Bana—" and above are the letters $_{H}{}^{B}{}_{M.}$ which are probably the initials of Henry Banastre and his wife Margaret Worthington, the parents of William Banastre, all of whom were living in the middle of the 16th century. An inscription on the north side of the steeple, indistinct from its situation, purports that the church was rebuilt in the 16th century. Subject to the inundations of the river, this was obviously not the first time of re-erection. A church existed here in the reign of the Conqueror, when Roger de Poictou, by a charter, of which a copy is preserved in the register of the Priory of Lancaster, granted to the monastery of St. Martin of Sees in Normandy, the priory of St. Mary of Lancaster with a number of dependent churches and chapels, among which is named the "eccliam de Croston."* This grant was amply confirmed by John, earl of Moreton, and again when he became king.† Subsequent charters of confirmation were granted by Ranulf, earl of Chester, and sir Roger Garnet, of Halton, knight.‡ By a charter without date, sir John de la Ware, who styles himself lord of Croston, after confirming the previous charters, surrenders all his right in the patronage of Croston

* Harl. MSS. Cod. 3764 fo. 1. † Ibid. fo. 2. ‡ Ibid.

and the mediety of the chapel of Eccleston to the abbot and convent of Sees.* In 1317, the rector of Croston claimed Eccleston as a chapel dependent upon Croston, and considerable litigation ensued; but the bishop of Coventry terminated the dispute by a voluminous decree, in which he decides that Eccleston is an independent parish church.† A memorandum without date, inserted in the Register of St. Mary, states that the church of Croston in the county of Lancaster is worth 204s. per annum, that the advowson belongs to the priory of the Blessed Mary of Lancaster, and that the dean of St. Stephen of Westminster is rector of the same.‡ In the *Valor* of pope Nicholas IV., 1291, it is estimated at £33. 6s. 8d.§ The edifice seated on the banks of the Yarrow, and exposed to the western winds, which in this part are frequent and strong, was so decayed, that the body was rebuilt in 1767-8, at a cost of £1834, collected by brief.

Croston Parish.

The living of Croston is a rectory and vicarage, valued in the *Liber Regis* at £31. 11s. 10½d., in the patronage of George Smith, esq. banker of London, brother to lord Carrington, who, in 1821, purchased the advowson from Le Gendre P. Starkie, of Huntroyd, esq., who purchased it from the trustees of the Rev. Streynsham Master, incumbent of the living. The following list of the rectors of Croston is compiled from the episcopal registers of Chester, and other sources :—

* Harl. MSS. Cod. 3764, fo. 3. † Ibid. fo. 67. ‡ Ibid. fo. 81. b.

§ A chantry in this church was dissolved at the time of the Reformation, and re-instituted by queen Mary, in 1553, but did not long survive. Queen Elizabeth, in the 27th year of her reign, at the instance of Thomas, earl of Ormond and Ossory, granted to Edmund Dorning and Roger Raut, among other matters, "all that our late chantry at the altar of St. John the Baptist in the Church of Croston with its members and all the lands & messuages in the town of Croston, Madsley & Hamilton, granted by Robert Hesket in aid of the salary of the late chantry priest, & which chantry & the other premises were granted to Sir Thomas Hesket for 21 years."—*Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. IV. fo. c. 27. In the Herald's College.*

This instrument is followed by the following memorandum :—

"32 Eliz. Edm. Dorning & Rog. Raut sold to Tho. Ashton of Croston and Raf Ashton of Lever the churche's bell to St. Jo. Bapt. cum pert. to have to Thomas & Raf and heres."

Croston Parish.

RECTORS OF CROSTON.

DATE OF INSTITUTION.	RECTORS.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
	Thomas Mawssey		
Jan. 24, 1504	Robert Becansawe	Abbess of St. Saviour of Syon	Death of Thos. Mawssey.
	Thomas Bonde		
July 20, 3 and 4 Phil. & Mary	Thomas Beninge	Anthony Browne	Death of Thomas Bonde.
July 17, 1624	John Bartlet	Bp. of Chester patron, by lapse of half a year.	Death of last incumbent.
April 25, 1625	James Hyatt	King Charles	
	—— Lowe		
Nov. 27, 1662	James Pilkington	Mittons of Knightsbridge	—— Lowe ejected Aug. 24, 1662.
May 25, 1683	Charles Leyfield	William and Robert Pilkington, clerks	Death of Jas. Pilkington.
July 25, 1683	Edmund Townley	Charles II.	Resig. of Chas. Leyfield.
July 2, 1688	John Lowe	William Pilkington	Resig. of Chas. Leyfield.
Sept. 6, 1688	John Riley	Bishop of Chester	Resig. of Chas. Leyfield.
March 17, 1689	Robert Pickering	Chas. Leyfield, and Wm. Haydocke	Death of John Riley.
Dec. 10, 1695	Zachariah Taylor	King William	Simony.
Dec. 28, 1703	William Pilkington	Charles Leyfield	Death of Robt. Pickering.
Oct. 21, 1755	Streynsham Master	Legh Master, patron for this turn	Death of Wm. Pilkington.
May 11, 1759	Robert Master	Ann Master, Wm. Banks, & Thos. Clayton, esqs. & John Hargreaves, gent.	D. of Streynsham Master.
Sept. 28, 1798	Streynsham Master, present incumbent	Elizabeth Master, patron for this turn	Death of Robert Master.

Register.

The present registers of this parish commence March 25, 1728, and are all that can now be consulted for legal or statistical purposes, Mr. William Henry Baldwin, churchwarden in 1827-8, having removed the preceding registers from their legitimate repository. The following are the results for the two first and the two last years :—

Croston Parish.

REGISTERS OF CROSTON CHURCH.

	1728	1729	1831	1832
Baptisms . . .	32	42	103	107
Marriages . .	12	11	29	31
Burials . . .	89	128	84	83

The parish of Croston, as at present constituted, does not contain one single chapel of ease, though, as late as the year 1642, Hoole, Hesketh-cum-Beconsall, Tarlton, Rufford, and Chorley, were all chapelries dependent upon it. There are two Catholic chapels in the parish, one in Croston, built about the year 1793, and another in Mawdesley; there is also in Croston a Methodist meeting-room, opened in 1828.

The partition of this parish, at the request of the rector, has given rise to the inquiry, whether it might not be advantageous, both to the established church and to the parishioners, in certain extensive parishes, to encourage these partitions, inasmuch as the effect would be to place the flock of each pastor under his more immediate inspection, to equalize in some degree the church livings, and to multiply their number, without imposing any additional burdens upon the parishioners. If there be no disadvantages to counterbalance these benefits, except the chimera that "they partake of the genius of republicanism," it is advisable that the legislature should give facilities to such alterations by a general act for carrying them into effect, with the joint consent of the bishop, patron, and incumbent, reserving, if necessary, an appeal to the archbishop of the province, or to the king in council. The principle of the tithe commutation adopted by the parishes of St. Michael-le-Wyre and of Lancaster, in this county, under the sanction of parliament, might be combined with these changes, if, in the mean time, a general tithe commutation bill should not pass into a law.

Charities.

The public charities of Croston parish are exhibited in the XVth Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners for inquiring into public charities, from p. 112 to 154, and the following is a compendious abstract of this voluminous return:—

PARISH OF CROSTON.

School, erected in 1660 by the Rev. James Hyatt, rector of Croston, and endowed with rent charges amounting to £14. This income was afterwards augmented by a legacy and pew-rents to £21. 9s. per annum. The school-house is situated in the churchyard of Croston, and the sons of poor persons of the parish are admitted by ticket. The master is paid for the education of others. The number of boys is about 80, of whom more than 30 are of the ticket class.

1711. *Layfield's Charity*. The Rev. Charles Layfield, D.D. gave to the poor of various places the fourth part of his estate, amounting to £1389. 7s. 4d., after payment

Croston Parish.

of debts and legacies. The share due to Croston was £347. 6s. 10d., which, in pursuance of an order in chancery, was laid out in government securities, and produced £364. 3s. 3d. with which, and £5. 16s. 8d. advanced by the parish, a messuage and land in Ulnes Walton were purchased. The present income derived from the rent appears to be £35

Charities of the Rev. Streynsham Master, and Mrs. Anne Master. These consist of the interest of £200 for the purchase of books of devotion. Part of the interest is applied to the support of a school of industry, established by subscription in 1802, for poor girls, towards which Mrs. El. Master gave £200.

1770. *Crooke's Charity.* The interest of the produce of two cottages in Mawdesley, for the purchase of books of devotion according to the church of England. The annual income is £7 4

TOWNSHIP OF CROSTON.

1693. } *Croston's Almshouse, and Wilson's Charity.* Henry Croston bequeathed three
1797. } houses, with land and gardens, for 3 poor men and women of Croston, and a rent charge of £7. 10s.; and Henry Wilson, surgeon, gave the yearly interest of £20 to the oldest person in the almshouse. On an average of five years, each almstenant receives yearly £5. 6s. 4¾d. besides the interest of Mr. Wilson's donation.

1663. *Dandy's Charity.* £50 to purchase a rent charge of 50s. to be laid out in clothes for the poor of Croston £2 10

1681. *Poor's Stock.* This fund commenced in 1681 with several sums amounting to £32. 10s. which, in 1694, had increased to £139. 10s. besides a rent charge of £5 a year. In 1718 the principal was computed at £340, and the present annual income, employed in apprenticing children and clothing the poor, is . £61 10

1700. *Lathom's Charity.* Peter Lathom, of Bispham, left several estates in different parts of the county, in trust, to bind apprentices, and to the poor of Lathom, Bispham, Mawdesley, Ormskirk, Newburgh, Burscough, Dalton, Rufford, to the poor prisoners in Lancaster castle, &c. The annual rents of this property amount in the whole to £339 10

There is also belonging to this charity the sum of £1315. 12s. 8d. lodged in the bank at Preston, for which 2½ per cent interest is allowed, which is suffered to go to the original as an accumulating fund. The annual allotments made to the seventeen places named in the legacy amount to £156

1721. *Hough's Charity.* The interest of £52 to be distributed in bread to poor protestants £2 12

1740. *Norris's Charity.* The interest of £26 in bread to the poor £1 6

1802. *School of Industry*, established by subscription for the instruction of poor girls, of whom there are about thirty, taught by a schoolmistress for an annual salary of £14

1809. *Jubilee Almshouses*, built to celebrate the period on which George III. entered into the 50th year of his reign, on 25 October, 1809, partly with a sum raised by subscription, and partly with a legacy of £200 given by Mrs. Eliz. Masters. The stock amounts to £548.

Croston Parish.

TOWNSHIP OF BISPHAM.

1675. *Durning's Charity.* A messuage and tenement with land, conveyed in trust to raise the yearly sum of £12, for the relief of the poor, binding apprentices, &c., the residue to be employed in raising a sum for building a school, and afterwards for the salary of a schoolmaster. The building is in good condition, and the average number of scholars is thirty-five. They are taught reading and arithmetic, finding only their own books and stationery. Formerly it was a classical school of some repute. It is to be lamented that little advantage is now derived from the establishment, in proportion to the amount of the income applicable to its support, being about £160 per annum.

Lathom's Charity. See Croston township.

Ambrose's Charity. A rent charge of 3s. 4d. to the poor.

TOWNSHIP OF BRETHERTON.

1654. *School,* founded by Mrs. Jane Fletcher, and endowed with lands which produce an income of £112 5 8

TOWNSHIP OF MAWDESLEY.

Lathom's Charity.—See Croston Township.

1657. } *Charities of John and David Stopford.*—40s. yearly to the poor of the parish and
1669. } the poor of Blackmoor, which is a common in this township, surrounded with cottages £2

1688. *Crook's Charity*—£2 per annum to the poor of Mawdesley, and £2 to the schoolmaster of the little school at Mawdesley £4

Blackburn's Charity—£50 to the poor; diminished to £30. 3s.

Durning's Charity—£5 every 7th year for apprenticing a poor child.

TOWNSHIP OF ULNES WALTON.

1657. *Glassbrook's Charity*—The rents of 4 fields to the poor £23

1735. *Waring's Gift*—The profits of 2 cottages and a tenement in Ulnes Walton, including a rent charge of 40s. annually, amount to £17

1753. *Annuity of* 10*s.*—The field called Dandy Land, belonging to Croston's almshouses, is subject to this charge, which is given to the poor not receiving parish relief.

Croston is a long and straggling village on the banks of the Yarrow, and, according to Leland, was a market town in the reign of Henry VIII.:—"Ther is beside *Chorle,*" says the itinerant, "*Crosseton,* a Market Toune in Lelandshire. It is a iii. Miles from *Chorle,* and *Latham* is a iii. mile from hit;"* but afterwards he remarks that it is "a poore or no Market."† Near the centre of the village, and not far from the parish church and the rectory, is the base of an ancient cross with

* Itin. Vol. V. p. 90. † Ibid. Vol. VII. p. 47.

Croston Parish.

steps, which may have been the site of the market, and have occasioned the appellation of the village—Cross-Town. A wake is annually held at Croston, and indeed throughout the parish, on the Sunday next to St. Michael's day. A fair, entirely for cattle, is also held yearly on the Monday preceding Shrove Tuesday, but it does not appear to be chartered. The ancient curfew bell is still rung at Croston church every evening at eight o'clock, from the 25th of March to the 29th of September, both inclusive. The old hall of Croston, built in the 17th century, and standing within living memory, has been taken down, and the present fabric erected. It is a tall building, rough cast, and consisting of a centre and wings, terminating in gables: it is seated among trees on the east of the village, and is occupied by Henry Tempest, esq. a magistrate, who married Jemima, the daughter of Joseph Thomas Trafford, esq. The rectory is a stately edifice, coeval with the old hall.

By an act of parliament, passed in 1799, commissioners were appointed to drain the low lands of Croston, Mawdesley, Rufford, Tarleton, and Bretherton, out of a fund to be raised by a rate on the landowners and tenantry. The first operations under this act were ill-conducted, and attended with much unnecessary expense, but the object was ultimately effected, to the essential improvement of the value of the lands, and the health and comfort of the inhabitants. In the early part of the last century there was a great deal of waste land in Croston, but the act of 1728, for the inclosure of Croston common, much reduced its extent.

Townships.

Mawdsley, or Mawdesley, is an extensive, flat, and fertile township, between Croston and Wrightington, watered by the Sidbrook. The hall, a large stone edifice erected on a foundation of rock, afforded for many generations a residence to the Mawdesley family, by whom Heskin New Hall in the adjoining township, now occupied by Miss C. Bamford, was built. Adam de Moudesley was a ward of the duchy in 35 Edward III.* and Robert Mawdesley, esq. the last of this ancient race, was living at Mawdesley Hall about 1760. The estates of Heskin and Mawdesley became the property of Alexander Kershaw, esq. a military officer, who purchased them out of chancery, and they were lately enjoyed by his grandson Edmund Newman Kershaw, esq. but are now the property of Mr. Mitchell. A moiety of the manor of Maudislegh was held in 46 Edward III. by William del Lee and Isolda his wife;† and it descended with Croston to the families of Hesketh and Trafford, by whom a court leet and baron is held annually at the Black Bull, at Michaelmas. Here the Nelsons, a branch from Fairhurst, held lands as early as 1 Richard II. The celebrated naval hero, lord Nelson, expressed to Mr. Townsend

* See Vol. I. p. 350.

† Bag of Pedes Finium, in the Chapter House, Westminster.

the herald, during the search for his pedigree, a strong desire to establish himself as a descendant from a Lancashire family; but the name of Nelson is of considerable standing in the county of Norfolk, and to that county we are obliged reluctantly to surrender this most distinguished ornament of the British arms. Bamford House, built in the 17th century, formerly the residence of the Bamfords, is now a public house. Black Moor House, now in decay, is of a date coeval with Bamford House. Here is a large Catholic chapel, with a residence for the minister, erected by subscription in 1830. A salt or brine spring is found on the estate of Salt Pit House in Mawdesley, the property of Mr. Trafford.

Bispham is a small and thinly populated, but richly cultivated district, near the river Douglas, and opposite Burscough. Bispham Hall, a plain stone building on the south, erected in the 16th century, is the property of lord Skelmersdale. The Stanleys, earls of Derby, have long possessed what is called the lordship, but Bispham is merely a factitious manor. The principal landowners here are the Stanleys, the Rigbys, and lord Skelmersdale. In this township is the free grammar school founded by Richard Durning.

Bretherton is a considerable township, extending from Hoole on the north to Croston on the south, and from the Douglas or Asland on the west to Ulnes Walton on east. Bank Hall, which existed here previous to the reign of Edward II. was for centuries the manorial residence of the Banastres or Banisters, lords of the manor of Bretherton. In 34 Edward III. a mandate was issued from the duchy court, on the death of Thomas Banastre, directing the escheater to seize for the king and the duke the lands of Thomas Banastre, among which are named Crofton, (Croston) Farryngton, Thorpe, and Bretherton.* A Thomas Banastre is mentioned in the Lansdowne Feodary, 23 Edward III., as the son and heir of sir Adam Banastre, whom Dr. Whitaker conjectures to have been of this family, and who was beheaded in the reign of Edward II. by Thomas, earl of Lancaster,† for his active opposition to that powerful and factious baron. The conjecture is therefore improved to a strong probability, if it be not advanced to absolute certainty. The descent of the Banisters of Bank is not satisfactorily traced before the reign of Henry VIII., in whose second year died Henry Banister, of Bank.

* See Vol. I. p. 383. † Ibid. p. 275-6.

Banister, of Bank.

Cecily, dau. of —— Worthington. = Henry Banister, of Banke, ob. 2 Hen. VIII. = —— dau. of —— Osbaldeston, of Osbaldeston, esq.

- Peter, Alexander.
- Jane.
- Margaret, w. of John Meolls, of Meolls, in com. Cestr'
- Margaret, da. of Will. Kirkby, of Rawcliffe, 2d wife.
- Richard Banister, of Bank, æt. 48 an. ad mort. patris ob. 2 E. VI. = Margaret, da. of Nicholas Rigmaden, of Wedacre.
  - Henry. Isabel. Ellen, dau. of Sir Henry Halsall. = William Banister, of Bank, ætat. 48 an. ad mortem patris, ob. 2-3 P. M.
    - Henry Banister, son and heir, ætat. 30 ann. ad mortem patris, ob. 36 Eliz. = Margaret, dau. of William Worthington, of Blainsco.
      - Adam, died without issue.
      - Henry Banister.
      - Anne. = Henry Butler, of Rawcliffe.
      - William Banister, of Bank, in com. Lanc. Esq. obijt ante patrem. = Christian, dau. to Raphe Ashton, of Great Leaver.
        - Nicholas, 4th son, rector of Aghton. [Inst. Jan. 30, 1607.]
        - Alice, dau. & coheir of John Cuerden, of Cuerden, 1st wife.
        - Henry Banister, of Bank, Esq. ætat. 20 an. ad mortem avi sui. = Anne, dau. of Jas. Anderton, of Clayton, 2d wife.
          - Sir Thomas Haggerston, of Haggerston, in com. Northumberland. = Alice Banister, heir to her mother.
          - John Crosse, of Liverpool. = Julian.
          - Henry Banister, son & heir, ob. 16 Car. I. = Eliz. dau. to William Farrington, of Wearden, Esq.
            - Henry Banister, of Bank, Esq. "slain by one Colcoth, of the Isle of Man, who was condemned at Chester for that fact. Hee was buryed 11th Aprill, 1665." ob. s. p.
            - Dorothy, dau. to Roger Nowell, of Read, Esq. Living 1676.
            - Christopher Banister, of Bank, heir to his brother. High sheriff of Lanc. 1669-70, and living 1682. = Mary, dau. of Ralph Ashton, of Middleton.
              - Anne, ætat. 6 mens. Sept. 2, 1664
              - Elizabeth.
              - Margaret, died young.
        - Anne, dau. to Raph Standish, of Standish, 3d w.
        - Richard Banister, of Bolton, attorney, had issue Hen. Will. & Alexander.
        - Christopher Banister, vice-chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. = Johanna, dau. of Alex. Standish, of Duxbury, and relict of Clayton, of Crooks.
      - Jane. = Thomas Eccleston, of Eccleston.
  - Henry. = Anne, dau. & heir of Sir Henry Farrington.
  - James = Anne. = William, son of Sir Henry Farrington.
  - Henry. = Elizabeth, wife of Edw. Becconsall.

Croston Parish.

On a monument in Leyland church is an inscription, from which it would appear that Christopher, the last named, was married a second time, or that the pedigrees of Banister and Ashton of Middleton are both erroneous. The inscription completes the account of this branch of a once distinguished house:—"Elizabeth, daughter & coheir of Christopher Banastre, of Bank, Esq. who was living in 1682, m. Robert Parker, Esq. of Extwistle, & had Banastre Parker of Cuerden, born 1696. Christopher m. Anne, d. & coheir of William Clayton, of Leverpool, Esq. He was High Sheriff 1670." Bank Hall, inscribed with the year 1608 over the west door, is a stately renovated brick mansion, in the Elizabethian style, with gables, pinnacles, sash windows, and a fanciful tower in the centre, containing a clock. A Gothic lodge is placed at the entrance gates, adjoining the Liverpool and Preston road. This hall was possessed, after the Banisters, by Thomas Fleetwwood, esq. the first improver of Martin Meer, who made it his residence in

1692; in the beginning of the last century he was succeeded by Fleetwood Leigh, esq.;* and its present owner is George Anthony Leigh Keck, esq. Carr House, built in the 17th century, has long been the property of the Brethertons of Hoole. In the township are two places of religious worship; the old Methodist chapel, erected in 1824, and the Independent chapel, built in 1825. The present lords of Bretherton are George A. L. Keck, esq. and sir T. D. Hesketh, bart., by whom a court-leet is held annually at the Anchor inn. Croston Parish.

Ulnes Walton, a small township occupied by farmers and yeomanry families, lies east of Bretherton, between Croston and Leyland. In 21 Edward III. Henry earl of Lancaster levied a fine on William de Bracebrigge and Matilda, his wife, for the manor of Vlne Walton,† and fourteen years afterwards granted the site of the manor to "Richard de Hibernia, physician of the Duke of Lancaster, with liberty to be Toll free & Hoper free at the duke's mills."‡ Thomas Molyneux had a lease of the manor of Ulneswalton from the crown, in 21 Edward IV.;§ who afterwards granted a moiety of it to Thomas Walton.‖ In the reign of Edward VI. the manor was transferred by the crown to sir Anthony Brown, a justice of the common pleas, and a considerable trafficker in the confiscated property of religious houses. In a miscellaneous manuscript of the Harleian collection is an article entitled, "An Abstracte of all such thinges as passed the greate seale of England, &c. out of the Register kept by Thomas, Bishoppe of Ely, &c., keeper of the greate seale, the xxijth of Dec. a^{o} Dñi 1551;" which contains the following memorandum:—

"A Pattente of Purchas graunted to Anthonye Browne of Southweld in the Countye of Essexe Esquier of certayne manners of the Kinges ma^{ties} namely the mannor of Vlneswalton, Ayland, and Kellemargh, wth theire appurtenances in the countye of Lancaster To haue and to houlde to him and his hearies of the kinges ma^{tie} in Capite, paienge to the kinges grace for the same M. CCCC. LXXXIIIJ^{li} VJ^{s} VIIJ^{d}, dated quarto die Januarye and sealed the vijth daye of Januarye An^{o} 1551."¶

Ulnes Walton is not at present reputed a manor, but is a district inhabited chiefly by freeholders. Littlewood farm, the property of William Farrington, of Shaw Hall, esq., is the largest in the whole hundred. According to tradition, the farm called Gradwells, in the garden of which is an old well-preserved cross, was formerly a monkish cell. This estate, lately the property of Alexander Kershaw, of Heskin, esq., now belongs to Mr. Mitchell.

* "Jan. 16, 1728. Sir John Byrne bart. married Madam Legh de Bank." Tarleton Register.

† Bag of Pedes Finium, in the Chapter House, Westminster.

‡ See Vol. I. p. 350.

§ Duchy Records, Bundle A Originalia, n. 14.

‖ Rot. Parl. Vol. VI. p. 382.

¶ Cod. 169, fo. 103.

Croston Parish.

Though the lands in this parish are low, and produce occasionally their usual concomitant, ague, the health of the inhabitants is generally robust, and numbers of persons attain the age of eighty and even ninety years. The population is slowly progressive, having increased one-third within the present century.* Agriculture is the principal pursuit of the inhabitants, but there are some manufactures, which consist principally of the weaving of figured goods for the Manchester and Preston markets: and jacconetts and muslins are also woven here; but the parish does not contain one single steam-engine, there being no cotton-spinning or print-works, nor coal-pits. About three-fourths of the land is pasture, the rest being arable, wood, or waste. The soil is generally stiff and moderate loam, with vegetable peat; but round the village of Croston it is sandy loam, rich and alluvial. Croston and Mawdsley Moss adjoin each other, and form one bog, on the margin of which stand Black Moor and Moss House. There are found under these vast masses of decayed vegetation, generally oak and yew, which seem to have been swept down by floods when the land was more exposed than at present to inundations, from the Yarrow on the one side, and from the Douglas on the other. Trees are also found embedded in the cultivated land amongst the alluvial soil formed by the subterranean forest already noticed on the south-western coast of Lancashire.† The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes along the west side of the parish; and the proposed railway from Liverpool to Preston will, when executed, intersect its principal townships.

* See Vol. II. p. 105. † Ibid. p. 88.

Much Hoole Parish.

Much Hoole Parish.

HE first severance of the parish of Croston took place in the memorable year of our national and Lancashire history, (1642,) when the parliament having the preponderance over the royalists, formed the design of dividing the large parishes into separate portions. In this year Hoole was separated from Croston; and a memorandum in the parish register, recording the progress of the measure in parliament, from its introduction to its consummation, says—"Hoole a chapelry of Croston 17 Charles I. Bill for creating the Chapel or Parish Church read 3^{d} June; Committed on the 10th. Royal seal attached July 27th."

Separated from Croston.

The land in this parish is flat, and the scenery uninteresting. The mother parish of Croston lies to the south; the western boundary is formed by the Douglas, the eastern by Leyland, and the north by the parish of Penwortham. The length of the parish, from the Douglas on the west to the turbary of Little Hoole on the east, is four miles; and the breadth, from Wilmer bridge on the north to the imaginary line which divides the parishes of Hoole and Croston, is two miles and a half; comprising in the whole parish an area of 1974 statute acres. Much Hoole is a scattered village, with a little cotton weaving in the muslin, jacconet, and mulls, stripe line, but the labour of the peasantry is principally agricultural. Neither here, in Croston, nor in any of its descendant parishes, is there a single steam-engine. Vessels of 100 tons burden, with the aid of the tide, pass from the arm of the sea at the estuary of the Ribble into the Douglas navigation, and the coasting trade of Hoole is rather considerable.

Boundaries.

Paganus de Vilers, the first baron of Warrington,* and the first feodary, gave, according to the Testa de Nevill', to Thomas de Vilers, the moiety of Uvethorp, the

Ancient proprietors.

* See Vol. I. p. 116, 117.

Much Hoole Parish.

land of Hole, and the moiety of Calverton in knight service: of these estates, Robert de Vilers held the moiety of Hole, except one carucate held by William de Vilers.* The other moiety was held by sir William Boteler or Butler, whose father Aumeric had married Beatrix, the daughter and heiress of Matthew de Vilers, son of Paganus.† Sir Richard le Botiler, in 40 Edward III., levied a fine upon John de la Ware, deforcer of lands in Little Hole.‡

Hoole gave name to a family as early as the reign of king John, for we find Walter de Hole among the inquisitors of the wapentake of Leylandesir' in that reign:§ and by a deed without date, preserved in the register of Lancaster Priory, but ascertained, from the name of Gilbert Fitz Rainfrid, one of the witnesses, "then sheriff of Lancaster," to be about the 10 John, 1208-9;‖ Peter, the son of William de Hulle, quitclaims all the charters, instruments, and muniments which he had received from the convent of Sees and the priory of Lancaster concerning land in Hulle.¶ In 26 Henry III., an agreement was made between Gregory de Wimerlegh and Geffrey, prior of Lancaster, by which the former, in consideration of 20s., surrendered for ever six bovates of land in Hull, with their appurtenances, to the monks of St. Mary's.** Adam Walton, in 16 Edward I., held the lordship of Great Hole, by puture and a rent of 2s. A charter without date, transcribed into Codex 2063 of the Harleian Collection, fo. 182, purports that Henry Fitz Wem has given Great Hol and the manor of Great Hol†† to Thomas Banastre and Agnes his daughter in free marriage. This is witnessed by sir John de Mara, Warren de Walton, Robert de Hulton, and others who were living in the early part of the reign of Henry III. The property passed into the family of Hesketh of Rufford, by the marriage of Thomas Heskaith, lord of Heskaith, in 1387, with Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas Banistre, and Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, of Rufford, bart. G. A. Legh Keck, of Bank Hall, esq., E. B. King, esq., Messrs. Miller, Rothwell, and Sumner, are the principal land-owners in the township of Much Hoole. Twenty years ago, the Stannoughts, Hunts, and Crichleys were considerable proprietors here; and at a still earlier date, Mrs. Walton, probably a descendant of Christopher Walton, gent. of Little Hoole, and the founder of Hutton free school, ranked amongst the principal land-owners.

Modern proprietors.

* Primus feodatus, &c., Fol. 402.

† Ibid. fo. 408.

‡ Bag of Pedes Finium in the Chapter House.

§ Testa de Nevill', fo. 396.

‖ See Vol. I. p. 203.

¶ Harl. MS. 3764, fo. 4, b.

** Ibid. fo. 3.

†† The estates in Great Hoole consist principally of freehold land not subject to any manorial claims, nor is there any manor court held in this township.

Much Hoole Parish.

Church.

The parish church of Hoole, dedicated to St. Michael, consists of a body, without side aisles, and a chancel. The tower, erected upon four pillars, is a handsome stone pile, with corner stones, mouldings, pinnacles, stone vases, and arched ornaments. The body of the church is plain, and formed of brick-work; but it is light within, and kept remarkably clean. Over the porch are the initials P. H., and on the north side of the steeple is a moral reflection, so ancient, that if the edifice be coeval, it is the oldest in Europe—"Vt Hora sic Vita." It was, however, originally erected as a chapel of ease to Croston in the 15th century, and re-edified in 1628; the steeple was raised in 1720, the new ceiling formed, at a cost of £60, in 1812, and the chancel added in 1824, at an expense of £100. On the north side are the arms of the late James Rothwell, of Moss House, esq. and an inscription to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Leigh, rector, in the interior, and another to Miles Barton, esq. the patron of the living, who died in 1810, are the principal monumental memorials.

RECTORS OF HOOLE,

COMPILED FROM THE EPISCOPAL REGISTERS AT CHESTER.

DATE OF INTITUTION.	RECTORS.	BY WHOM PRESENTED.	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
July 16, 1686	Richard Foxcroft	King James II.	
Nov. 12, 1701	Thomas Leigh	Sir Thos. Wheate	Resig. of Rich. Foxcroft.
March 13, 1709	James Whitaker	Eliz. Hanby	Death of Thos. Leigh.
Dec. 26, 1732	Thomas Ellison	John Skerratt	Death of James Whitaker.
Nov. 11, 1763	John Lowe	Henry Hesketh, patron for this turn	Death of Thos. Ellison.
Sept. 13, 1783	Roger Barton	Miles Barton	Resig. of John Lowe.
Nov. 26, 1799	Thomas Shutt	Do.	Death of Roger Barton.
June 18, 1803	Richard Rowe	Do.	Death of John Shutt.
Jan. 16, 1812	Miles Barton, present incumbent	Do.	Death of Rich. Rowe.

Previous to the erection of Hoole into an independent parish, the patronage of the living was enjoyed by the rectors of Croston, from whom it passed to the incumbents; and the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, rector of Hoole, in 1709, sold the presentation to John Skerratt, from whom it passed to Mr. Miles Barton, a surgeon of North Meols, whose son Roger was rector, and whose grandson, the Rev. Miles Barton, now enjoys both the living and the patronage.

Much Hoole Parish.

The baptismal font is ancient, having been presented, in 1633, by Mr. John Stones; to the liberality of whose family, the church is indebted for its plate. The parish contains two dissenting chapels.

Parish register.

The first entry in the register is dated 20th April, 1673, and the following are the returns of the baptisms, marriages, and burials, for two consecutive years at three different periods:—

	1673-1674.		1700-1701.		1831-1832.	
Baptisms	14	15	9	9	32	29
Marriages	3	4	3	1	0	3
Burials	7	5	6	11	9	19

Population.

In Much Hoole the population has nearly doubled its amount within the present century, but in Little Hoole it has been stationary.*

The following are the only charities recorded in this parish by the parliamentary commissioners, in the XV. Report:[a]—

a p. 161.

Charities.

School.—By indenture bearing date the 12th of February, 1774, it appears that this school was endowed with two closes in Much Hoole, called Twelve Acre, and Land called the Mutkell, purchased for £116, raised by subscription, with a view to apply the yearly income to the salary of a schoolmaster. The closes are let for £16. 6s. which is paid to the schoolmaster, who likewise receives a yearly sum of £10 from the rector. For this salary he instructs gratuitously in reading all the poor children of the parish, whose parents choose to send them.

1709. *Leyland's Charity*—A close of land, [called Charity Croft,] the rent distributed in books of Common Prayer; produces annually £1 0 0

1776. *Walton's Charity.*—The interest of £30, distributed in cloth to such of the poor as do not receive parochial relief £1 10 0

Chapels.

The two dissenting chapels in the parish of Hoole, are the Methodist chapel erected in 1823-4, and the Primitive Methodist chapel erected in 1827-8, both of them at the Mess Houses.

Houses.

Carr House, built in the 17th century, by John Stones, esq. a benefactor of the church of Hoole, is now the property of Mr. William Brotherton. This mansion, though locally situated in the township of Brotherton, in the parish of Croston, is, by an eccentric arrangement in parochial affairs, subject to the rates of the township of Much Hoole, and not to Brotherton. Moss House, a more modern building, was

* See Vol. II. p. 105.

formerly the residence of James Rothwell, esq. who died in 1825, and was succeeded in his possessions by his nephew. The remains of a moat are discoverable in the garden of an old farm-house in the village of Much Hoole, but it is without history. The ancient rushbearing of the village held on Midsummer-day, O. S., once so regularly observed in this parish, from some unexplained cause, lost its rustic charms about a dozen years ago, and is now entirely discontinued. Much Hoole Parish. Township.

Little Hoole is a small and thinly populated township, on the southern bank of the Ribble, and extending along the line which divides the parish of Hoole from the parish of Penwortham. The manor house, called Marsh House, stands on the N. W. side of this township, and is occupied by the pastor of the parish, the Rev. Miles Barton. The lord of this ancient manor, which Roger de Montebegon granted to the priory of Thetford, is Rice George Fellowes, esq. of Edmonton, in the county of Middlesex, who is the only land-owner in the township; and by whose representative, Mr. Rawstorn, a court baron is held yearly in April.

Chorley Parish.

Chorley Parish.

HORLEY, the only market-town in the hundred of Leyland, was long attached to the parish of Croston, but, after having outgrown the parent parish in trade and opulence, it was, in the year 1793, released from its ecclesiastical dependence, and created a distinct and separate parish, by the authority of parliament. This parish is bounded on the north and north-west by Leyland, on the south and south-west by Standish, and on the east by the parish of Bolton-le-Moors. The length of the parish of Chorley, from Ackhurst on its western extremity, to Higher Healey on the north-east, is three miles, and its breadth, from Yarrow bridge on the south, to Waterloo on the north, two miles and three quarters, comprising an area of about 2000 statute acres.

Rivers. The river Yarrow, formerly very clear and pellucid, rises in the hills of Anglezark and Heath Charnock, and forms itself into two branches at Yarrow bridge, south of the town; then, passing north of Duxbury hall, it receives the Chor, and flows on, by Eccleston and Croston, into the Douglas. The Chor rivulet, anciently denominated the Chur, rising above Heapy chapel, passes through the valley to the north-east of the town, and is finally merged in Yarrow, below Gillibrand hall.

Name. The name of this town is obviously derived from the stream by which it is watered, and is supposed to be a Saxon compound of *Chor* and *ley*—"The Field of the Chor."

Manor. At a period to which it will be difficult to assign a precise date, a family named de Chorlegh, held the manor of Chorley of the chief lords of the fee.* In this

* The following account of this family is transcribed from the MSS. of the late Holland Watson, esq. "This town gave name to a family, who resided here at or soon after the Conquest, & who bore for their arms blue bottles and a tree vert, till W. Chorley of Chorley about the time of king Edward III. gave argt., a chevron gul. betw. 3 blue bottles slipped proper, which his posterity have

capacity, H. the son of Hugh de Chorlegh granted to Elen, the daughter of Robert Haward,* all the land which he had in Chorlegh and elsewhere.†

The chief lordships of Chorley was held in moieties by the noble families of Ferrers and Lacy. William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, in 36 Henry III. obtained a charter for free warren in his manor of Chorley.‡ His grandson William de Ferrars, of Groby, who died in 18 Edward II., granted to Richard de Lethebourg for his service, the towns of Chorley and Bolton to be held of the chief lord by an annual rent of one mark, to begin after the term of eleven years, at the feast of the nativity, in the 25th of Edward the son of king Edward.§ His grandson William de Ferrers, lord of Groby, in 22 Richard II. gave to Robert del Burghton half of the waste of Chorley, to be held at a rent of 6d. per acre.‖ On his death, in 45 Edward III. Chorley was assigned to his widow, lady Margaret, as part of her dower.¶ Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, by a very ample charter granted to Robert de Heppewel and Margaret his wife the manors of Chorley and Bolton, the wapentake of Eccleston in Leylandshire, with all the lands between the Ribble and Merse which he had by gift and feoffament of Richard de Leuthebourg, (the grantee of William de Ferrers, about 14 Edward II.) to be held by the due and customary services.** Henry de Heppewal, who styles himself in two charters lord Bourchier, grants to William de Chorley, late lord of Chorley, the mill and dovecote of Chorley, the said William having released all his manors of Chorley, Chernoc, Gogard, and Helegh, with the parks of Chorlegh and Helegh, and which, says Henry de Hep-

borne ever since. His son Will. Chorley of Chorley marr. Margt. d. & coh. of Roger Walton of Walton & quartered the arms of that family with his own. Rich. Chorley, of Chorley, Esq. a lineal descendent from this William, being led by the great zeal he had for his religion, unfortunately engaged in a rebellion against his Majesty K. George I., was taken at Preston in 1715, and there executed upon the 9th Febr, whereupon his estate at Chorley & Walton-cum-Fazakerley being forfeited, valued at £394. 4s. 8½d. was sold by the Com. July 26, 1718, to Abraham Crompton of Derby Gent. for £5550. His son Charles was also found guilty, but died in jail."

* Higher Chorley Hall was anciently called Hartwood Hall.

† Sciant pres. H. fil. Hugon. de Chorlegh ded. et conc. Elene f. Rob. Haword &c totam terrā meā q. h. in Chorlegh et alibi T. et H. Elene et h. libere de D. cap. T. Rob. de Holland, War de Clayton, Jo. Farington. H. de Chernoc, Tho Bussel, H. de Whaley, Rob. cler.—*Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. III. fo. C 23. In the Heralds' College, London.*

‡ Rot. Chart. 36 Hen. III. mem. 24.

§ Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. IV. fo. C. 9.

‖ Ibid.

¶ See Vol. III. p. 54.

** Dr. Kuerden's transcript of a deed in possession of sirRichard Shireburne, " parcenar" with lord Montegle in the manor of Chorley. MSS. Vol. IV.

Chorley Parish.

pewal, we lately had by reason of his attainder.* This charter is without date, as well also is another by which he grants to the same William Chorlegh, late lord of Chorley, the entire south mediety of his chapel of Chorley for the annual rent of one peppercorn.†

The Sherburnes, as stated in Dr. Kuerden's account of the hundred of Leyland, became possessed of half of the wapentake, and with it the half of the manor of Chorley; the other half passed into the family of Stanley; and the joint lords, sir George Stanley, lord le Strange and Joan his wife, sir Edward Stanley, knight, and sir Richard Sherburn, knight, about 22 Edward IV. preferred a claim to the wapentake of Eccleston in Leylandshire, with all its liberties and profits, a market on Tuesday every week at their manor of Chorley, infangtheif gallows and view of frankpledge of their tenants and other residents in Chorley, as pertaining to the same manor of Chorley, tumbrel, and a fair every year on the eve of St. Laurence for two days.‡ The Sherburn portion of the manor passed to the Welds, of Lulworth, who sold it, about 1806-7, to the late Thomas Gillibrand, of Chorley hall, esq., whose ancestor, John Gillibrand, in the seventeenth century, married the daughter of Richard Chorley, of Chorley-hall, esq. On his death, in 1829, the manor was once more held in moieties between his widow and his son Henry, who, on succeeding to colonel Fazakerley's estates in 1815, assumed the name of Fazakerley. A court leet and baron was held here for the manor, up to the year 1827-8, but this feudal jurisdiction has not since been exercised.

Church.

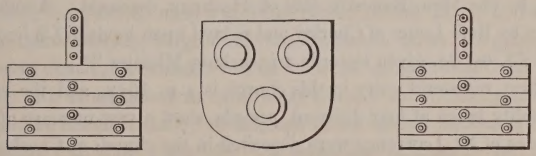
The parish of Chorley is in the archdeaconry of Chester and the deanery of Leyland. The church, which is dedicated to St. Lawrence, has more of its original character of a chapel of ease than of a parish church, and consists of a body without side-aisles; the exterior appears very ancient, and is castellated, and pinnacled at the east and west extremities. The tower is a large pile, supported by buttresses with pinnacles and battlements. On the buttresses are Saxon characters inserted over pointed arches in a diminutive form, and an extremely rude cognizance of three boar's heads and other devices. Within a corbel are figures of heads and flowers. The west door of the tower exhibits a fine antique arch, slightly pointed, and indented with fillets as it slopes inward, these fillets are adorned with fleurs de lis blank shields, heads, and flowers. The windows are small, and clustered. The architecture of this edifice combines a mixture of styles, the Saxon arch appearing in the lower part of the structure, and the early English in the windows. The interior of the church is dark, owing to the smallness of the windows, and the chipstones by which they are divided. The seats are principally of old oak, and there are a few

* Kuerden's MSS. † Ibid.

‡ MS. 4to. fo. 55. In the Chetham Library.

pews. Within that of the Standishes of Duxbury there is a beautifully carved canopy of bright oak, bearing the family arms duly quartered, the whole being supported by three serpentine fluted columns on each side decorated with carvings. The antiquity of Chorley church is not ascertained, though it is conjectured with some reason, that the original structure was built in Norman times, to accommodate the tenantry of a thane; but the tower is evidently of a later date, and appears to be of the age of Edward VI. In the spandrels and tracery of the upper part of the east window fragments of stained glass appear, resembling mutilated and disarranged coats of arms, and below a head of the Virgin crowned. In one of the lower squares the arms of Standish are splendidly emblazoned with fourteen quarterings; and in the north window there is a female figure with fragments of arms, in which time and neglect have confounded the labours of the herald. Chorley Parish.

Within that portion of the chancel which belongs to the Standish family of Duxbury, *four* bones are shewn, apparently thigh bones, said to have belonged to St. Lawrence, the patron saint, which were brought over from Normandy by sir Rowland Standish, in the year 1442, along with the head of the patron saint, which has disappeared. In the Harl. Collection of MSS. the certificate of the vicar of Croston, to which Chorley was then subject, is preserved along with the arms of the knight thus rudely tricked; (azure three plates.) Ancient relic.



The certificate is in these terms—

"Be it knowne to all men that I Tho. Tarlton vickar of the church of Croston berith witnesse ꝯ certyfie that Mr. James Standish of Duxbury hath diliuered a relique of S^t^ Laurence head into the church of Chorley the which S^r^ Rouland of Standish Kt. brother of the sayd James ꝯ Dame Jane his wife brought out of Normandy to the worship of God ꝯ S^t^ Laurence for the p̄fite ꝯ auaile of the sayd church to the Intent that the forsayd S^r^ Rou. Standish K^t^ ꝯ Dame Jane his wife the sayd James and his wife w^th^ their p̄decessors and successors may be in the sayd church p̄petually prayed for ꝯ in witnesse of the which to this my p̄sent writting I haue sett my Seale. Written at Croston afforsayd the 2 day of March in y^e^ yeare of our lord God 1442."

Harl. MSS. Cod. 2042, *fo.* 239.

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Monuments.

On the south side of the chancel is a mural tablet of white and yellow marble, decorated by an urn and the arms of the Standishes, in memory of sir Thomas Standish, bart. of Duxbury, who died 9th December, 1756, erected by his widow, dame Catherine Standish; and on the north side is a neat black and white marble monument, ornamented by funeral emblems, with the Standish arms, to the memory of sir Frank Standish, who died at his house in London, on the 15th of May, 1812, aged 68 years, and was interred here. The arms of the Crosses of Shaw Hall, of the Brookes of Astley, of the Hoghtons of the Tower, and of the Willises of Heath Charnock, are placed in frames in the church; and the family vault of the Parkers, of Baggenley, is indicated by a marble tablet. At the eastern extremity of the church there is a small cross, and two large perforated stones, which are held venerable by the Catholics; one of them at the bottom of the church wall, and the other at the lodge at Gillibrand Hall. A stone of large dimensions with a cavity in it lies behind the church, and was probably once used as a font. The market cross on the Town's Green consists of a plain column rising from a tier of steps.

The Rev. John Whalley Master, B. D. was inducted by his father, the late Rev. Robert Master, D. D. rector and patron of the church of Chorley in 1793, and is still incumbent and patron of the living.

Dr. Kuerden says—"The church is seated upon a high banc in the north end of the town, hath a cottage and half a rood of land belonging to it and a Donative of £200 given by one Hen. Banestre, late of Hackney, deceased. Another Donative of £20 given by Rafe Leuer of Chorley and is layd upon lands in Cliderow. Another Donative of £3. 6s. 8d. given towards a preaching Minister."*

Parish register.

The earliest registeral entry in this church is A.D. 1549, and the results of the bills of mortality taken at four different periods shew a vast increase of population, since the bones of St. Lawrence were deposited in the church at Chorley:—

	1549-1550.		1600-1601.	1700-1701.		1831-1832.	
Baptisms . . .	28	34	[Registers lost.]	23	26	312	333
Marriages . . .	9	8	—	11	12	72	60
Burials	21	17	—	36	27	149	150

It is recorded in the register of 1653, that Richard Standish and Charles Robinson, esqrs. magistrates, published the banns of marriage at the market cross in Chorley.

Within the present century the population of Chorley has more than doubled its former amount.† Seventy years ago, the whole town was comprised in one short, narrow, and irregular street, with a shop built across it; now the streets are

* MS. Harl. Coll. Codex 7386.

† See Vol. II. p. 105.

numerous and spacious, and the number of inhabitants of an amount that brought this place nearly up to the *maximum* of a parliamentary borough, as recognized by the standard of population regulating the system of parliamentary reform in the year 1832, but no application was made by the inhabitants for the elective franchise. Chorley Parish.

The first stone of a new church, dedicated to St. George, in an open area on the east side of the town, was laid on the 10th of September, 1822; but it was not till the 9th of October, 1826, that this edifice was opened for the purpose of divine worship. The church is an elegant modern structure, in the Tudor or decorated style of architecture, with a stately tower, surmounted by crocketed pinnacles and florid embattlements. The interior comprises a nave, with side aisles and a small choir. On each side of the nave are handsome clustered columns, with fellites springing into pointed moulded arches; between these arches are the springing points bearing the roof, and terminating in grotesque heads. The gallery, extending on the west, north, and south sides, is supported by light painted iron shafts, adorned by open work. Attached to the church is a spacious burial-ground, purchased by the parish, and enclosed and consecrated in August, 1826. This church was built by the parliamentary commissioners under the million act, at a cost of £13,707, and contains 2000 sittings, of which 1000 are free. The patronage of the living is vested in the rector of Chorley. New church.

In addition to the two churches, the parish of Chorley contains five dissenting chapels, namely, the Catholic chapel at Wild Bank, rebuilt in 1813, but originally erected in the last century at Burgh Hall; the Unitarian, or, as it is generally called, the Presbyterian chapel, Park-road, rebuilt in 1725 by Abraham Crompton, esq. of Chorley Hall, and is supposed to have superseded a more early place of worship, which was used by the Rev. Henry Welch, one of the ejected ministers, and endowed by Ralph Levers with £10 a year for "a preaching ministry;* the Independent chapel, Hollinshead-street, built in 1792; the Methodist meeting-house, in Chapel-street, opened in May, 1792; the Baptist meeting-room, opened in 1821; and the Primitive Methodist chapel, West-street, built in 1828-9. To each of the places of worship in Chorley, a Sunday school is attached. Chapels.

The charities of Chorley are more numerous than opulent:— Charities.

> The Grammar School of Chorley is a foundation venerable for its age, and yet possessing the vigour of youth. The early history of this institution is contained in the register book of the parish in the form of a certificate, authenticated by William Hawkshead and Thomas Ainscow, the two *provident* churchwardens in the year 1634, which sets forth, "that the chapelry having experienced many inconveniences by reason of its being utterly destitute of a school-house, the

* Mr. Samuel Bourn was the first minister of this chapel.

Chorley Parish.

Charities.

inhabitants, in the year 1611, agreed that one should be forthwith erected, partly within the church-yard, and partly within the Tythe Barn yard, at the cost of the parish." And this being arranged, it was agreed, "that no schoolmaster should inhabit therein with his *wife*, neither minister with his *wife*, but that every such *wife* must be kept out of the same for divers great causes—and especially, that such wives, or their children begotten in such habitation, might become chargeable to the parish of Chorley." "For the perfecting of the said building, Robert Charnock, of Astley, gave the bricks, and £6 in money—and every inhabitant of Chorley that was liable to a 15th, gave and paid 20-15ths thereto." To raise the school-house was a sufficient effort for one generation, and posterity was left to endow the school. William Mason gave 20s. per annum to the use of a schoolmaster, and legacies to the amount of £180 were given, the interest to be paid to the master of the school. This sum, in 1800, was applied towards building a workhouse for the parish; and the interest of £9 is now paid to the master of the school, who also receives 15s. from the steward of lady Hoghton, and 5s. a year as the rent of some unenclosed ground allotted to the school. The stipend being so small, a quarterage is paid for the instruction of the boys; and, as the youths educated here are intended for business, the school is rather commercial than classical. The ancient school-house, from which the wives of the masters and parsons were excluded with so much parochial prudence, was taken down in the winter of 1823-4, for the purpose of enlarging the church-yard, and the school rebuilt in the Tythe Barn yard, the barn having been removed to another part of the town, called Botany Bay. There is also a national school in Bolton-street, erected in 1825-6 by subscription, and upheld by the same means, aided occasionally by the proceeds of a bazaar, and by a small weekly payment made by the parents of the children. The Catholics have a small day-school near their chapel, supported by voluntary contributions among their own body.

Hodgson's Charity. In 1624, William Hodgson left £100 to be laid out in land of the yearly value of £5, for the clothing of the poor. The executors of Ralph Lever, having misemployed this money, were ordered by the court of Chancery, in 1654, to pay to the trustees the £100 given by William Hodgson, with the interest, amounting together to £201. 13s. 4d. This sum being further augmented to £236. 2s. 0½., appears to have been laid out in the purchase of the estates called Eaves Lane, now in the occupation of the overseers, at a reduced rent of £55 per annum; and Botany Bay, occupied by Mr. Withnel, at a rent of £12. A part of the workhouse is erected upon Eaves Lane property, and the expenses defrayed from Hodgson's Charity and the funds arising from other charities, without security being provided for the interest of any of them, except a promissory note for £180. The parliamentary commissioners for inquiring into charities, in the XVth report, properly characterize this proceeding as "very irregular."

Mason's Charity. A house and upwards of five acres of land at Ingol, in the parish of Preston, left in 1638, for the benefit of the native poor of Chorley and Duxbury, produces per annum £20

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Charities.

Cooper's Almshouse and Gift to the Poor. In 1682, Hugh Cooper left £105 for the erection of an almshouse for six poor persons, and endowed it with £6 rent of the land called Stump, out of which a grey russet coat or gown was to be provided yearly for each of the six persons. He further directed a yearly sum of 20s. to be distributed among twenty poor people, at 12d. each, on St. Thomas's day. The almshouse is situated in the town of Chorley, and consists of six tenements under one roof; they are inhabited by poor widows or single women, each of whom has a garden, and behind these gardens are two other gardens and a rope walk, which pay a rent of £5. 5s. The alms-women received each, yearly, £1. 17s. 6d., no part being applied in the purchase of gowns. Annual proceeds £11 5

It is conjectured that the founder of these almshouses was Hugh Cooper, esq. of Chorley, who filled the office of high sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster in the year 1657, during the protectorate of Cromwell. The charities of Allanson, Heald, Woodcock, and Fowl, amounting in the whole to £85, for clothing and apprenticing poor children, which produce £4 per annum, and a rent charge of £5 per annum, arising from Frith's bequest in 18 Charles II., complete the Chorley charities.

Bishop's court.

A rural dean, or bishop's court, is held here annually in the parish church, on the 12th and 13th of May, on behalf of the bishop of Chester, for the swearing-in of the churchwardens of the respective parishes in Leyland hundred, and for proving wills and taking out letters of administration; the local government is confided to a chief and deputy constable, with assistants; and a weekly petit sessions is held before the neighbouring magistrates.

Early description.

About the period when the births in Chorley were only 28 annually, the marriages 9, and the burials 21, Leland, the venerable antiquary and itinerant, described "Chorle as a wonderful poore or rather no market,"* having before called it "a little market town in Leylandshire."† A century afterwards, when the population had very little increased, Blome says, "Chorley is seated near the spring-head of a brook or rivulet called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow. It is but a small town, yet its market, which is on *Tuesdays*, is well furnished with *yarn* and *provisions*.

History.

Chorley is mentioned as the place where the royalist army under lord Molyneaux assembled in Lancashire, in the year 1643, had arrived when it was summoned by the king to repair forthwith to Oxford, to the grievous disappointment of James earl of Derby, who sought the assistance of this force in a renewed assault upon Manchester, which his lordship was obliged, probably on that account, to abandon.‡ In 1644 prince Rupert passed through this town at the head of a large army, on his

* Leland's Itin. Vol. VII. fo. 58, p. 47.

† Ibid. Vol. V. p. 90.

‡ See Vol. II. p. 23.

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march to York; and in 1648 Cromwell scoured the country, after the battle of Ribblesdale, fought at Walton-le-dale, and slept at Astley hall, in this parish. By this route general Carpenter advanced to Preston to meet the Scottish rebels, who sought to replace the Stuarts upon the throne of this realm, happily without success.

Earthquake.

An earthquake is mentioned here by aged persons, in the year 1777, which occurred on Sunday, September 14, during divine service, and spread so strong a panic through the town, that the congregation ran out of the church, though no place could be supposed more fit wherein to encounter a calamity which threatened to ingulf the whole district.*

Markets.

The market on the Tuesday and Saturday was formerly held in the main street, and near the market cross in St. Thomas's-square, but in 1826 a new market-place, on the east side of the town, was formed by Thomas Gillibrand, esq. the lord of the manor, in the centre of which are fish-stones, well supplied from the streams of the Ribble and from the western coast. The tolls are received by Mrs. Gillibrand, as lady of the manor. The lower part of the Town-hall is also used as a market on the Tuesday for butter, and the farmers in the neighbourhood have warehouses erected at the principal inns, where they sell their grain and meat on the market-day.

Town-hall.

The Town-hall, in Market-street, is a plain handsome edifice of stone, with a spacious room, used for public meetings, in the upper story, and with the mayor's offices, and a lock-up house for the town and parish of Chorley. This hall was built at the sole cost of the late John Hollinshead, esq. in the year 1802, for the public accommodation, and serves as a monument to the memory of that public benefactor, who died in the year of its completion, at the advanced age of 84 years. Henry Fazakerley, esq., as coparcener in the manor, claims a quit-rent from the parish for the site of the Town-hall.

Fairs

There are four annual fairs, namely, on the 26th of March, the 5th of May, the 20th of August, and the 4th, 5th, and 6th of September, the three first of which are principally for cattle; and the last for the sale of woollen cloth, hardware, and pedlary. The September fair is held as a sort of annual jubilee—Bartholomew fair upon a small scale, and the people indulge freely in all the gaiety and amusements of these festive occasions.

Great increase.

Chorley is well supplied with coal gas, and with water, from the public works.

Leyland, anciently the most important town of the hundred to which it imparts its name, having lost its ascendancy, Chorley has risen to eminence. Seated as it is on the great north-west road between London and Glasgow, and enjoying the advantages of inland navigation, with two valuable streams for manufacturing

* See Vol. II. p. 310.

Drawn by T. Allom.

Engraved by W. Le Petit.

GILLIBRAND HALL, LANCASHIRE.

FISHER, SON, & Co LONDON, 1834.

purposes, this town has greatly increased, principally within the last sixty years, when the common lands in the parish and manor began to be enclosed under the authority of parliament,[a] and, about which time, the age of manufacturing improvement commenced in Chorley. Chorley Parish. [a] 7 Geo. III.

Nearly opposite the church is the entrance to Astley-hall, of the date of A. D. 1600. Mansions.

"The Stone-house, a little to the north of Chorley, in the possession of Mr. Crompton," says Mr. Dorning Rasbotham, in his Short-hand Notes, (vol. i. p. 66,) under the date of the 6th of February, 1783, "is usually called Chorley-hall, but, upon examining the few grave-stones in the church-yard, I this morning observed the following—

Sum quod eris,
Fui quod es.
Hic jacet Corpus
THOMÆ GILLIBRAND,
De Chorley Hall,
Gen. Qui obiit 19°
Die Octobris,
Anno Domini 1733.
Requiescat in Pace.

and Mr. Gillibrand this evening told me that his house hath an undoubted right to the title of Chorley-hall."

For distinction, Mr. Crompton's house, spoken of by Mr. Rasbotham, has usually been called "Higher Chorley-hall;" and the house at that time occupied by the Gillibrands, Lower Chorley-hall: the latter, after having stood for many ages, was finally taken down and superseded by Gillibrand-hall, a fortress-like edifice, erected in 1807-8, at a cost of £15,000, by the late Thomas Gillibrand, esq. and is now occupied by his son, Henry Fazakerley, esq. lord of the manor of Chorley. The Lower-hall was anciently called Hartwood-hall, and is supposed to have been a jointure house of the De Chorleys. In the year 1716, Abraham Crompton, esq. of Derby, banker, purchased this estate from the crown, on which it had devolved owing to one of the Chorleys joining in the rebellion of 1715. Abraham, the son of the original purchaser, sold the property and mansion a few years ago to R. F. Parker, esq. of Cuerden-hall, the eldest son of lady Hoghton by a former marriage; by whom the ancient hall, with its fine stone-gabled edifice, was removed in 1817, and a farm-house now occupies its site.

Astley Hall, seated in a park on the north-west margin of the Chor, about a mile from the town, is a large pile of wood, plaster, and brick, in the Elizabethian style of architecture. The date A. D. 1600 is inscribed on oak timber in the wall. The Charnocks, probably de Charnock, were the ancient owners of Astley, and

Chorley Parish.

Robert Charnock, of Astley, esq., compounded for his estate in 1646 for the sum of £260. Subsequently, by the marriage of the last heiress of the Charnocks, the estate passed to the Brookes, and sir Peter Brooke, knt. was high sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster in 1674. By the marriage of Miss Brooke, only daughter and sole heiress of the late Peter Brooke, esq., of Astley, with Thomas Townley Parker, esq., of Cuerden, in November, 1787, the property passed into the possession of Mr. Parker; and his son, Robert Townley Parker, esq., of Cuerden, is the present heir of Astley. The heiress of the late Peter Brooke, esq. having married secondly sir Henry Hoghton, the baronet and his lady reside at Astley Hall. This mansion contains much ancient furniture, and, amongst other articles, a carved oaken shuffle table, or rather shove-groat table, a game now obsolete, but to which Shakspeare alludes, when he says—

"Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a shove-groat shilling."

Henry IV. Part II. Act II. Scene 4.

"So have I seen, in hall of lord,
A weak arm throw on a long *shovel-board*." DRYDEN.

Bagganlay or Baggenley Hall, formerly the property of the Parkers, is now the residence of James Talbot, esq.

Weld Bank, an old edifice, derived its name from the Welds, formerly joint lords of Chorley.

Cross Hall, formerly the residence of the Cross family of Liverpool, who intermarried with the Heaves, is now divided into cottages and workshops.

Cotton manufacture.

The cotton manufacture, first introduced into Chorley in the year 1660, has taken deep root here. In this place, machines for the spinning of yarn were soon set to work; and, as early as the year 1779, Chorley was visited, along with other of the manufacturing towns of Lancashire, by riotous mobs, who broke the spinning machines, from an apprehension that they would deprive the poor people of labour.* But it was not till the year 1790 that spinning mills began to be erected in Chorley, and, from that time to the end of the last century, a very extraordinary impulse was given to the manufactories. The coal mines of the neighbourhood, and the advantages of inland navigation afforded by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and by the Lancaster and Kendal canal, have contributed essentially to extend the trade, and increase the number of the inhabitants: and still further facilities will be afforded when the Preston and Wigan railway, for which an Act was obtained in the first year of his present majesty's reign, shall have been executed, presuming that a branch railway, of the length of two miles, be made from Chorley, to communicate with this undertaking. The principal branches of manufacture carried on in this town and neighbourhood are cotton spinning, of which from 25,000 to 30,000 lbs.

* See Vol. II. p. 311.

are produced weekly. The fabrics woven in Chorley are muslins, jaconets, fancy goods,* with some silks; calico printing and bleaching are also carried on here, but not extensively. The cotton mills are principally built on the Chor and on the Yarrow, some of them with water-wheels, and the number of steam-engines in the parish amount to fifteen, of an aggregate power of 230 horses. Chorley Parish.

The coal mines, of which there are five separate establishments, afford employment to a considerable number of colliers, and the lead mines of Anglezark are worked, though on a limited scale. In the month of August, 1833, a large bed of iron ore was discovered on the estate of Henry Fazakerley, esq., near his seat, at Gillibrand Hall. The veins of ore are strong, and in some places four inches thick, and the bed runs from twenty to a hundred yards in depth. From the borings already made, it has been ascertained that this mine of subterranean wealth extends under three hundred acres. A bed of cement has also been found near the iron stone, and smelting mills and cement works are now erecting. Not to speak of the benefit that this discovery will yield to the proprietor of the estate, or of the employment that it will afford to industry, the extensive production of iron, with coal in the immediate vicinity to work it, will be of great advantage in the centre of a manufacturing county, where the quantity of this metal consumed is so immense. Formerly there was a spa here, like that of Latham, impregnated with sulphur, vitriol, and ochre, mixed with iron, a little *lapis scipilis*, a marine salt, and a bitter purging salt: the sulphur was only discoverable in a morning, going off in the course of the day;† but this spring no longer exists. Mines.

Excellent stone is obtained in this parish for building purposes; and there are also quarries of flags and slate, while mill-stones of a superior quality are obtained from the neighbouring quarries of Heapey and Whittle-le-Woods. Quarries.

The land is for the most part a stiff loam soil, rising into hills in the eastern part of the parish, where it is sterile, but to the westward it is undulating and productive. About one-fourth of the land is arable, and the remaining three-fourths pasture and wood. Soil and cultivation.

From most of the gentlemen's seats with which Chorley is surrounded, as well as from the neighbouring heights to the south and to the west, rich and extensive landscapes are presented over the fertile plains of Leyland hundred, terminating in the sea; and in an evening, when the sun illuminates the magnificent expanse of waters spread by the flowing tide into the estuary of the Ribble, a scene opens so transcendently brilliant, as to place at an infinite distance all displays of human splendour. Views.

* See Vol. II. p. 490, and 494.

† Bowen's System of Geography, in two fo. Vols. published in 1747. Vol. I. p. 213.

Rufford Parish.

Rufford Parish.

Boundaries.

RUFFORD is another of the descendants of the prolific parish of Croston, from which it was separated contemporaneously with the parish of Chorley in the year 1793. The parish of Rufford is bounded by the parish of Tarleton on the north, by North Meols on the west, by Ormskirk on the south, and by Croston parish on the east. From north to south the breadth of the parish is two miles and a quarter, and from west to east three miles, constituting an area of 2961 statute acres, which may be thus divided:—

	Customary. A.	R.	P.		Statute. A.	R.	P.
Ploughed Land . . .	364	2	5	...	1194	1	20
Meadow and Pasture . . .	701	2	17	...	1463	2	36
Gardens	46	1	6	...	97	3	27
Woods and Wastes . . .	97	0	12	...	205	1	20
Total in the Parish . . .	1409	1	35	...	2961	12	23

The eastern boundary of this parish is washed by the river Douglas, augmented by the water of the Ellerbeck, which, after rising in Latham, forms its confluence with the Douglas at the S. E. extremity of the parish of Rufford. A meer-sluice, four yards broad, conveys into the Douglas the surplus water of all the subsidiary drains in the low lands of this parish and the adjoining parish of Croston.

Manor. With the exception of one estate belonging to the church, the whole parish is an unbroken manor, of which sir Thomas Hesketh, of Rufford Hall, is the lord. A Court. court baron is held at the Hesketh Arms in Rufford annually, about the 28th of October, at which the tenants, who chiefly hold their land upon life-tenures, render suit and service. A moiety of this manor appears to have been originally granted in the reign of Henry I. by Richard Bussel, the second baron of Penwortham, to Richard Fitun, along with the lordship of Clayton, the moiety of Heapey and other

Hesketh, of Rufford.

The Genealogye of the worshipful & auncient familie of the Heskforths of Ruffourd in Lancashire.

Four Generations prior to 1275.

HELLARTH. — RICHARD. — WILLIAM DE HESKAYTH, heir of Rich. de Heskayth. = ANNABILLA, dau. of Sir Stafford.

STAFFORD. — RICHARD DE STAFFORD. = ANNABILLA.

TOTTLEWORTH. — RICHARD DE TOTTLEWORD, lord of Tot: in right of Isabel, heir of Richard. — RICHARD. — AGNES, mar. Henry de Haryton. — ISABEL, dau. & heir. — HENRY DE CLAYTON granted to Sir Wm. Heskayth, knt. 8 Edw. III. lands and the water-course of Hyndburne.

FYTTON. — RICHARD FYTTON, lord of Great Harwood. — HUGH FYTTON. — JOHN FYTTON. — EDMUND. — JOHN, Lord of Harwood & half of Ruffourd. — WILLIAM FYTTON. — RICHARD FYTTON.

ROBERT DE LACYE, Earl of Lyncoln, confirmed Great Harwod to Rich. Fytton.

WILLIAM HESKAYTH. = ELBORA, d. & sole heir of Richard and Isabel Totleworth.

[MATILDA, dau. of Richard Fitton, Esq., living 1343, married Sir Wm. Hesketh.]

JOHN DE HESKAYTE. — ADAM DE HESKAYTE. — EWENGE, alias DODINGFELLS, of Kendall. — ADAM DE HESKAYTE. — WILLIAM = ALICE.

Sir WILLIAM HESKAYTE, knt. = DAME MAWDE, d. & coheir of Richard Fytton; had all the lands of the co-heirs of Richard Fytton by gift. — lord of Heskayte and Beconsawe, 4 Ed. I. 1275.

THOMAS DE HESKAITH. = ALLES, dau. of De Bispham.

EDMUND FYTTON, lord of half Rufford.

ELIZABETH. = ROGER NOWELL, lord of Reade. — ADAM NOWELL. — ROGER, lord of part of Great Harwood. — RICHARD, 34 Ed. III. 1360.

MARGARET, 1467.

ANNABILLA. = EDMOND LEIGH, lord of Crostone 17 E. I. He and his wife gave their inheritance to Sir Wm. Heskayte, kt. confirmed by Sir William Leigh, knt. 22 Ed. III. 1343.

ROBERT DE HESKAYTH. — WILLIAM. — [Henry, duke of Lancaster, made an agreement between Sir W. Heskayt and Thomas de Lathom the elder, of lands anno ducatus nostri 7°.]

Sir JOHN HESKAYTE, knt. lord of Ruffourd, &c. = ALICE, dau. and sole heir of Edmund Fytton.

ALES, dau. & coheir of Dodingfelle, married Roger Bispham, Lord of Bispham.

DAME MARCELLA, dau. & coheir of Dodingfelle, of Kendal, co. Westmorland.

Sir WILLIAM DE HESKAYTE, lord of Ruffourd, Heskaithe, Beconsawe, Gt. Harwood, Tottleworth, 29 Ed. III. 1355. = THOS. BANESTER, Baron of Newton and lord of Walton, knight of the garter, temp. Ric. II.

RICHARD. — STEPHEN DE HESKAITH, heir of Richard, brother of Sir John.

FLEMING. — RICHARD FLEMING, baron of Wath.

THOMAS HESKAITH, Esq. of Heskaith, &c. 1387. = MARGARET, dau. & heir of Thos. Banester, baron of Newton.

WILLIAM DE HESKAYTE, 23 Edw. III.

WILLIAM DE HESKAYTE, son of Stephen, 22 Ed. III.

WILLIAM DE FLEMING, baron of Wath, 15 Edw. I.

ROBERT, died 1 Hen. IV. 1399. — NICHOLAS DE HESKAITH, 1415. = MARGARET, dau. and heir of Minshull, died at Rufford, 5 Hen. V. 1418.

GILBERT. — Sir JOHN DELAMERE, kt. temp. E. II. lord of Crostone & Mawdesleigh; had Isabell, she mar. Sir Thomas Fleming, baron of Wath, who had Sir THOMAS.

Sir THOMAS HESKAITH, knt. 38 Hen. VI. 1459. = SIBILL, one of the heirs of Sir Robert Lanvant, knt. married 1 Hen. V.

FLEMINGS of Leyland descended from Wath. — Sir THOS. FLEMING, knt.

[Another of Sir John Delamere's daughters mar. Wm. Legh de Legh, of whom HOGHTON of HOGHTON and ASTON of CROSTON.]

WILLIAM FLEMING, Esq. — WILLIAM FLEMING, Esq. baron of Wath, &c. — ANNE. = THOS. HESKAYT. .. = DALTON.

HUGH HESKAYT. — THOMAS HESKAITH, Esq. ob. 8th Oct. 1363. This Thomas declined to be knighted 24 Hen. VI. = MARGARET, dau. of Hamnet Mascye.

NICHOLAS. — WILLIAM FLEMING, 14 Hen. VI. — HENRY. — MARGARET. — WILLIAM, 22 H. VI.

WILLIAM. — THOMAS. — HUGHE. — BARTHOLOMEW. — GEOFFREY. — ROBERT HESKAITH, Esq. ob. Jan. 1. = ALICE, dau. of Sir Boothe, knt. of Dunham Massey: took the mantle; ob. Sept. 17, 1495.

BARTHOLOMEW, ancestor of the Hesketh of Aughton. — GEORGE. — WILLIAM, 2d wife Ann Clifton. — GABRIEL, m. Jane Halsall. — BARTHOLOMEW. — THOMAS, 2d wife Elizabeth Gerrard. — ELIZABETH = ALEX. HOGHTON, Esq.

RICHARD HESKETH, att.-gen. to H. VIII. ob. 1520, married Grace, d. of John de Touneley, ob. 1510.

HUGH, 3d son of Sir Robert.

MARGARET, mar. Hen. Kighley.

DOUCE, mar. John Nowell.

ALICE, mar. Richard Aughton, knt. of the Meols.

THOS. HESKAITH, Esq. ob. Aug. 14, 1523. = ELIZABETH, dau. of William Fleming, one of the heirs of John Fleming, her brother.

Sir ROBERT HESKETH, ob. 1539, Feb. 8, knighted by king Henry for his valour in France. Repaired Rufford chapel and Homeswood-house. = DAME GRACE, dau. of John Townley, knt. 1543.

Sir THOMAS HESKAITH, knt. officer of militia temp. Mary. Sheriff Lanc. 5 Elizabeth, ob. 1587. = DAME ALICE, d. of Sir John Holcroft, and Ann, d. of Rafe Standish, who mar. Alice, d. of Sir James Harrington of Wolfedge, and the dau. of Sir John Pilkington.

ROBERT HESKAITH. — ELYN HESKAITH, wife of Barton, Esq. — JANE. = RICHARD ASSHETON, of Croston.

Sir GEORGE STANLEY, descended from a noble house. — THOMAS ASSHETON, mar. Elizabeth Twyford.

RICHARD, 3d son. — THOMAS, 2d son. — BLAUNCH, d. and heir of Henry Twyford, of Fenwick, co. Salop. = ROBERT HESKAITH, Lord of Houghwick, &c. = MARYE, d. of Sir Geo. Stanley, knt. marshall in Ireland. — DOROTHY, 1st dau. — MARGARET, 2d. mar. Nich. Fillytorne. — HENRY.

JOHN, 5th son, mar. Mary Haydock, of Phesantford. — HENRY, 3d son. — GEORGE, 4th son, m. Jane, widow of Sherborne. — ROBERT.

THOMAS, eldest son and heir. = 1st SUSAN HOWES. 2d JANE EDMONDSON. 3d CATHERINE BRIARS, of Lathom, died 1646.

ROBERT, 2d son, heir to his father and brother, compounded for his estates 1646, after paying £45. 18s. 9d. died 1653. = MARGARET, d. of Alexander de Standish, by Elizabeth Harwarden.

HOLCROFT, eldest dau. mar. Lawre. Rawsthorne, of Newsham, and afterward Roger Dodsworth, gent.

MARY, 2d dau. mar. 1st Rich. de Barton, and 2d Thos. Stanley, of Eccleston.

JANE, 3d. dau. 1st Edward Raynall, & 2d Heneage, esq. of Salop.

ROBERT HESKAITH, Esq. died in his father's life-time = LUCY, dau. of Alexander Rigby, of Middleton, co. Lanc. afterwards wife to Sir John Molineux, Bart. of Feversham, co. Notts.

ALEXANDER died young. — THOS. HESKETH. = SIDNEY, dau. of Sir Richard Grosvenor, of Eaton, Chesh. Bart. by Sidney de Mostyn. — MARG. died unmar. — LUCY died young.

RICHARD, SIDNEY, LETTICE, MARGARET, all died young.

ROBERT HESKETH, eldest son and heir died without male issue. = ELIZABETH, d. of William Spencer, of Ashton, co. Lanc. 3d son of Lord Spencer of Wormleigh.

THOMAS HESKETH, 2d son and heir to his father and brother. = ANN, d. of Sir Richard Graham, of Norton Coniers, co. York, by Elizabeth Fortesque.

ANNE, eldest dau. = HUGH, son of John Warren, of Poynton.

JANE, 2d d. = HENRY BROOKE, of Norton.

ELIZABETH, only child, mar. Sir Edward Stanley, of Bickersteth, knt. afterwards Earl of Derby.

THOS. HESKETH, Lord of Houghwick = Betton, &c. M.P. for Preston 1725. = MARTHA, only d. of James St. Amand, of Covent Garden, Esq. by Elizabeth, d. of Sir Wm. Juxon, of Little Compton, co. Glouc. Bart.

JANE, died young.

Sir ROBERT HESKETH, Bart. succeeded his brother Sir Thomas, born 1729, took the name of JUXON 1792, died 30 Dec. 1796. = SARAH, dau. of William Plumbe, of Wavertree, Esq. who died 1792.

THOMAS, born Sep. 23, 1723, died young.

ROBERT, died young.

Sir THOMAS HESKETH, born at Preston 27 Jan. 1727-8. ob. s. p. = HARRIET, dau. and coheir of Ashley Cooper, Esq. married at Oxford chapel, Cavendish-square.

ANNE. = HENRY BYNE, Esq. of Carlshalton, in Surrey.

THOMAS HESKETH, Esq. born at Wavertree, April, 1748, died at Preston Jan. 1, 1781. = JACINTHA, dau. of Hugh Dalrymple, Esq. Attorney-General of Granada, died 7 Jan. 1802.

ROBERT, ob. s. p. a volunteer slain at Bunker's-hill.

THOMAS, died young, born at Chatham, 1772.

HARRIET ANN, mar. Col. John Despard, of Ireland; born Carshalton, Surrey, 3 Dec. 1771.

DOROTHEA, mar. Arthur Bury Shears, of Ireland, born at Quebec, 23 Aug. 1774.

JACINTHIA CATHERINE, born at Montreal, N. America, mar. Thomas Lethbridge, of Sondhill Park, co. Somerset, esq. died Sept. 1801.

CHARLOTTE MARGARET, born at Preston, Lanc. 21 March, 1778, mar. Edmund, 7th son of Lord Viscount Northland, of Dungannon, Ireland.

Sir THOMAS DALRYMPLE HESKETH, the present baronet, born at New York, N. America, 13 Jan. 1777. = SOPHIA, d. of Rev. Nathan. Hinde, Vicar of Shiffnal, co. Salop.

LUCY. = EDWARD PEARSON, esq. of Liverpool, born at Preston, 4 Sept. 1782.

property in the hundred.* John Fitton, his great grandson, was lord of half Rufford, and his grandson, Richard Fitton, by a charter without date, gave to his daughter Matilda, or Mawde, and her heirs, for her homage and service the entire moiety of the town of Rufford with all its appurtenances.† Mr. Roger Dodsworth, the antiquary, of Hutton Grange, who was the second husband of Holcroft, daughter of Thomas Hesketh, esq. notices this charter as in his father-in-law's possession, May 24, 1629, and adds, "This Matilda was coheir of Richard Fitton, and married sir William Hesketh, 4 Edw. I. which proveth them to live H. 3. time."‡ By the marriage of sir William's grandson, sir John Heskayte, knight, with Alice, daughter and only heir of Edmund Fytton, lord of half Ruffourd, he became sole lord of the manor of Rufford, and assumed the arms of Fytton;—on a bend sable, three garbs or. His son, sir William de Heskayte, lord of Ruffourd, Heskaithe, Beconsawe, &c. obtained in 13 Edward III. a charter to hold a market every Friday at his manor of Rugford, and a fair for one day on the feast of St. Philip and St. James the Apostles, together with the liberty of free warren in all his demesne lands of Rugford in the county of Lancaster.§ While in Normandy, the same king, in the 20th year of his reign, granted sir William a license to found a chantry in the chapel of St. Mary of Rufford.‖

Rufford Parish.

The fidelity of history claims some observations upon the annexed pedigree, drawn up, as it has evidently been, with great care, and for the use of which the author is indebted to the worthy lord and representative of this ancient house.

Observations on pedigree.

Thomas Hesketh, the husband of Margaret Banester, is styled lord of Rufford in 1387, while the epitaph states that he died October 8, 1363. Sir John Dellamere, in the pedigree, is in all probability the "Johannes de la Warren, miles, dominus de Croston," of the Register of St. Mary of Lancaster, and is so styled in the charter

* Dr. Kuerden's MS. Harl. Coll. Cod. 7386.

† Ricūs Fitton ded. Matilde filiæ suæ et hered suis p hom. et serv. totam mediet. villæ de Rufford cū oībȝ pt suis. Test Dño Rob. Banastre dño Hen. de Lee, dño Wo de Mara, dño Rico de Boteler, Hen. de Shuttlesworth, Ad. Banastre, Hen. de Walt. Warino de Bispham et alijs. *Harl. MSS. Cod.* 2063. *fo.* 191.

‡ Harl. MSS. Cod. 2042, fo. 272. This is one of the MSS. of Randle Holme, who has written as the name of one of the witnesses sir Robert de Cauestree, instead of Banastre, as in the instrument above.

§ Rex conc Wo de Hesket mdcatū p diē Venis apd mañ suū de Rugford et vn feriā ib p vn diē in die scor P et Jac e lib warrenā in oibȝ doricis terr suis de Rugford in com Lanc. Cart de Ano 13 E. 3, No. 3.

‖ Carta fea in Normaunia Rex ded Wo Hesketh fundare cantariā in capella le Marie de Rufford, An 20 E 3. Harl. 2063, fo. 185.

Rufford Parish.

by which he surrendered the advowson of Croston to that priory.* Thomas Hesketh, esq., who died in 1523, is represented in the pedigree as having been only once married, but this Thomas was divorced from Elizabeth Fleming, on a petition from that lady, in which she accuses herself of incontinency.† On this representation, the sentence of divorce was confirmed by the pope Alexander VI. in the fifth year of his pontificate, on the nones of June, 1497. In the monumental inscription we find Thomas Hesketh, esq., and Grace, his wife, which Thomas

* See History of the Parish of Croston.

† Hesketh of Rufford's Divorce Case. *Harl. MSS. Cod.* 2077, *fo.* 287.

["Imperfect notes."]

A divorce & for wt cause. } And yt Thomas Hesketh married Elizabeth Fleming, they both being vnder the age of —— and either of them being entituled vnto fourescore mꝛkes of Land yearely, and long after yt marriage it fortuned yt the said Elizabeth to bee wth Chyld and confessed after the Birth of yt Child, yt it was another man's and another Husbands, and after the Birth (shee said) shee would father the child wrong for daming her soule, but called a Dr of Diuinity, and many other and shewed them plainely that ye said Child was not her Husbands, but the other mans & soe shee sayd yett to this Day, and then by Assent and Consent of Thomas Hesketh her Husband shee sued a Divorce betwixt them, of wch Divorce the cause appeared in ye Yere of —— wch cause was vntrue, and ouer yt the said Elizabeth Flemeing gaue vnto Thomas Hesketh yt was her Husband to him and his heires for ever parte of her Lands, worth yearely betwixt the value of xxl and 40 markes as by the Lawe of England canne bee donne....And after yt diuision shee had *Edward* Fleeming married Thurstan Hall, and shee had by him 4 or 5 children. And if a Confirmac̃on of the said divorce might bee so gotten to discharge the Conscience of the sayd Thos Hesketh cleerely.

—— the sayd Thomas Hesketh of that offence and Sinne of the vntrue cause and all yt pertayned thereto, against his Conscience in yt matter hath beene confessed and contrite & sory therefore, all, and euery of ye greatest p̃dons yt hath beene in England Since yt tyme & Soe to bee Confirmed that such Issue as the said Thomas Hesketh hath by his Later wife, or may haue by her, or by any other wife after her decease att any tyme to Come might be inheritable as well vnto his owne Lands as to other Lands wch Elizabeth Fleming gaue vnto ye sayd Thomas Hesketh, if they could find sufficient Surety att Rome to pay but such money as the Confirmac̃on will cost, & for the Exchange or any other thing —— to any cost furthering yt m̃re to bee payd to ye Popes Collector in London. Incontinently after their Comeing home, I shall beare all yt Costs without fayle, and soe reward you for your Labour yt yow shall bee Content.

Alex. Epus Servus Servor. Dei Venerabli Fri Covnt. & Lichfelden. Saltm &c. Dilcī filij Thristani Hall, & Tho. Hesketh lenis et desert. mãto filiæ Eliz. Fleming, Tristani et Gracia Towneley, Tho. Hesketh, et eorũd respectiue vx̃es tuæ Dioc. p̃poni fecerunt coram nobis xt Tho. cũ Townely et Eliz. p̃d Tristano xt Dat. Rome apud Scm̃ Petr & Paulum. Ao incarnac. Dñi. 1497 non Junij Pontif. ñri ao 5o

[Indorsed.] A further Confirmac̃on of the Diuorce betweene Tho. Hesketh of Rufford in p̃ochia de Croston et Eliz. Fleming xt

A Dni 1497 p̃d et Pontificati ñri ao 5o.

died 14th August, 1523, and the said Grace 29th June, 1510.* From the Suffield MS. pedigree, Grace is said to be the daughter of sir Richard Towneley, of Towneley; and this, in some measure, agrees with the papal decree, in which the principals are forgiven their incontinence, Elizabeth Fleming with Thurstan Hall, her second husband, and Thomas Hesketh with Grace Towneley, his second wife. This Thomas Hesketh was seized of the manor of Hoghwic and Rufford, and the chantry of Rufford,† and was succeeded by his natural son, sir Robert Hesketh, whose mother was Alla Howard. Sir Robert was knighted for his bravery in France, and married Grace, the daughter of sir John Towneley of Towneley. Sir Robert died in 1539, seized of the manor and advowson of Rufford.‡ Rufford Parish.

The chapel of Rufford, now the parish church, was in existence five centuries ago, when sir Robert Heskaith was licensed to found a chantry. Whether the license was then burdened with the condition of a yearly payment of xl^{s}, which was anciently claimed as a fine out of the manor of Rufford by the monastery of St. Werburgh,§ is not certain; but "Richard Bussel gave to the abbey of Chester one carucate of land in Ruchford in alms, which the abbot of Chester holds;"‖ and the dean and chapter of Chester at present enjoy a pension of £40 per annum, issuing out of this manor in virtue of that grant.¶ In 1734 the family of Hesketh procured a brief for rebuilding the chapel, which was finished at a charge of £1165. Church.

This church is a plain brick edifice, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with a stone cupola surmounting the west gate. The interior is neat, clean, and even elegant, and a small gallery and organ, erected in 1829, much improves the effect. On the north side of the family pew of the Hesketh is a venerable marble slab, on which are represented a knight and his lady, the former attired in armour, with his hands clasped in prayer, a sword by his side, and his head resting on a cushion; the latter in the costume of her times, her hands joined in prayer, and her head resting on a cushion. The figures are at full length, but they are partly obscured by the pew; the family coat with twelve quarterings surmounts the tablet, and round its edges this inscription:— Monuments

"Domine Miserere Animabus Thome Hesketh Armigeri et Margerie uxoris ejus qui quidem Thomas obj. VIII die Octobris a^{o} d^{ni} mccclxiii; A Litera Dominicali. Robertus Willielmus Margeria Thomas Johannis Hugo Willielmus Galfridus Richardus Henricus hic."

* "Hic subtus jacent Thomas Hesketh ar. et Gracia uxor ejus, qui quidem Thomas obijt xiiii die Augusti, A^{o} D^{ni} MDXXIII et predicta Gracia xxix die Junij A^{o} D^{ni} MDX quorum Animab. propitietur deus."

† Duchy Records, Vol. IV. Inq. post Mortem, 15 Henry VII. n. 16.

‡ Duchy Records, Vol. VII. Inq. p. Mort. 33 Hen. VIII. n. 14.

§ Ormerod's Cheshire, Vol. I. p. 227. ‖ Testa de Nevill' fo. 403. ¶ Lucas's MSS.

Rufford Parish.

The family pedigree of the Hesketh's preserves mention of several other monumental inscriptions in this church, which are now no longer visible; amongst others, to the memory of Alicia Hesketh, the wife of Robert Hesketh, who died on the 17th of September, A.D. 1480. Another to the memory of Thomas Hesketh, Ar. who died August 14, 1523, and Grace, his wife, died 29th June, ... Another to Robert Hesketh Armiger, died 1st January, 1430. And a fourth to Robert Heskaith, knt., died 8th February, 1532, and dame Grace, his wife, died 28th of May, 1543, and underneath the figure of a knight at full length, his shield and sword resting on a cushion. On the north wall is affixed a neat mural tablet surmounted by two shields of arms, (crest, a lion rampant,) bearing this inscription:—

"Near this place are deposited the remains of Sir Thomas Hesketh Bart who departed this life March the 4th 1778 aged 51, deeply regretted by his numerous friends, and sincerely mourned by his afflicted widow who erected this marble, a small but grateful token of her Concern for his Loss, and her affectionate regard for his memory.

"His frailer part his sinfull Flesh,
To dust lies here resign'd,
Thy mercy, Lord! his soul implores,
Oh! may it mercy find."

Patronage.

For successive centuries, the patrons of this living, which was a perpetual curacy till the year 1793, were the rectors of Croston, but on Rufford being rendered an independent parish, in that year, it became a rectory, and the rev. Edward Masters, one of the three sons of Dr. Robert Masters, the rector of Croston, became patron and incumbent. The living is still retained by the original incumbent of the rectory, but the patronage having been purchased from him about fifteen years ago, by the trustees of Pierce Markie, esq., the presentation, on the next vacancy, will be in those gentlemen.

Parish Register.

The earliest entry in the parish register here is of the date of 1670, and the following records of mortality, taken at three different periods, indicate the progress of population:—

	1670	1671	1700	1701	1831	1832
Baptisms . . .	10	13	31	14	104	82
Marriages . .	1	0	1	1	2	5
Burials	19	16	12	11	50	56

Around the base of the cover of the baptismal font in Rufford church are the following words in gilt letters, raised upon a blue ground:—

NIΨON ANOMHMA MH MONAN OΨIN.

Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by W. Le Petit.

OLD HALL, RUFFORD.

THE SEAT OF THOMAS HENRY HESKETH, ESQ. DEP.-LT.

FISHER, SON, & Co LONDON. 1832.

There is only one dissenting place of worship in the parish, and that is a preaching room used by the Wesleyan Methodists since 1813. Rufford Parish. Chapel.

During the decennial period, between the population returns of 1821 and 1831, the population of Rufford has decreased one-fifth in amount,* owing probably to the entire absence of trade and manufactures, the industry of the inhabitants being wholly confined to agriculture. The ague formerly prevailed in this parish and district to a considerable amount, but the drainage of the land, to which much attention has been paid, by removing the predisposing cause, has almost banished that complaint; and the ancient recorder of mortality, the parish clerk, now living, at the age of ninety-one years, is a striking evidence in favour of the ameliorated climate. Population.

The habits of the people are simple and unsophisticated, and their manners much more bland and agreeable than in the manufacturing villages. The superintending eye of a paternal landlord is visible here. There is no market, but a fair is held annually on the 13th of May, (formerly on the 12th,) for horned cattle, pedlary, &c. A stone pillar rising from a tier of steps, formerly stood in the village, but it was removed about the year 1818. Habits.

The charities of Rufford, as exhibited in the XVth report of the parliamentary commissioners, are few in number and small in amount. They consist of Charities.

Lathom's Charity, for which see Croston Charities.

Layfield's Charities. See Croston Charities.

Charities of Baldwin and others, amounting to £34. 10s. in several small sums, for which an interest of £1. 14s. 6d. was paid, towards the support of a schoolmaster until the year 1818, when it was discontinued in consequence of a school having been built by sir T. D. Hesketh in 1816, which is supported solely at the worthy baronet's expense, for all the poor children of the parish, on the national system, and books are also furnished for the use of the school. A small payment is made by the children of the farmers. The old school-house, which stood opposite the Hesketh Arms, supported a still more ancient one of Rufford Old Hall.

Charities of Baldwin and Berry. Two sums, of £20 each, vested in the parochial funds, for the interest of which 40s. was formerly paid by the parish officers, and distributed amongst the poor on St. Thomas's day, but it appears that the payment has been discontinued for a length of time, "though the parishioners express no disinclination to resume the payment."

The principal mansions in this parish consist of Rufford Old Hall, Holmes Wood House, and Rufford New Hall. The Old Hall, situated in park-like grounds, is of the age of Elizabeth, and was amongst the early erections in this county which cemented the brick and the wood-and-plaster materials. Many of the rooms are pannelled and ornamented with carved figures and foliage. The house is occupied The halls.

* See Vol. II. p. 105.

Rufford Parish.

by Thomas Henry Hesketh, esq., son of sir Thomas. Holmes Wood House is of ancient date, but now used as the homestead of a farmer. The New Hall, or, as it is called, par excellence, Rufford Hall, is the seat of sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, bart., by whom it was erected in 1798. With the exception of the east front, which has a portico of four Ionic columns, the exterior of this mansion is devoid of ornament. The entrance hall, or vestibule, forms a billiard room, and on the balustrades of the light and elegant staircase is the family emblem of the eagle displayed. The library is fitted up with classical taste, the book-cases being divided by short scagliola columns, supporting delicately-formed alabaster vases; and a small but delicate collection of paintings adorn the drawing-room. The park, which adjoins the great Liverpool and Preston road, is extensive and well wooded, and there are here all the indications of ancient family dignity sustained and heightened by modern improvements

Soil.

The country in and around Rufford is flat, but by the aid of good cultivation it is rendered tolerably interesting. The land to the west partakes of the marshy character of Marton Meer, which is partly in Rufford parish. Most of the fields are divided by ditches, and drained by commissioners under the provisions of the Croston Drainage Act. The soil is a good vegetable loam, producing abundant crops of excellent potatoes. This parish is on the line of the subterranean forest,* and trees, chiefly oak and fir, are found in great numbers, both under the Holms Wood and Tarleton mosses, and the more solid land on the margin of the rivers. In some places these trees have the appearance of having been burnt down, and of having fallen across each other in indiscriminate heaps, and in others a wide sweeping hurricane seems to have torn them up by the roots. The parish is alike destitute of stone quarries and of coal mines.

Subterranean forest.

* See Vol. II. p. 88.

Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by W. Le Petit

RUFFORD HALL.

THE SEAT OF SIR THOMAS DALRYMPLE HESKETH, BART.

FISHER, SON & Co LONDON. 1831.

Tarleton Parish.

Tarleton Parish.

ARLETON was one of the last of the parishes separated from Croston, and is amongst the most valuable of the number. It is bounded on the north by Hesketh-cum-Becconsall, on the west by North Meols, on the south by Rufford, and on the east by Croston, being separated from the latter parish by the Douglas, (rendered navigable A.D. 1727,) which river here answers the legitimate end of the formation of rivers, as defined by Mr. Brindley, namely, "to supply the canal with water."

Boundaries.

Admeasurement.

The parish of Tarleton comprises 5,380 acres of land, exclusive of about 600 acres of moss. Roger de Montebegon granted to the Cluniac priory of Thetford, in the county of Norfolk, an "island" near the more of Croxton, the land called Tarlton, and Littlehole, with the men and all that pertained to them.* About the same time, John Malherbe, said to be brother of Roger de Montebegon, gave to the abbey of Cockersand all the holms, or marsh lands, near the more of Tarelton in Lailondeschire,† upon which the prior of Thetford quitclaimed to the abbot all his right in the holms.‡

Tarleton either gave or received its name, like so many other Lancashire townships, from an ancient family seated at this place.

Manor.

In 10 Richard II. Richard de Kandelau and Adam de Tarleton, of Bretherton, apparently trustees of the estates of Banastre, gave to Alexander, the son of Richard Banastre, "bastard," and Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Banastre of Bonk, "bastard," and their lawful heirs, all the messuages, lands, and tenements, which they had of the feoffament of W. Banastre and W. Thornton, in the towns of Croston, Bretherton, Tarleton, and Ulneswalton, which were Richard's, the son of

* Ellis's Monast. Vol. V. Nu. 6. p. 150.

† Ex Cart. de Ann. 7 et 8 Ric. II. n. 1.

‡ Ellis, Ibid. No. 7. p. 150.

Tarleton Parish.

William Banastre of More.* The entail of this property directs, that if Alexander and Elizabeth die without issue, the estate shall pass to Thomas, the son of Thomas Banastre del Banc, and his heirs; then to John, another son, "bastard," and so on, naming in succession four or five illegitimate sons of Thomas Banastre, of Bank.

In 20 Richard II. Thomas Banastre del Bank gives to Thomas Banastre, his "bastard," all his messuages, lands, and tenements in the town of Tarleton which were formerly John's, the son of John de Tarleton, To have and hold of the chief lords. The succession of this estate is also limited to a number of illegitimate children, and, on failure of their issue, is to revert to Thomas Banastre and his heirs.† To the original deed was appended a seal, which has been slightly tricked, or rather traced, by Dr. Kuerden. Within the legend SIGILLVM THOME BANASTRE is a shield on the dexter, bearing a cross pateé, surmounted by a bend, and on the sinister a lion's jamb, armed, erased, erect.

It would appear, that originally a family of the name of Tarleton held the property to which these deeds relate, and that they were succeeded by the Banastres, of Bank-hall, in Bretherton. Thomas Hesketh, according to lord Suffield's pedigree of Hesketh, married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Thomas Banastre, of Bank; but of Newton, according to sir T. D. Hesketh's family pedigree. However this may be, the Hesketh have for centuries been joint lords of Tarleton,‡ and their present coparcener is George Anthony Leigh Keck, of Bank-hall, esq., the successor of the Fleetwoods.

Court.

A court leet is held here annually by the joint lords in October, at the Ram's Head and at the Cock-and-Bottle alternately. There is in the parish only one land-owner exclusive of the lords of the manor.

Church.

The church, which, like all the other churches in the hundred of Leyland, is in the archdeaconry of Chester and the deanery of Leyland, is a plain brick building, cased with rough plaster, and dedicated to St. John. The interior is neat, and contains a gallery on the south and west. The living, since the separation from Croston in 1821, is a vicarage in the patronage of the rev. Streynsham Masters, rector of Croston, and in the incumbency of the rev. Edward Masters, the rector of Rufford. The Fleetwoods, of Bank-hall, joint lords of the manor, erected Tarleton chapel, now Tarleton church, in 1717, and, on the 24th of July, 1719, the edifice was consecrated. The first entry in the parish register here is on the day of consecration; and a comparison of the numbers in the annual bills of mortality, serves

* Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. IV. fo. T. 1. In the Herald's College. † Ibid.

‡ In 21 James I. Robert Hesketh was seised of the manor of Tarleton cum Salom. *Duchy Records*, Vol. XXIV. Inq. post Mort. n. 26.

to shew that the inhabitants have quadrupled themselves in little more than a century— Tarleton Parish.

Register.

COMPARATIVE BILLS OF MORTALITY.

	1719	1720	1831	1832
Baptisms . . .	11	16	60	56
Marriages* . . .	0	1	12	10
Burials	0	3	6	4

The only place of worship, in addition to the church, in this parish is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, rebuilt by subscription in 1832, and which superseded another chapel. Chapel.

The increase of population, during the present century, is considerable, the number of inhabitants having been augmented, from 1116 to 1886, between the years 1801 and 1831. This is partly attributable to the introduction of the weaving branch of the cotton manufacture, and to the trade in coal and merchandise along the Douglas navigation. Population.

The charities in this parish, as stated by the parliamentary commissioners in their XVth Report, consist of— Charities.

1650. *School.* There is a school-room in this parish, which bears upon it the date of 1650, and which is repaired out of the funds of the parish. Part of a field near Tarleton bridge, supposed to have been given by a Mr. Johnson, was sold to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company for £320, which produces in interest £12. 16s. per annum; the other part lets for £6 per annum. Besides this field, there are four parcels of land which let for £10, and another source of income is derived from a sum of £50. The whole number of scholars is about 80, of whom 20 are free. Annual income . . £31 6

1757. *Leadbetter's Charity.* £100 in trust to be put out to interest, to be laid out in cloth for the poor. It appears to have been applied to the purchase of land, of which the annual rent is £8

Layfield's Charity. See Township of Croston.

There is no weekly market in this place, but a fair is held annually on the 23d and 24th of April, for pedlary, under a charter granted by king William III. to Thomas Fleetwood, esq. of Bank-hall, of the date of the 22d of March, 1700, and appointed to be held upon the site of Martin Meer with Tarleton, before the prospect of effectually draining the "Martineusian Marsh" had been blighted. A further charter for two other fairs, to be held on the 23d of September and the 23d of October, yearly, was granted by the same monarch to the same public-spirited experimenter, but they have fallen into disuse. Fairs.

* No marriages are entered in the interval between 1755 and 1821.

Tarleton Parish. Divisions.

Although separated into three divisions, namely, Tarleton, Solom, and Holmes, for parochial purposes, the parish has only one local government, of which the constable is the principal, if not the only public officer. The land is flat, and tolerably fertile, except to the west, where the parish is deformed by 300 acres of unreclaimed bog, under which is found oak, elder, and various other kinds of timber. About the middle of Tarleton Moss there are two excavations, called "The Bottomest," or "The Bottomless Holes," which, on the surface, resemble exhausted coal-pits, but there is no record of coals having ever been got in this parish; though, under some of the mosses of Lancashire, efforts are now making to obtain this invaluable mineral. Two-thirds of the land in Tarleton parish is arable, or in potato cultivation, which is here very successfully pursued for the never-failing markets of Liverpool, Manchester, and Preston. The rent of land is from 30s. to 40s. the statute acre, and, contrary to the general downward tendency in rents, the farmers say that farms are here on the advance.

Treasure found.

About thirty years ago, Mr. John Iddon, then a labourer in husbandry, while employed in digging in a copse in Mr. Robert Howard's garden, in this parish, turned up a small leaden box without a lid, in which were contained about a hundred small silver coins, all struck by the same die, and which probably had been secreted by some thrifty housewife, when the rebels were scouring the country, in one of the Scottish rebellions of the last century.

Hesketh with Becconsall Parish.

Hesketh with Becconsall Parish.

HESKETH is the most westerly of the five parishes which have been separated from Croston. On the north it is washed by the Ribble; and on the east by the Douglas, or Asland; while to the south and the west it is bounded by the parishes of Tarleton and of North Meols. The length of the parish, taken from Hoole to the east and North Meols to the west, is from two miles and a half to three miles, and its breadth from Hesketh Bank on the north to Tarleton on the south one mile.

Boundary.

Rivers.

At flood-tide the Ribble is here three miles wide from Hesketh Bank to the Guide's House on Freckleton Marsh, though at low water the river is fordable under the conduct of a guide appointed for the purpose. The Douglas, as well as the Ribble, is navigable, and many small vessels from twenty-six to forty-five tons burden are employed in conveying coal from Wigan to Lytham and Preston, as well as to Ireland; and in the importation from that country of grain, meal, and butter. These vessels are registered at the custom-house at Preston, but an expectation exists that facilities will be given to this growing branch of commerce by the erection of a custom-house at Hesketh Bank. At present there are two ferries on the Douglas, one at Longton and the other at Hoole, which save a circuit of nearly four miles to Preston by the Bridle road.

This parish and the adjoining parish of North Meols, including Southport, the fashionable bathing-place for South Lancashire, would be much benefited by a bridge over the Douglas, near the parish church, which might be connected with the

Hesketh with Becconsall Parish.

highway in Hoole by a new road about a mile in length, by which more than three miles would be saved out of four to the traveller, in the communication with Preston, the principal market town in the neighbourhood. In the summer season Hesketh is a place of considerable resort for bathing and marine recreations, and the visitors are plentifully supplied with salmon and flounders taken near the mouth of the rivers. The grazing of sheep is carried on to a great extent on the marshes, the pasturage of which is rendered agreeable and nutritious to the flocks by the slight impregnation of salt.

Beacon.

Anciently a beacon was placed near the confluence of the Douglas with the Ribble, and the name "Beacon's Hill," or Becconsall, is supposed to be derived from this harbinger of approaching danger.

According to the Testa de Nevill, Pagan Villers, the first feodary in this parish upon record, gave to the hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem one carucate of land in Bekanshaw in pure alms.*

Ancient families of the parish.

From the "Genealogye of the worshipful and auncient familie of the Heskforths of Ruffourd in Lancashire," it appears that Hellarth, the first of the family, was great-grandfather to William Heskayth, to whom, in 55 Henry III. Richard, son-in-law of Richard Totleworth, gave lands in marriage with his daughter and heiress. William was the father of sir William Heskayte, knt. lord of Heskayte and Beconsawe, 4 Edward I., who married Matilda, daughter and coheir of Richard Fytton, and had all the lands of the other coheir by gift as explained in the history of Croston parish. Between the reigns of Henry VIII. and William III. Becconsall and Becconsall Hall were the property and residence of the de Becconsalls, while Hesketh was vested in the Hesketh of Rufford. Subsequent to that period Becconsall descended to the Molineuxes; and on a large stone now lying at the end of the farm buildings belonging to Becconsall Hall is inserted "John and Lucy Molynevx bvilt this Hovse, Anno 1667. T. H." A descendant and heiress of the Molineuxes conveyed this property by marriage to the ancestors of the present proprietor sir Thomas Hesketh, bart. of Rufford Hall, the lord of the manor of Hesketh and Becconsall, for which a court leet and court baron are held annually at the Hesketh Arms, about the 24th or 25th of October.

Manor.

Church.

The parish church of Hesketh stands one mile below Hesketh Bank, and is generally called Becconsall chapel. The building is a plain brick fabric, with a

* See Vol. I. pp. 116, 117. "Paganus Villers primus feodatus dedit Hosp. Jerus. 1 car. ter. in Bekanshau in puram Elemosunam." Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. IV. fo. B. 8. In the Herald's College.

turret and one bell. The interior is destitute of all ornament, and presents much more the appearance of a parochial chapel than that of a parish church. The date of the original erection is the 16th century, and it was then used as a domestic chapel for the Becconsall family. In the year 1765 the chapel was rebuilt and enlarged. In 1821 an act of parliament was passed, severing Hesketh and Becconsall chapel from Croston, and elevating Hesketh to the rank of an independent parish church, where the rite of marriage is celebrated. The patronage of the living is in the Rev. Streynsham Master, who is the present incumbent. The ministers' names extant are the Rev. Thomas Cooper, curate in 1755, who died in 1783, and was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Whitehead, the officiating minister for thirty-nine years, who died in 1822, and was succeeded by the Rev. Edward Ellwood, the present stipendiary curate. The register here is of recent date, commencing with the year 1745, and exhibits the following meagre results:— Hesketh with Becconsall Parish.

	Baptisms	Marriages	Burials
1745	10	none celebrated.	6
1746	8	Do.	5
1811	16	4	12
1832	14	2	11

Formerly there were two dissenting chapels in this parish, but there is now only one, namely the Primitive Methodist chapel, which was built in 1827; the Independent preaching-room having been recently closed, after existing about eight years. Chapel.

The population has within the last thirty years been augmented from 352 to 523, and is still slowly on the increase. Hesketh-cum-Becconsall participates in the benefit of the bequests left in the year 1710 by Dr. Layfield to the poor in all the townships of Croston, and distributed in books and clothing to persons who support themselves by their own industry without relief from the parochial rates. A little hand-loom weaving of cambrics, muslins, and handkerchiefs is found here, but the employment of the principal part of the people is agricultural. The soil, which is sandy near the coast, and peaty at a distance from the river, with a mixture of marl, is well cultivated, and about one-half of the 952 acres which form the admeasurement of the parish is arable. For many ages the remains of the subterraneous forest were exhibited on this coast by trunks of trees, which became Population. Soil. Remains of subterranean forest.

Hesketh with Becconsall Parish.

visible on the reflux of each successive tide, but they have now all disappeared. In that great depository of decayed vegetable matter called Tarleton Moss, oak trees are frequently found embedded in the soil, which seem to have been here uprooted by an overwhelming irruption of the ocean.

Recorder Fleetwood.

WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, an eminent lawyer and recorder of London in 1569, was born in this parish, and died in the year 1592, after having distinguished himself by several published and MS. works, amongst the latter of which is the "Ducatus Lancastria," inserted in the first volume of this work, Chap. V. p. 195-198. Wood says of him, that "he was a learned man and a good antiquarian." His principal works are, 1. "Annalium tam regum Edwardi V. Richardi III. et Henrici VII. quam Henrici VIII." 2. "A Table of the Reports of Edmund Plowden." And, 3. "The Office of a Justice of Peace."

Leyland Parish.

ING EDWARD THE CONFESSOR held the manor and hundred of Leyland.* The men of this manor, which was of the superior order, as well as those of Salford, were privileged, by being allowed to attend to their own harvest, instead of the king's, in autumn! The parish of Leyland forms the central part of the hundred to which it gives name. On the north and the east it is bounded by the parish of Blackburn, on the west by Penwortham and Croston, and on the south by Chorley and Bolton-le-Moors. In length, from the west to the east, it is nine miles, and in breadth, from north to south, about five miles, comprehending in the whole parish an area of 17,000 acres, of which, at the period of the Norman conquest, there was a wood three miles long and two miles broad, and four aëries of hawks.

Leyland Parish.

Royal manor.

Boundaries.

The river Yarrow flows to the south of Euxton and Leyland, dividing this parish from Chorley. Drownsnip or Ransnap brook waters Euxton, and, with another rill, runs into the Lostock, as do all the streams in the township of Leyland, for which the river forms a little estuary. The Lostock rises in Wheelton, three miles north-north-east of Chorley, in a hilly country; descending by Heapy to Shaw-hall, and, pursuing its course past Whittle-le-Woods, it becomes the boundary of Leyland and Blackburn, and forms its confluence in the parish of Croston, with the Yarrow, after having passed Leyland to the west. Moulden-water, or the river Roddlesworth, a foaming romantic mountain stream, springs from three brooks in the wild gullies south of Withnall and Wheelton, and, passing by Tockholes, descends into the Darwent below Houghton Tower, a little to the west of the junction of the Blackburn with that river. The Darwen, or Darwent, a large rivulet rising in Over Darwen, after washing the north-east side of the parish of Leyland, in its course past Houghton Tower, falls into the Ribble at Walton-le-Dale. The other rivulets of this well-watered parish are, the Chawbeck,† below Euxton chapel, Shaw-brook,

Rivers.

* See Domesday Survey of Lancashire, Vol. I. p. 107, in this Work, and the Domesday Map.

† Dr. Whitaker says, somewhat erroneously, that there are few *becks* south of the Ribble.

Leyland Parish.

between Leyland and Euxton, and Browbrook, north of Leyland, all of them tributary streams to the Lostock.

Etymology.

The name of Leyland, that is Leghland, indicates the early cultivation of its fields.

Early history.

Warin Bussel, one of the barons under Roger de Poictou, in the reign of Wm. I. seated at Penwortham,* held among his ample demesnes the parish of Leland, and was a considerable benefactor of the abbey of Evesham in Worcester, to which he gave the priory of Penwortham. A memorandum, entered in the chartulary of the former convent, supposed to be coeval with Henry III., enumerates in the following manner the donations made to that house by the barons of Penwortham:—"Warin Bussel gave to the church of Evesham, the church of Penwortham, and the church of Lailand, the chapel of Meols with their appendancies. The same Warin gave the town of Farinton with its appurtenances, and Richard Bussel [his son] gave to the church of Evesham six bovates of land in Longeton;—the entire church of Leiland which returns two marks, and the chapel of Meols, which returns 3s. Albert [brother of Richard] gave two bovates in Leiland, and the assart of Blackesawe. Also the aforesaid Richard gave the fourth part of his fishery."†

Warin Bussel's charter.

Although we have been obliged to practise so rigid an economy of room as to withhold charter after charter, that has not for ages seen the light, contenting ourselves with referring only to the depositories in which they are to be found, and from the obscurity of which we had, by taking copies, prepared to rescue these and other historical documents connected with Lancashire history, yet, the antiquity of the charter of Warin Bussel, granted to the convent of Evesham, induces us to relax the severity of a rule which it required much self-denial to adopt, and much decision to pursue:—

Penewrham.

H' est ꝯuenꝯo qũ Warinus Bussel cũ consensu uxoris sue .ℸ. liꝺor corã dño Roꝺ aꝺꝺe .ℸ. oĩmi ꝯuentu de eueshaꝫ In pleno capꝯo fecit. Hoc ⁊ q ꝯuencciões pⁱmas ꝯcedit .7. firmat sciꝯ. dationẽ legitime ꝯcessam de ecclia de penuerthã .ℸ. de leilande .ℸ. de moles cũ rebꝫ .ℸ. bũfcĩis ad eas ptinentibꝫ .ℸ. ꝯcessis de tota uilla de farintoñ .ℸ. Insup ꝑ aĩe sue ℸ ꝑ aᵛibꝫ uxoris filioꝫq; eiᵒ .ℸ. ꝑ amore Dñi Roꝺ Aꝺꝺis totiusqꝫ ꝯuentᵒ. ꝯcedit ad incrementũ carucatã .ℸ. diĩm .ī. uilla que meretun ꝺr. cum oĩmis liꝺe. q̃u Warinus ibi possidet .sciꝯ. iiij.ᵒʳ uaccas .ℸ. tiij.ᵒʳ bouis .ℸ. lx. oues .ℸ. altᵘum manipulũ ℸ. corpᵒ suũ pᵒ mortẽ. cũ ꝑte sua. ea ꝯuentione. ut tᵉs fᵀres cũ uno capᵉllano ꝺo seruiant .ℸ. pⁱmo anno .x. soꝯ .ℸ. seq̃ntibꝫ annis semp .ij. marcs argenti .ī. caritatẽ dño aꝺꝺi fᵀribꝫ suis tᵇuant qⁱ ꝑ Amore Warinũ filiũprul. si uelit ad monachatũ recipient. Hanc ꝯuentionem ꝺns solutam fca ꝯfirmauit .ℸ. eam sup altare posuit. solam .ℸ. qⁱetam ab oĩmi exactione ℸ iqⁱetudine q̃ntũ ad se .ℸ. ad liꝺos suos ꝑtinet. Ex pte aꝺꝺis Ranulfus ꝯicus. Constantinᵒ camerariᵒ aꝺꝺis .ℸ. Bernardᵒ cocus. Ex pte Warini Waltᵀus miles suus .ℸ. nepos ejᵒ fiꝯ Acardi Wiłłs.

Harl. MSS. Cod. 3763 *fo.* 86.

* Vol. I. p. 117.

† Harl. MSS. 3763. fo. 58.

Leyland Parish.

By another charter, Richard Bussel, the son of Warin, confirms his father's grant, and gives two bovates of land in Leiland. Albert, the brother of Richard, by another charter, confirms the preceding donations, and the two bovates given to the church by his mother, Matilda, as well as others in Leiland, which had been given by his wife Letia out of her dowry. All the preceding charters are confirmed by Albert's son, Hugh Bussel,* who, in 6 Richard I. paid 40 marks for his relief; and who, on being dispossessed by John earl of Moreton, had a suit with him for his inheritance, which he recovered; but when John came to the crown, he was constrained to give him 20 marks for a confirmation of his title, and to hold it of him by the service of three knight's fees.† Hugh subsequently resigned his claim, and the barony was granted to Roger de Lacy.

The parish of Leyland was parcelled out into various townships, or manors, at a very early period amongst the followers of the barons of Penwortham, many of whom, no doubt, came over with the Conqueror, in the train of Warin Bussel, the first baron.

Parish formed into townships.

Roger Lacy, constable of Chester, on coming into possession of the lordship of Leyland, gave to the hospitallers of Penwortham nine bovates of land within this township, which was esteemed as one carucate of land. Warin Bussel, the second of the name, had Robert Bussel of Leyland, whose daughter Avicia, in 14 Hen. IIId was married to John de Farington, the son of W. de Meles, corredor of the church of Leyland, and son of Richard de Farinton, of Hogwic. This John de Farington and Avis his wife, in 7 Edward I., had a process directed to William Walton to deliver up his lands in Leyland, and John Croft and Emma his wife, and W. the son of Adam de Walton were required to do the like, which lands John, the son of W. de Meles, had in free marriage with Avicia, the daughter of Robert Bussel, and which were to descend, after the death of John and Avicia, and William their son, according to the form of the donation.

Ancient land.

In 17 Edward II. sir William de Bradeschagh accused Henry de Gylibrund of a most outrageous conduct, alleging that on the Friday next preceding the feast of St. John the Baptist, in the 16 Edward II. he came to Leyland in company of Richard de Holland and Adam de Hindeleye with a force of one hundred armed men, who attacked the complainant, and carried off two of his horses. The rioters thence rode to Preston, where Ed. de Nevill and Gilbert Singleton, the king's justices, were holding the assize for the county, who were so much terrified and stupified with their noise and clamour, that they dared not proceed with the trials; neither did the complainant dare to defend his sentence in an assize of novel disseisin,

* Harl. MSS. fo. 86—fo. 87. b.

† Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. I. p. 593.

Leyland Parish.

by which he suffered damages to the amount of 10 marks. The justice Stanton, on a verdict being pronounced in favour of complainant, awarded him the damage, and committed Henry Gylibrund to prison.*

In 21 Edward III. Henry, duke of Lancaster, levied a fine on sir William de Bracebrigge and Matilda his wife for the moiety of the manor of Leyland and Eccleston,† in the form of donation granted in 31 Edward I. In 23 Edward III. William de Faryngton held in demesne and service one carucate of land in Leyland, whereof ten carucates constituted one knight's fee;‡ and two years afterwards Henry, duke of Lancaster, William de Faryngton, and William de Holand, held of the duke the 10th part of a knight's fee in Longeton and Eccleston, which Robert Busshell formerly held.§ In 22 Richard II. John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, held half the manor of Leyland, and William de Farington the other half, which descended in that family until it came into the possession of sir Edward Hurdleston and his wife Dorothy, who sold it to —— Farington.‖

The moiety held by William de Holand of the duke of Lancaster reverted to the crown, and we find in the duchy office two instruments dated 32 Henry VI. one of which is of the nature of a complaint to the council of the king's duchy, preferred by Richard Molineux, as lessee of the duchy, against William Faryngton, concerning the two halfendeles of the manor of Leyland and its appurtenances in the county of Lancaster. The other is an inquisition annexed to the bill, shewing the title of the king as duke of Lancaster, as well as the title of William Faryngton to the respective parts of that manor,** thereby confirming the title of the lessee Thomas Molyneux. In 21 Edw. IV. the king granted to Thomas Molineux, esq., and his heirs, the manor of Ulneswalton, and a moiety of the manors of Eccleston, Leyland, Hesken, and Kellermergh, and the rents and services of the free tenants, reserving all other services and customs and the advowsons of churches. He also granted 400 acres of moor and heath in Fullwood, and the turbary or marsh called Penwortham Moss, with the herbage and agistment of Croxteth Park, for the annual rent of £100, with power in default of payment to enter on the said premises, as well as on the manors of Sefton, Lytherland, Eukeston, Scarebreck and Ellel. This instrument is apparently a counterpart executed by the lessee in exchange for the original under the seal of the county palatine.††

The wars of the houses of York and Lancaster seem to have disturbed this moiety

* Placit. apud Lanc. 17 Ed. II. From Rot. 23, it appears that William de Bradeschagh had been guilty of a like trespass against the other parties.

† Bag of Fines, in the Chapter House, Westminster.

‡ Lansdowne MSS. Cod. 559, fo. 23. § Ibid. fo. 31. ‖ Dr. Kuerden's MS.

** Duchy Records, Bun. AA. n. 13. †† Ibid. Bun A. no. 14.

of the manor, for it appears that Thomas Walton had a grant under letters patent of Edward IV. of several manors within this hundred, and among them the half of Layland, which he retained through the following reign, and in 1 Henry VII. his estates were exempted from seizure into the king's hands by the act of resumption, which provides "That this Acte of Resumption, ne any thing conteyned therein, be not prejudiciall, derogation, ne hurtfull in eny wise unto Thomas Welton, Squier, ne Agnes his Wif, ne other of theyme, nor advoide, adnulle, ne defeate any Lr̃es Patentes of Edward late king of England the Fourth, wherby, according to the effecte of the said Lr̃es Patentes, the said Thomas hath had and occupied the Offices of oure Attourney, and Eschetour of oure Countie of Chestre to hym graunted for terme of his lyf, and oure Moite of oure Manours of Eccleston, Hesken, Ouswalton, Laylande and Kellemarghe, with oure Mosse of Penwortham, otherwise called there the Kings Mosse, in oure Countie of Lancastre, unto the said Thomas graunted to ferme for terme of yeres."* Leyland Parish.

It is therefore extremely probable that this moiety then held by the crown was subsequently granted to the lords of the other moiety, the Faringtons, and it may in some measure account for the fact that no court is held for the manor of Leyland, which has led to the supposition that it is only a factitious manor. In all ancient documents, and especially in the highest of all authority, the Domesday Survey, Leyland is uniformly styled a manor; and in 17 Henry VII. the inquisition, or escheat, of William Faryngton records that he held by knight service the *manor* of Leyland, with lands, messuages, and tenements, in Ulneswalton, Faryngton, and other places.†

In the *valor* of pope Nicholas IV. of the date of A.D. 1291, under the head "Decanatus de Leyland," the following entry occurs:— Church.

"Ecclia de Laylond . . £10 0 0 £1 0 0"

from which it appears that there was a church here at an early period, and though its origin is not to be ascertained, the probability is that it was anterior to the Conquest. The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, stands on an eminence at the east side of the village. It is a tall and spacious pile with a nave and side aisles, which resemble passages, a chancel, and a family chapel of the Faringtons of Wearden and Shaw Hall. The tower is part of the ancient fabric, and has pinnacles and battlements with the dark grave hue of antiquity.‡ The body of the church is modern, and in the plain gothic style, with windows of open arch work, a casetllated parapet and buttresses. Like Westminster Hall, the old edifice was

* Rot. Parl. Vol. VI. p. 382. † Duchy Records, Vol. III. n. 67.

‡ A gooseberry bush, producing fruit, is growing in the steeple; though cut down repeatedly it has again shot forth, and springs out of the crevices in the wall.

Leyland Parish.

formed of one arch of gothic ceiling, the height of which was 27 feet, and the area from 60 to 65 feet by 33 to 38 feet. The supporting principals were all of plain oak, and the present roof of the chancel resembles that of the ancient pile. The interior of the church is lighted on each side by fine spacious windows, and its dimensions are 73 feet by 51. A very wide half-circular pointed arch, of the age of the Edwards, divides the nave from the choir, and this is the only portion of the ancient building remaining, with the exception of the tower. A spacious gallery on three sides, supported not by columns but by slender iron shafts, adds much to the accommodation of this sacred edifice.

Monuments.

Many of the grave-stones are antique, and several of them bear the venerable emblem of the cross. In the church-yard is a stone of the 14th century, covering all that remains of the ashes of the Weardens of Golden Hill. A number of mural tablets of streaked white marble adorn the north side of the church, but all of modern date. On the east side of the north gallery an inscription of marble records the memory of Banastre Parker, of Cuerden, born the 1st of March, 1696, died the 3d of February, 1738, son of Robert Parker, of Entwistle, esq. and of Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Christopher Banastre, of Bank, esq. by his wife, Anne, daughter and one of the coheirs of William Clayton, of Liverpool, esq. Another is to the memory of Banastre Parker, of Cuerden, who died without issue Feb. 7, 1788. Another, in memory of Thomas Townley Parker, of Cuerden, esq. who died 8th January, 1794, aged 33 years; he married Susanna, sole heir of Peter Brooke, of Astley, by whom he left one son and two daughters. On the south side is a tablet, surmounted by a marble bust, in memory of sir William Farrington, who died 14th January, 1781. Beneath the Farrington pew or chapel in the family vault, and on the east side, is an inscription to the effect, that the chapel appertains to William Farrington, esq. of Werden, and his heirs, in right of confirmation by the bishop of Chester, A.D. 1591. On the south side of the chapel is a profusely decorated marble monument, bearing the figures of two lovely boys, to the memory of George Farington, of Worden, esq. who died 9th May, 1742, and Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of John Bradshaw, of Pennington, who died the 8th of March, 1771. A wooden tablet with the family arms records the death of William Farrington, of Wearden, esq. in 1714, and Elizabeth his wife in 1703. There is also a monumental inscription to the memory of Samuel Crooke, of Leyland, gent. a public benefactor, who died on the 10th of Feb. 1776; and another to the memory of Dr. William Bushell, founder of the hospital at Goosnargh, in the parish of Kirkham, for decayed gentry—whether a descendant of Warin Bussel, baronnial proprietor, the ancient lord of the domain, does not appear.

Farington, of Farington, Werden, and Shaw Hall, Leyland.

*[The Family have continued the use of the black-letter capital, and always write the name *ffarington*.]

Hugo de Meolis, about the time of William I. =

Will's filius Hugonis de Meolis, to whom the prior of Bursco granted lands in Roskeld, in Langton. =

John de Farynton, son of William de Mel, per cart. s. d. = Maude Banister.

William de Farynton. = Alice Farendon.

Sir William de Farynton. = Alice Trafford.

Sir John de Farynton. = Margaret Butler. Margaret Farynton. = Thomas Latham, of Parbold.

Thomas, proposed himself a monk at Glastonbury. John Farynton. = Margaret Anderton. William de Farynton, son and heir. = Jane Redmayne. Nicholas Farynton. = Jane Lonworthy.

Sir John de Farynton. = Clarissa Kighley, of Inskip. Thomas Farynton. = Anne Worsley.

Roger, a priest. William de Farynton, had a grant of warren and park, 22 Edw. III. 1349. = Jennet Dalton. Robert F. of Southbrook. = ... Perceval F. of Northbroke. = ... Roger de Farynton, knt. of shire, 31-34 Edw. III.

Nicholas. = ... Thomas Farynton. = ... dau. and heir of John Southworth, of Little Farington. Sir William Farynton, son and heir. = Dorothy Standish, of Duxbury.

Peter Farynton. = Elizabeth Shakerley, of Shakerley. William, s. p. 1st son. Robert, 3d son, a priest. John Farynton, 2d son. = Alice Houghton.

Thomas, a monk of Whalley. Sir William Farynton. = Cecilie Tunstall. Charles Farynton. = Margaret Nelson.

Anne Farynton, ux. Sir John Buckley, Beaumaris. Henry Farynton. = Cecilie, dau. and heir of Edmund Linguard, of Linguard. Sir William Farynton. = Cecilie Leyland. Richard F. of Ribbleton. = ...

Richard, s.p. Charles Farynton. = Margaret Dobson. Sir William Farynton, will dated 1500, = Alice, dau. of Sir Ric. Ashton, of Croston. Inq. p. m. 17 Hen. VII.

Margaret = Hesketh, sister of Sir Robt. Hesketh. William F. 1st son. Isabella, ux. Singleton, of Brockhall. Janet, ux. Will. Heaton, of Birchley, Esq. Anne, dau. of Sir Alexander Ratcliffe, 1st wife. = Sir Henry Farynton, will dated 1549. = Dorothy, dau. of Sir — Okeover, co. Staff. Laurence, a priest. Catherine, ux. John Bendish. Alice, ux. James Anderton, of Werden.

Ellen, s. p. Thomas, Thomas, Edward, s. p. John Farynton. = Anne, d. and h. of Peter Farington, of Little Farington. Cecilie, F. mar. Robt. Charnocke, of Charnocke. Thomas Farington. = Cecilie, dau. of Thomas Ratcliffe, of Wimmerley. William Farynton. = Isabel, dau. and coheir of Clayton. William Farynton, 4th son, dates his will 1609. = Jane, dau. of Sir Thomas Talbot, of Bashall.

John Farynton, of Chichester. = ... Sir Thomas Farynton. = Mabel, one of the daus. and heir of Geo. Benson, of Hyndill, Westm. William Farynton, s. p. Margaret Browster, dau. and heir of Edward Browster, of Maxfield. = Henry Farington.

Thomas F. of Chichester. Richard F. sheriff of London, 1609, s.p. William Farington, high sheriff of Lanc. 1636. Will dated 1657. = Margaret Worral. Charles Booth, of Hactonfell, had issue. = Jane, dau. of Will. F. and Isabel Clayton, 3d husb. Anthony Browne, s. p. = Charles Beconsal. = Henry Farington, 2d son had issue, 6 sons and 2 daus. = Isabel, d. of Rich. Salle, of Weston-upon-Trent. Alice, ux. Anthony Sawley. Thomas, 3d son, mar. d. of — Mawdesley. Anne, ux. Preston, of Preston. Elizab. Anne, s. p. Dorothy. Anne Worral. = Thomas Farington.

George F. married Lady Bladworth. Margaret, ux. Edward Fleetwood, of Penwortham. William Farington. = Will dated Feb. 20, 1672. .... dau. of Edward Fleetwood, of Penwortham. Anne, ux. Clayton, of Clayton. Elizabeth, uxor — Charnocke, of Charnocke. Alice, uxor — Banister, of Bank. Henry, married. John Farington. = ...

Margery, ux. Arthur Ingleby, co. York. Margaret, ux. Alex. Nowell, of Read. Henry Farynton. = Will dated 20 May, 1687. Susan, dau. of Degory Wheare, D.D. Master of Gloucester Hall; Professor of History, Oxon. Mary, uxor William Anderton, of Euxton. George Faryngton, born 1696. = Elizabeth, dau. of — Whitmore, Esq. of Thirsington, co. Chester. Major-General Wm. Farington, of Chislehurst, Kent. = ... dau of Sir Edward Battinson, of Sudbury.

William Farington, born 1675. High Sheriff, 1713. = Elizabeth, dau. of James Rufine, of Boulogne. Valentine Farington, born 1676. = Agnes, dau. of Prickett of Westmorland. Margaret, born 1680, s. p. Elizabeth, born 1672, s. p. Hon. Thomas Farington, Commissioner of Excise, from whom Sir Anthony F. General of Artillery, and descendants. Albina Farington, ob. 1745. = Robert, Duke of Ancaster, ob. July 6, 1792.

Henry, born 1715, mar. dau. of — Peachy, Esq., of London. Isabella, born 1711 ux. Rev. John Woodcock, Staffordshire. Margaret, ux. William Bysel, of Seabournes, Herefordshire. Rev. William Farington, died 1767, aged 63. = Hester, dau. and coheir of — Gilbody, of Manchester. Elizabeth, born 1702. = Richard Atherton, of Atherton. George Farington, born 1696, ob. 1742. = Margaret, da. and sole heir of John Bradshaw, of Pennington. Sarah, uxor Nicholas Starkie. Elizabeth. = Col. Gardner, of Coleraine. Alan. Henry. William.

Robert, D.D. 8th son; rector of St. George's East. Willm. I, died 1803, ætat. 57. = Ann Frances, da. of Capt. Will. Nash. Joseph, 2, s.p. = Susan, dau. of Rev. Dr. Hammond, prebendary of Norwich. George, 4, Edward, 6, James, 7, s.p. Richard Atherton, 5; mar. Eliz. Burton, s.p. Henry, 3rd son. = Mary-Ann Boron. Eliza-beth. = Robert Gwillym. Robert = took the name of Atherton. = dau. of Robert Leigh. Eliza-beth, Henry, George, Henry, Richard. Beadshaw, an officer killed at Fontenoy, 1745. Margaret ux. Jos. Prior Clayton. Barbara, uxor Rev. T. Mallory, of Mobberley. Isabella ux. Gill. Chesterfield and Liverpool. James F. 1st wife, Jane Ashton, s.p. Mary, dau. of Roger Nowell, of Altham. Sir William F. born 1720, ob. s. p. 1781, aged 61. William, s. p.

William, Capt. R. N. 1st son, born 1777. = Frances Ann, da. of Edmund Green. Henry, 2, George, 3, died in the Navy. Edward Frazer, 4, died in the Army at the capture of Java. Robert, 6, Richard, 7, Joseph, died infants. Esther Frances married Leonard Streete Coxe, has issue. William, mar. Marriane Haxby. Henry, mar. Elizabeth Woodcock. Mary-Anne. Eliza-beth, Mary-Anne. Capt. Fenton. Sarah, s. p. Harriet, ux. Ric. Norris. Frances uxor Charles Parkinson. Margt. s.p. Jane, mrd. Charlotte, ux. Alex. Nowell. Mary Isabella ux. Geo. Watkin Kenrick Chester, died 1829. Sybilla Georgiana, d. of Wilbraham Bootle, 1st wife. = Wilbraham Farington, High Sheriff, 1813. = Hannah, dau. of John Matthews, Esq. ob. 1832. Valentine, major of dragoons, mar. twice, has issue. Mary Ann, ux. Humphries. Alan, 1st Lord Gardner, Admiral of the Red, commanded the channel fleet, died 1808. = Susan Hyde, widow of S. Turner. Henry, col. of drag.

1 2 3

William. Edmund-Francis. Richard Atherton. Frances-Anne. Harriet = Atherton. Powis, created Lord Lilford. Atherton Atherton, died s. p. Eliza-beth Atherton. = Keck, Esq. Mary Isabella died young. Sybilla Georgiana ux. Thomas Scaresbrick, of Scaresbrick. Frances Anne, died 1820. William, Wilbraham, William, died young. George died 1819. Susan Marie. William Mathews, ob. 1827. James Nowell. Dorothea, ux. Barrie; 2d Clayton. Mary Hannah.

[*To face page* 446, *Vol. III.*]

VICARS OF LEYLAND,

EXTRACTED FROM THE EPISCOPAL REGISTER AT CHESTER.

DATE OF INSTITUTION.	VICARS.	ON WHOSE PRESENTATION.	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
July 21, 12 Eliz.	John Sherburne	John Fleetewoode, Esq.	Death of last incumbent.
	John White		
Oct. 27, 1604	Thurstan Breers	Rich. Fleetwood	Resig. of John White.
Jan. 23, 1611	James Langley	Rich. Fleetwood	Death of Thurstan Breers
1653	William Rothwell		
July 25, 1677	John Rishton	Edw. Fleetwood	Death of Wm. Rothwell.
Feb. 17, 1684	Geo. Walmesley	Do.	Death of John Rishton.
Oct. 21, 1689	Thomas Armetriding	Do.	Death of Geo. Walmesley.
Jan. 21, 1719	Christopher Sudell	Thos. Fleetwood	Death of Thos. Armetriding.
Nov. 6, 1733	Edward Shakespear	Henry Fleetwood	Resig. of Christ. Sudell.
April 21, 1736	Edward Shakespear	Do.	Cess. of Edw. Shakespear.
June 15, 1748	Thomas Baldwin	Robert Hooper, Geo. Jarvis Tapps, and Walter Chetwynd, Esqrs. patrons for this turn	Death of Edw. Shakespear.
June 24, 1802	Thomas Baldwin	On his own presentation	Death of Thos. Baldwin.
Jan. 5, 1809	Nicholas Rigby Baldwin	Do.	Death of Thos. Baldwin.
Dec. 29, 1824	Gardner Baldwin, present incumbent	Do.	Death of Nicholas Rigby Baldwin.

In 1816, by the consent of the parishioners in vestry assembled, the main part of the old fabric was removed, and superseded by the present substantial erection, which was finished in the month of April in the following year. The cost of the new structure was defrayed by the sale of the pews, minus only £400, which was paid by a parish rate.

In 33 Elizabeth, John Fleetwood was found possessed of the advowson of Leyland and North Meols.*

* Duchy Records, XX. Inquisition post mort., n. 34.

Leyland Parish.

Living.

The living of Leyland, which is a vicarage, was in monastic times an impropriate rectory of Penwortham Priory, but in the distribution of the monasteries the Fleetwoods became the patrons. Colonel Rawstorn, of Penwortham, is the lay rector, but the patronage of the living was purchased from the Fleetwoods in the year 1748 by Thomas Baldwin the vicar, and since that time the Baldwins have enjoyed the presentation as well as the living.

Parish register.

The first entry in the parish register bears the date of the 27th of April, 1538, but just below this entry it is stated that the books to the 3d of April, 1597, have been lost or destroyed, and it would appear that those from 1597 to 1653 have shared the same fate, for the first entry is in the last mentioned year. The following are the results from that time to the present taken at three different periods, varying from 47 to 130 years:—

	1653—1654.		1700—1701.		1831—1832.	
Baptisms	35	56	53	60	194	235
Marriages . . .	15	16	23	10	81	136
Burials	28	35	60	61	335	340

Population.

Sometimes the children of Dissenters and Catholics, have been registered separately from those of the members of the Established Church; and in the year 1720 there is this entry—"A Register of the Children of Dissenters and Papists."

The population of the township and parish of Leyland has increased very considerably during the present century.* Cases of longevity are very common in this parish, and at the present time there are living in Leyland Mary Hyde in her 102d year, and Richard Pye in his 100th year.

Windows.

The east window of the church contains some stained glass, irregularly placed together, and difficult to decipher; but the figure of St. Andrew, the patron saint of the church, is very legible, on his breast are the letters I H C, and on one of his hands a cross and globe. The arms of Farington are painted in the windows of this chapel, and in one of the escutcheons is a red shield and three white roses, with a beautiful portrait.

Chapels.

The parish contains four chapels of ease, namely, the chapel of Euxton, of Whittle-le-Woods, of Heapy, and of Hoghton, with three Catholic chapels and four Methodist chapels, two of which are in Leyland, namely, Golden Hill chapel, built in 1814; and Leyland Lane chapel, built in 1830.

* See Vol. II. p. 105.

The charities of Leyland, as exhibited in the XV. Report of the Commissioners for inquiring into Charities, are numerous and important, as will appear from the following summary:—

CHARITIES OF LEYLAND PARISH.

Grammar School.—Queen Elizabeth gave £3. 18s. per annum for the foundation of the free school of Leyland, in which about 30 children are educated. The present annual income is £28 2 6

1770. *Crooke's Charities.*—Cottages and lands, of which the income is given to the masters of Euxton, Clayton, and Cuerden schools, the rector of Croston and curate of Leyland, &c. amounting annually to £76 4 0

1782. *Balshaw's School at Golden Hill and Charity for the Poor.*—Tenements in London and Leyland for a charity school and Sunday school, of which the income appears to be.* £171 8 0

1792. *Beatson's Charities.*—£200 to the grammar school of Leyland, and £100 to each of the schools of Moss Side, Euxton, and Clayton. Also, £200 to the trustees of the poor-house of Leyland, called Albiston Poor-house, [Osbaldeston's Poor-House,] to be invested in the funds, and the dividends to be paid yearly to six poor women, and £100 in trust to be invested in the funds, and the dividends to be applied to the purchase of bread for the poor of Euxton.

LEYLAND.

1767. *Crooke's School at Moss Side, including Beatson's Charity.* A school-house erected on a piece of waste ground, an annuity of £5 to an organist, and another of £20 for salary of a schoolmaster. The income, for which about 90 children are instructed, appears to be annually £20 10 2

1607. *Farrington's Alms House* for six alms people, who receive 16s. 8d. each yearly; Besides 10s. from Osbaldeston's Charity, the Alms House is entitled to the interest of Armetriding's bequests in 1728, of £160, and to Mary Farington's legacy of £100 in 1811. Annual income, exclusive of the interest of £160 . . . £12 5 2

Charities in Land and Money to the Poor, per annum; Osbaldeston, in 1665, left, per annum, £117. 5s.; Clayton, in 1754, 10s. *For bread:* in 1728, Preston left, per annum, £1. 6s, and Oakenshaw, in 1744, 10s.; yielding annually . . . £119 11 0

CLAYTON.

1744. *School*—founded by Edward Bootle, and consisting of a house and two gardens occupied by the schoolmaster, who receives dividends from Beatson's charity, and £5 a year from Crooke's charity.

* The annual income is now £190, and the number of the children in the school, which is on the national system, 300.

Leyland Parish.

1721. *Clayton's Charity.* The profits of two closes of land to the poor of Clayton . £15 6 2

Frith's Charity. See *Chorley.*

CUERDEN.

1667. *Gifts of Reynold and Peter Burscough.* Several annual sums of money bequeathed to the poorest people in Walton-le-Dale, Whittle-le-Woods, and Cuerden, to be paid out of the tithes of Cuerden and Whittle-le-Woods, amounting to £23 6 8

1673. *School*—founded by Mr. Dandy, and supported by a rent charge, and interest amounting to £6, paid to a schoolmaster, who receives also £5 per annum from Crooke's Charity. Annual income £11 0 0

EUXTON.

1758. *School, including Longworth's, Crooke's, Woodcock's, Platt's, and Beatson's Charities.* Land in Euxton, and several sums of money, producing an annual interest of £11 6 2

Charities in Land and Money, for Cloth, to the Poor. Houghton, in 1686, left, per annum, £1. 10s.; Hodson, in 1701, £11; Pincock, in 1716, £2; Oakenshaw, in 1744, £1; yielding annually, exclusive of Beatson's gift, ... £14 0 0

HOGHTON.

1709. *School*—founded by sir Charles Houghton, of Houghton Tower, bart. for teaching the English, Latin, and Greek tongues, but about twenty years ago the national system of education was introduced into the school, and sir Henry Hoghton and Mr. Sudell voluntarily contribute £25 each annually to its support. About 150* boys and girls are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. £50

WHEELTON.

1750. *Simpson's Charity.* The interest of £30 to poor housekeepers of Wheelton . £1 7

WHITTLE LE WOODS.

1769. *School*—founded by sir F. Standish, bart. and Samuel Crooke, esq. Here are 14 children educated by a schoolmaster, who receives per annum . . . £11

1667. *Charities of Reynold and Peter Burscough.* See Township of Cuerden.

Frith's Charity. An almshouse, and 10s. to the poor. See *Chorley.*

Pincock's Charity. Interest of £10 to the poor not receiving parish relief . £0 8

Mansions

The principal gentlemen's seats in the township of Leyland are Worden or Wearden Hall, a seat of the Faringtons, existing in 1509; the Old Hall, erected

* Now increased to 300.

Painted by G. Pickering Esq. Engraved by W. Lloyd.

SHAWE HALL,

THE SEAT OF WILLIAM HARRINGTON, ESQ. LEYLAND.

FISHER, SON & Cº LONDON, 1832.

in the time of Elizabeth, formerly a seat of the Charnocks, a family now extinct here, of which Stephen Charnock, author of the "Discourse on the Attributes of God," in two vols. folio, was a member; Golden Hill, built in the last century; and Shawe Hall, the seat of William Farington, esq. enlarged by sir William Farington, a large irregular stuccoed pile, containing a suite of apartments used as a museum stored with natural curiosities, busts, marbles, &c., and a collection of paintings, some of them frescoes, found in the ruins of Herculaneum, and brought from Italy by sir William, under whose direction the principal room, 66 feet long by 33 feet wide in the centre, was erected; and this room is considered one of the first in the county. A mansion called Fleetwood Hall was in existence in this township in 1680, but it has now disappeared. Leyland Parish.

*

Two customary fairs are held here annually on the 24th and 25th of March, and on the 26th of October, for horned cattle, and both of recent date, having been commenced in 1830; there is also a wake held on the Tuesday after St. Andrew's day, of an antiquity probably coeval with the church, in honour of whose patron saint the wake was instituted. Horse-racing was formerly one of the amusements of the wake, but the race-course is now applied to more useful purposes. A savings-bank was instituted in Leyland on the 21st of May, 1821, under the countenance of the neighbouring gentry; and, such is the encouragement that it has received from the industrious classes, that the deposits now[a] amount to upwards of £20,000. Fairs, &c. Savings-bank. [a] 1834.

Euxton adjoins to the township of Leyland on the south. Dr. Kuerden gives the following account of this township, and the learned antiquary is confirmed in every particular by the ancient documents that we have consulted on the subject:— Townships.

"Euxton hath the Riuer Yarrow upon the South; it hath Astley and Whittle upon the East, Werden broke upon the North to Preston post road, and Osbaldeston brok, or Balsha broke westward to Shawhal and the boundary of Leyland, Vlneswalton and Eccleston upon the West and Sothwards to the water of Yarrow.

"The most part of this Lordship hath antiently been much replenished with wood. It lyeth pretty leuel.

"It was antiently part of the Inheritance of Bussel Baron of Penwortham,† who

* Impression of an old family seal, cut upon silver, now in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Farington, at St. George's in the East, London.

† Robert Bussel held the tenth part of a knight's fee in Longeton, Leyland, and Eukeston. *Testa de Nevill'*, fo. 397.

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gave it, namely 2 carucates of land, to John of Jerusalem, and Roger Lacy, constable of Chester, in K. John's time obtaining the said Barony, gave the service of 2 carucates in Euxton to one Rob. Bussel,* from whose successor by a daughter it came in maryage to one ——— Holand,† who thereupon became Lord of Euxton; and his son Sir Robert, maryed Margery the heir of ——— Heton, which Margy. after was maryed to Sir Will. Molineux of Sephton, who had a son cald W. Milineux, who maryed Joan, a coheir of the said Sir Robert Holand, his stepfather and father-in-law. The other daughter and coheir was maryed to Lord Louel; so his manor of Euxton came to the inheritance of the Molineux family, in whose successors it remains at present, and in the possession of the Honorable Carol, Viscount Molineux.

"Euxton is two statute miles from its parish church of Leyland, and hath a fayre chappel (built) by Sir W. Molineux of Sephton, Lord of the Manor of Euxton.‡ The corn tyth is worth 55^{ls} per an. and in the inheritance of Mr. James Anderton of Clayton.

"The small tyth is worth 50 shill. and belongs to the vicar of Leyland. In this township ther is a water corn miln, cald Pincoc Miln, standing vpon the Riuer of Yarrow, and adjacent to it a fayr arched stone bridge ouer the said riuer in London post road, parting the parish of Leyland from the parish of Standish, and below the bridge standeth a paper milne, and a little below that another corn miln, cald Hermitriding [Armetriding] miln. Vpon the banks of this riuer are some quarryes of stone of very hard flags and slate.

"Nere the afforesaid chappel standeth an antient fabric cald Euxton Hall, the present inheritance of W. Anderton Esq. late Justice of Peace, under K. James, but scince a prisoner at Manchester, amongst other Lancashire Gentlemen.

"This manor hath likewise a court leet and court baron belonging to the same under Lord Viscount Molineux.

"In 15 of H. VIII. James Anderton of Euxton settles the issues of his lands in Breth. Lydiat and Whittle towards paying his debts &c. then to W. Molinex and Henry Banestre de Banc, and their heirs, to find three chantryes three priests to pray for the souls of him and Agnes his wife, one in the parish church of Leyland, one in Eccleston, and one in the chapel of Euxton. 8 Oct. 15 Hen. VIII."

* Testa de Nevill', fo. 403.

† Will de Holand de Eukeston held this manor in 17 Edward II., as appears by the escheat of that date.

‡ This chapel was rebuilt about A.D. 1710, and enlarged by the Society for Building Churches and Chapels in 1829.

Anderton of Euxton.

James Anderton, of Euxton, Esq. com. Lanc. descended from a 2d son of Anderton of Anderton. The Lostock family from a 3d son. = Ann, dau. of Henry Banister, of the Bank, Esq., com. Lanc. = Thomas Farington, of Farington, Esq., com. Lanc. 1st husband.

Hugh Anderton, of Euxton, Esq., obiit circa 1652. = Alice, daughter of Alexander Standish, of Standish, Esq. com. Lanc. 2d wife. = A daughter of Butler, of Rawcliffe, Esq. com. Lanc. 1st wife.

Dorothy, wife of Edward Rigby, of Bury, Esq.

Jane, obt. cælebs.

Anne, wife of William Hesketh, of Maines, Esq.

Alice, wife of Cuthbert Clifton, Esq. of Westby.

William Anderton, of Euxton, Esq. predeceasing his father in 1638, left with other issue. = Isabel, da. & heiress of William Hancock, of Pendle Hall, Esq. com. Lanc.

James Anderton, of Clayton, Esq. com. Lanc.

Anne.

Alice. Eleanor. obt. s. p.

Anne.

Dorothy, wife of William Richton, Esq. of Poultalgh.

William Anderton.

Hugh Anderton, of Euxton, Esq., heir to his grandfather, ætat 64. Anno Dom. 1664. = Margaret, daughter of Roger Kirkby, esq.

James Anderton.

Christopher.

Andrew.

Thomas, and Robert, living in 1664.

William Anderton, ætat. 26. Anno Dom. 1664.

Hugh Anderton, of Euxton, Esq. = Catherine, daughter of Francis Trapps, of Nidd, Esq. com. York, by Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Apelby, of Linton-on-Ouze, Esq.

Margaret.

Dorothy, wife of John Bradshaw, Esq., of Laniog, in Anglesey.

Jane.

Margaret, 2d wife of Robert Blundell, of Ince Blundell, Esq. com. Lanc.; had an only son, Robert, died at Liverpool, unmarried.

William Anderton, of Euxton, Esq. 2d husband. = The Hon. Mary, da. of Richard, fifth Viscount Molyneux, and relict of Thomas Clifton, of Lytham, Esq. died in 1752. = Thomas Clifton, Esq. of Lytham, 1st husband.

5 other children.

Catherine, wife of Sir Robt. Camfield Gerard, Bart. of Garswood and New Hall, com. Lanc. died at Richmond, Yorkshire, Anno Dom. 1821.

William Anderton, Esq. of Euxton and Ince, died 6th Aug. 1811; buried in the church at Wigan, in the family vault.

Frances Sobieski, dau. and heiress of Christopher Ince, of Ince, Esq., com. Lanc. [by his wife, Mary, dau. of —— Parry, Esq. of Twysog, Denbighshire,] died July 3d, 1816; buried in the church at Wigan. = Francis Anderton, a monk, O. S. B. died July 5th, 1779, at Linley, com. Salop.

Anne, a nun at Calais, died 30th Novem. 1807.

Robert Anderton.

William Ince Anderton, Esq. of Euxton and Ince, born at Ince; married 14th November, 1823, and has an only son. = Mary Frances, only dau. of Christopher Crook, Esq. of London.

Thomas Anderton, died 11th Septem. 1834; buried in the church at Wigan.

Francis.

William Michael Ince Anderton, born 29th September, 1825.

Anderton, of Lostock.

Laurence Anderton descended from a third son of Anderton of Anderton, founded the family of Lostock, and was the father of

Christopher Anderton, Esq. of Lostock, died 35 Eliz. 1593, and left issue. = Dorothy, daughter of Peter Anderton, of Anderton, Esq. Com. Lanc.

Roger Anderton, of Birchley, married Ann, daughter of Edward Stafford, Esq. and died in 1640.

James Anderton, went abroad, and became a Catholic clergyman. He was called for his eloquence "Golden-mouthed Anderton," and was a learned writer.

Christopher Anderton, of Lostock, Esq. died in 1623. = Anne, daughter of W. Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick, Esq. com. Lanc.

Dorothy, married to —— Thompson, Esq.

—— married to John Orrell, Esq.

Elizabeth, married to Thos. Tyldesley, Esq.

Anne, married to Roger Bradshaigh, Esq. of Haigh.

Margaret, wife of —— Turnell, Esq. of Alston, Lincolnshire.

Dorothy, wife of Anthony Munson, Esq. of Carleton, in Lincolnshire.

Christopher Anderton, of Lostock, Esq. died 1650, leaving several children. = Alathea, daughter of Sir Francis Smith, of Woolsten Waven, in Warwickshire, 2d wife. = A Daughter of John Preston, Esq. of the Manor in Furness, com. Lanc.; 1st wife.

Margaret, died unmarried.

Christopher, Robert, James, Thurstan.

Sir Francis Anderton, of Lostock, created a baronet by Charles II.; died at Paris 9th February, 1678, buried in the church of the English Benedictines, where, on a black marble tablet, is the following inscription to his memory:—"Franciscus Andertonus, Baronettus, Lostocki, &c. Obiit Parisiis IVo. Nonas Februarii, Ao. Domini MDCLXXVIII. Ætatis LI. Hoc Marmor Elizabetha Sommerseta, Francisci Relicta Mœreus posuit. Requiescat in pace." = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Charles Somerset, 2d son of Edward, Earl of Worcester, lord privy seal.

Bruno.

Stephen.

Mary, wife of William Jones, Esq. of Trevon, Monmouthshire.

Anne, wife of John Tuberville, Esq. of Penclyn Castle, in the county of Glamorgan.

Emeria, Elizabeth, Dorothy.

Alathea.

Sir Charles Anderton, Bart. of Lostock. = A Daughter of —— Ireland, Esq. of Lydiate, com. Lanc.

Sir Charles Anderton, Bart. of Lostock, died young.

Sir James Anderton, Bart. of Lostock, died young.

Sir Laurence Anderton, Bart. of Lostock; a monk, died at London, s. p. 30th September, 1724.

Sir Francis Anderton, Bart. of Lostock. He had his estate sequestered for taking part in the rebellion at Preston. = Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Bedingfield, Bart. of Oxburgh, county of Norfolk.

[*To face page 453, Vol. III.*]

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Since Dr. Kuerden's time, the representative of the noble family of Molyneux transferred the manor of Euxton by sale to James Longworth, of Liverpool, esq., by whose heir it is now enjoyed. A court baron is held for the manor yearly, in September, at the Red Lion inn, Euxton Burgh. The Andertons of Euxton and Clayton are descended from a second son of Anderton, of Anderton, who married Anne, the daughter of Henry Banister, of Bank, afterwards wife of William Farington, of Farington, and by whom it is probable that Euxton Hall was originally erected in the reign of Henry VIII. The old Hall was pulled down, and the present mansion erected about the year 1739, as a leaden cistern in the butler's pantry bears that date with the letters $\frac{A}{WM}$. It was, therefore, built about the time that William Anderton, esq. of Euxton, married the honourable Mary, daughter of Richard, fifth viscount Molyneux, (and relict of Thomas Clifton, esq. of Lytham,) as the Molyneux arms quartered with the Andertons are to be seen over the entrance door, and also on two old chimney pieces in the house. The ceilings of the entrance hall and staircase are richly ornamented by Concillio, and are still in good preservation, and the house has been considerably altered and enlarged by William Ince Anderton, esq. the present possessor. The late William Anderton, esq. by his marriage with Frances Sobieski, daughter and heiress of Christopher Ince, esq. of Ince, near Wigan, became entitled to that estate, and to the valuable coal and cannel mines under it. The following extract from a violent republican and anti-catholic paper, the "Mercurius Politicus," of August the 16th, 1650, shews that Euxton Hall was once honoured by a visit from Charles II., and is a specimen of the rancorous spirit that existed at that period:—"August 14th, 1650. This day Charles Stuart lodged at Euxton-burgh, six miles on this syde of Preston, being Sir Hugh Anderton's house, who was prisoner at Lancaster, but sett at liberty by the Scotts. This Anderton is a bloody Papist, and one that when Prince Rupert was at Bolton, boasted much of being in blood to the elbows in that cruell massacre. The next night theyr king lodged at Brine, six miles from Warrington, being Sir William Gerard's house, who is a subtile jesuited Papist. This dissembling Scott trusts none so well in Lancashire for his hostes as the papists."*

The Andertons of Lostock, near Bolton, another branch of this family, (descended from a third son of Anderton, of Anderton,) were created baronets by Charles II.; and sir Francis Anderton, the last baronet, had his estates confiscated for his

* In "Orders concluded by the Lord Strange and his Adherents," at a meeting at Preston, Dec. 10, 1642, Hugh Anderton, gentleman, was appointed commissary for the hundreds of Amoundernesse and Lainsdale, and on this occasion is described by the pamphleteer as "an active and dangerous papist."—*King's Pamphlets, in the British Museum, Pamph. LXXXVIII. No.* 26.

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strong adherence to the Stuart family. They were purchased from the crown by —— Blundell. esq. of Ince Blundell, and are now in the joint possession of Mrs. Stoner and Mrs. Tempest, sisters of the present Charles Blundell, esq. of Ince Blundell.

Adjoining to the Hall is a Catholic chapel, built by Mr. Anderton in the last century, and re-edified in 1817-18.

Spout in this township was formerly the residence of the Bushells, of whom was Dr. Bushell, the founder of Goosnargh Hospital. Glear or Glide Hill, and Armetriding House existed in 1684.

A Roman coin with the head much obscured was found about two years ago at Euxton, but sufficient remains to shew that it is a Cæsar; there was also taken up near the same place, a circular piece of gold, without superscription or any other proof that it had ever passed through the mint.

Heapy.

The township of HEAPY was anciently comprised, with Rothelsworth, Stanworth, Ollerton, Whelton, and Withnil, in the district called Gunoldsmores, consisting of four carucates and a half of land, part of the inheritance of Richard Bussel, baron of Penwortham. Under the name of Cunnolvesmores he gave it to Alan, the son of Swane, in marriage with one of his sisters.* Of this transaction Dr. Kuerden says, "And these we find were al giuen by Ri. Bussel 2d baron of Penwortham in marriage with his sister Alan the son of Suen, and sometimes cald Regenaldus, as is memorised in an antient scrole. Md that ther was one Regenaldus a knight, that once had the whole lordship of Gunoldsmores who had one son cald Alan, from which Alan came one William that was cald Will Alanson, which William had two sons & three daughters, & the sons being dead, the daughters succeeded as coheirs to their father's estate.

"1. The Eldest thereof was maryed to one Richard de Ollerton, who had for her part Ollerton & Heapy.

"2. The 2d was maryed to one Rog. de Stanworth, and had for her part Stanworth Brinscoles, Monkshal, Whelcroft and Brightfeld, with a third part of the lordship as wel in mores as in woods.

"3. The 3d was maryed to one Rog. de Withnil, and had for her part Withnil with the miln, one tenement called the Fordth, and one place cald Kilcar."

The son and successor of Richard de Ollerton gave Hepay to his brother Ranulph, who assumed it as his surname in the reign of king John. Ranulph de Hepay had a son Peter, whose son Robert de Hepea was father of another Robert, who in 28 Edward I. sold the lordship of Hepea to Hugh, the son of Ralph de Standish, and father of Richard, whose eldest son Ralph was lord of Standish,

* Testa de Nevill', fo. 403.

and whose younger son James Standish was lord of Duxbury. The manor or lordship of Hepay has ever since remained in this family, and Frank Hall Standish, of Duxbury, esq. is now the principal land-owner. "Heapy," says Dr. Kuerden, "had an antient Park belonging to it, and a water miln for graine vpon the Bagir brok." Leyland Parish.

In 35 Henry VIII. "the special boundary of Hepea" was taken by John Holcroft, sheriff, with a view to define strictly the possessions of the families of Hoghton and Standish, which adjoined each other,* and a copy of the survey is in the possession of the author of this work.

There is here a small episcopal chapel, erected about the end of the seventeenth century by voluntary contributions, at a cost of £575, and enlarged in 1828-9, by subscriptions, and by a grant from the National Society for Building and Enlarging Churches and Chapels. Frank Hall Standish, of Duxbury, esq. is the principal landed proprietor in this township.

Part of the manor of Whittle was granted about the reign of Henry I. to Gilbert de Witul, whose descendant Thomas de Witul, in the reign of Henry III. gave it to Richard le Butler, by a deed which describes the boundaries and mentions the park of Witul. This portion of the manor descended to John Butler de Rawclif, who died without heir male, leaving four daughters, of whom Elizabeth married John Standish, of Duxbury, and Grace married James Anderton, of Clayton. It was agreed among the four heiresses that the manor should be divided between Standish and Anderton; and the descendants of the latter sold their portion to William Croke, esq. in the reign of Charles II. The other half of the manor, half a carucate in Whythull in the Wood,† was given by the second baron of Penwortham to Richard Fiton, from whom it passed to the Lees, and by the marriage of Sibil, daughter of sir Henry de Lee, to sir Richard Houghton. The manor is now held by the descendants of John Standish, William Croke, and sir Richard Hoghton. Whittle-le-Woods.

"Nere unto the water of Lostock," says Dr. Kuerden, "is a fayr fabrick of stone cald the New Croke, which was erected by Richard Clayton, Dr. of Divinity and M^r^ of St. John's College, Cambridge, who purchased the estate in Whittle called the New and Old Croke, where the family of Claytons were planted for some generations. The new Croke descended to Rich. Clayton, esq. who dying without heirs male, it descended by a sister to the Leicesters of Toft in Cheshire, the present owner thereof. And the other house cald the Old Croke descended in another New Croke.

* Dr. Kuerden's MS. 7368. Harl. Coll. & MSS. Coll. Vol. III. fo. H 5, in the Heralds' College.

† Lansdowne MS. 559, fo. 23.

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brother of the family of Clayton, and by Captain Robert Clayton, now of Fulwood, was sold to one Mr. William Croke, who likewise purchased the half lordship of Whitle from James Anderton of Clayton, esq."

A handsome modern episcopal chapel was built here in the year 1829, principally at the cost of the church commissioners, towards which the parish contributed £500. There is also a Catholic chapel and a Methodist preaching-room. The present owner of New Crook is —— Freeman, esq., who married the heiress of the late Samuel Crook. Shaw Hall, a large and handsome mansion in this township, existing in the 17th century, is the seat of Thomas (Ikin) Bright Cross, esq. by marriage with Miss Cross, the heiress of the property. This township has been called the birth-place of sir Jonas Moore, knt. and F. R. S., surveyor-general of the ordnance in the reign of Charles II. being mistaken for Whitelee in Pendle Forest, where the scientific tutor of the heir presumptive to the throne was really born.

Wheelton.

This township and its members, under the names of Whelcroft, Brinscoles, (now Brinscall or Brinscough,) Stanworth, Monkshal, and Brightfeld, forming the third portion of the ancient lordship of Gunoldsmores, passed in marriage with the second coheiress of William Alanson to Roger de Stanworth, on which the surname of De Quelton seems to have been assumed. By a deed without date, Henry, son of John de Quelton, grants to sir Adam de Hocton, for the annual rent of one barbed arrow, or four marks, at Michaelmas, all his lands in the town of Quelton. The deed is witnessed by sir Henry de Lee and others, who lived in the reign of Henry III. and the early part of that of Edward I.* Whelton-cum-Hepay was anciently considered as part of the manor of Hoghton, and in 25 Edward III. sir Adam de Hoghton, a tenant of Henry, duke of Lancaster, held the third part of a knight's fee in Hoghton, Ethelswyk, Clayton, Whelton-cum-Hepay, and Wythenhull-cum-Rothelesworth, which Robert de Fetun formerly held.† In the inquisition on the boundaries of Heapy, taken by the sheriff of Lancaster in 35 Henry VIII., the jurors say, " that the said Richard Hoghton, knight, hath and holds to himself and his heirs for euer in seueralty all the residue of the lands, meadows, woods, wasts, heths, and mores in Whelton, Wythnyl and Rodilsworth, and the jurors upon their oath extend and value all the afforesaid lands, medows, woods, and all the other premises with their appurtenances in Whelton, Withnil, and Rodlesworth, to the yearly value of 8 marcs."‡ In 32 Elizabeth, Thomas Hoghton, esq. who was slain at Lea Hall, by Thomas Langton, baron of Newton, held the manor of Hoghton with its

* Kuerden's MS. Collect. in the Heralds' College, Vol. IV. fo. H. 9 b.

† Lansdowne MS. 559, fo. 31. John Feton held two carucates in Quelton, fo. 23.

‡ Dr. Kuerden's MS. in Harl. Coll. N. 7386, and Vol. III. in the Heralds' College.

members, namely, Clayton, Hepea, Rothelsworth, Withnil, and Whelton, of the king, for the third part of a knight's fee.* Leyland Parish.

"Here are," says Dr. Kuerden, "good store of slate and flag quarryes in this lordship called Whelton Delph." Brinscall Hall in Wheelton existed in 1650; and the mansion called Simpson's Fold is of a date equally early.

Withnall, or Withnell, is also a part of the lordship of Gunoldsmores, containing Rothelsworth, a name derived from the Roddlesworth, or Moulden-water, a rapid stream, which descends on the east side of the district, from some heathy source to the south-west, and forms a cataract foaming amidst romantic scenery of woods and mossy plants. Withnell was part of the inheritance of the third coheiress of William Alanson, who married Roger de Withnil. The township was a member of the manor of Hoghton, and in 7 Edward I. it was recorded in the assize court that Adam, the son of Henry de Wythenall, held his lands of sir Adam de Houton.† In 11 Edward I., Richard, another son of Henry de Wythenall, granted his lands to sir Adam de Hochton.‡ By a charter, dated 11 Edward III., the king granted to sir Richard de Hoghton, and Adam his son, and their heirs, the privilege of free warren in all their demesne lands in Hoghton and Withinhul, secured by a penalty of £20, besides 500 acres of wood and heath to inclose in the said towns, and to make a park.§ Withnell was sold in the 18th century to Henry Sudell, and the trustees of that gentleman resold it to Mr. Talbot of Preston, the present lord of this reputed manor. Withnell.

In the reign of William Rufus, the manor of Hoghton was given by Warin Bussel with a daughter in marriage to Hamo Pincerna, after whose death his wife gave it to their second son "Ricardus filius Hamonis Pincernæ." The son of Richard Fitz Hamo was Adam, who, in the reign of Henry II. styled himself Adam de Hocton, or Adam Dominus de Hocton. From him descended sir Richard de Hocton, to whom was granted free warren in Hoghton and Whitenhull with liberty to enclose a park. John of Gaunt, king of Castile and Leon, in 9 Ric. II. granted sir Richard Hoghton license to enlarge his park with sevenscore acres. The family of Hoghton have long been designated from the tower, which was erected by Thomas Hoghton, in the reign of Elizabeth, from the stone of a quarry contained within the park. Of this erection Dr. Kuerden says, "This tower was build in Queen Eliz. raigne by one Tho. Houghton, who translated this manor-house, formerly placed below the hill nere unto the water side. Betwixt the inward square court and the 2d, was a very tall strong tower or gate house, which in the late and unhappy Hoghton.

* Kuerd. 7386.

† Placit. Michis 7-8 Edw. I. Maj. Record. Rot. 40.

‡ Dr. Kuerden, Vol. IV. fo. H. 9 b.

§ Rot. Chart. 11 Edw. III. n. 75.

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civil wars was accidentally blown up with powder, with some adjacent buildings after the surrender thereof, and one Captaine Starky with 200 soldiers were killed in that blast most wofully.* The outward is defended with two lesser bastions vpon the south-west and north-west corners, besides another placed in the midst betwixt them, now serving for an outward gate-house. This stately fabrick is inuironed with a most spacious park, which in former time was so full of tymber that a man passing through it could scarce haue seen the sun shine at middle of day; but of later days most of it has been destroyed. It was much replenished with wild beasts, as with boars and bulls of a white and spangled coulor and red deer in great plenty, the last as yet preserved for game by the lords thereof." The manor of Hoghton is still in the Hoghton family, and sir Henry Philip Hoghton holds a manorial court leet for this manor yearly in the month of March or April, at which a churchwarden is chosen.

King James I. in his progress from Edinburgh to London, in the year 1617, passed by the route of Lancashire, and spent three days at Hoghton Tower, as the guest of sir Richard Hoghton, in the midst of the most splendid festivities.† The

* See Vol. II. p. 21.

† See Vol. I. p. 618—623:

"NOTES OF THE DIET AT HOGHTON TOWER, AT THE KING'S COMING THERE."

The following Bills of Fare, from a MS. in the possession of Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart., serve to shew with how much hospitality the royal guest and his retinue were entertained.

Sunday's Dinner the 17th of August.

For the Lords' Table.

First Course.—Pullets, boiled capon, mutton boiled, boiled chickens, shoulder of mutton roast, ducks boiled, loin of veal roast,(*) pullets, haunch of venison roast, burred capon, pasty of venison hot, roast turkey, veal burred, swan roast, one, and one for to-morrow, chicken pye hot, goose roasted, rabbits cold, jiggits of mutton boiled, snipe pye, breast of veal boiled, capons roast, pullet, beef roast, tongue pye cold, sprod boiled, herons roast cold, curlew pye cold, mince pye hot, custards, pig roast.

Second Course.—Hot pheasant, one, and one for the king, quails, six for the king, partridge, poults, artichoke pye, chickens, curlews roast, peas buttered, rabbits, ducks, plovers, red deer pye, pig burred, hot herons roast, three of a dish, lamb roast, gammon of bacon, pigeons roast, made dish, chicken burred, pear tart, pullets and grease, dryed tongues, turkey pye, pheasant tart, hogs' cheeks dryed, turkey chicks cold.

(*) There is a laughable tradition, still generally current in Lancashire, that our knight-making monarch, finding, it is presumed, no undubbed man worthy of the chivalrous order, knighted at the banquet in Hoghton Tower, in the warmth of his honour-bestowing liberality, a loin of beef, the part ever since called the *sir-loin*. Those who would credit this story, have the authority of Dr. Johnson to support them, among whose explanations of the word *sir* in his Dictionary, is, that it is "a title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour." "Surloin," says Dr. Pegge, rector of Brindle, (Gent. Mag. Vol. LIV. p. 485,) "is, I conceive, if not knighted by king James as is reported, compounded of the French *sur*, upon, and the English *loin*, for the sake of euphony, our particles not easily submitting to composition. In proof of this, the piece of beef so called, grows upon the *loin*, and behind the small ribs of the animal. *Nichols' Progress of King James, Vol. III. p.* 401.

Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by J. Kerrott.

HOUGHTON TOWER.

FISHER, SON, & Co LONDON, 1832.

alum mines at the foot of the hill, which were in full operation in the early part of the 17th century, are no longer worked, and are scarcely known to exist by many of the inhabitants. On the knightly family of Hoghton quitting the tower, they took up their residence at Walton Hall on the banks of the Darwen, near its confluence with the Ribble, where they have long enjoyed the manor of Walton-le-Dale, in virtue of an arrangement with the Langtons, barons of Newton.* Leyland Parish.

Hoghton Tower in its ruins shews with sufficient clearness its original strength and grandeur. Rising in isolated pre-eminence from the rocky banks of the Darwen, the stately pile crowns the top of the hill. The western front is formed by three stately towers, of which the centre is ornamented by battlements, capitals, and indented windows, and at the entrance arch leading to the outer court is the figure of a knight slaying a griffin. The buildings on each side are ornamented by mouldings, fillets, balls, and mullion windows, and over the gateway is the family arms, carved in stone in the reign of Elizabeth, with the initials TH. The domestic chapel on the north side of the inner court, which continued to be used as a place of worship for many ages after the tower was abandoned as a family residence, is falling into ruin, and has not for the last twenty years had any public service performed within its rapidly decaying walls. The desolation within is still more striking than from the exterior of the building. The green-room contains six mouldering portraits, one of sir Thomas Hoghton, the founder of the tower, and three others,

Sunday Night's Supper.

First Course.—Pullet, boiled capon, cold mutton, shoulder of mutton roasted, chicken boiled, cold capon, roast veal, rabbits boiled, pullet, turkey roast, pasty of venison hot, shoulder of venison roast, herons cold, sliced beef, umble pye, ducks boiled, chickens baked, pullet, cold neat's-tongue pye, neat's-tongue roast, sprod boiled, curlews baked cold, turkeys baked cold, neat's-feet, boiled rabbits, rabbits fried.

Second Course.—Quails, poults, herons, plovers, chickens, pear tart, rabbits, pease buttered, made dish, ducks, gammon of bacon, red deer pye, pigeons, wild-boar pye, curlew, dry neat's-tongue, neat's-tongue tart, dried hog's cheek, red deer pye.

Monday Morning's Breakfast, the 18th of August.

Pullets, boiled capon, shoulder of mutton, veal roast, boiled chickens, rabbits roast, shoulder of mutton roast, chine of beef roast, pasty of venison, turkey roast, pig roast, venison roast, ducks boiled, pullet, red deer pye cold, four capons roast, poults roast, pheasant, herons, mutton boiled, wild boar pye, jiggits of mutton boiled, jiggits of mutton burred, gammon of bacon, chicken pye, burred capon, dried hog's cheek, umble pye, tart, made dish.

Labourers:—for the pastries; John Greene, Richard Blythe, William Aldersey, Alexander Cowper:—for the Ranges; John Coleburne, Elias James, John Rairke, Robert Dance:—for boiling; John Munyer, William Parkes:—for pullets; John Clerke, John Bibby.

Chief Cook—Mr. Morris: Mr. Miller.

* See Vol. III. p. 346—350.

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conjectured to be the portraits of queen Elizabeth, Mary queen of Scots, and queen Anne. In the guinea-room are figures painted of the coin which gives name to the apartment, and in the compartments of the wainscot the family arms with the motto, "Mal Gre Le Tort." The marble-room exhibits little of the durability of that material; and the king's bed-room, where James I. slept, like the royal parlour on the east side of the inner court, has little of the appearance of royalty remaining, except that in the latter there are ornamented chairs with richly carved frames. Over the fire-place of the drawing-room is a painting obscured by age and neglect. In most of the rooms the timbers are crumbling to dust, the panels falling, and the walls themselves giving way. Amidst all this desolation, the landscape from Hoghton Tower is magnificently striking; and the contrast between the works of man and the works of his Creator, the one falling under the revolution of a few ages, and the other durable as the mountain on which this edifice is placed, is most striking and impressive. Here we behold the "cloud-capt tower" vanishing, but nature, as she is exhibited in the expanding streams of the Darwen and the Ribble, and in the rich and fertile plains through which they flow to the sea, continually renewing her beauty. At the southern foot of the ridge of Hoghton Tower is Riley Green, the residence of a Lancashire family who were seated here in the time of Charles I., and were then called "Riley of the Green." Hoghton chapel, in this township, was erected by the parliamentary commissioners in 1823, and is a commodious but plain structure, seated near the village of Hoghton.

There is at Hoghton Bottoms a commodious Methodist chapel, built in the year 1790.

Cuerden. The manor of Cuerden consists of two carucates of land, which, together with Sephton and Thornton, were given by Roger de Poictou to Vivian Molinaux, who had followed him from Normandy at the time of the conquest. Robert Molinaux,* grandson of Vivian, gave the manor of Kardon in marriage with his sister to Siward, the son of Anti, the son of Elsi, and from Siward it descended to his son Henry de Keurden, who gave three bovates of land in that township in marriage with his sister Avice to Richard, the son of Adam de Blackburn. Henry and his son Thomas gave lands in this manor to the knights of Jerusalem and the abbey of Kokersand.† Roger, the son and heir of Henry, gave his lands to Gilbert Woodcock, whose daughter and heiress was married to Robert Banastre, baron of Newton and lord of Walton, in the latter end of the reign of Henry III. Robert Banastre, now lord of Kuerden, granted the lordship, in 3 Edward II., to Ingelram, the son of Laurence Amilcorn, and in 8 Edward II. Richard, the son of William de Amilcorn, gave the entire manor, with its appendencies, to Robert de Chernoc

* Robert de Mulas. Testa de Nevill', fo. 402. † Ibid.

and his heirs. Descending in the family of Chernoc, it passed to a younger branch of the Charnocks of Leyland, until the 12 Henry VIII., when Richard Charnock, of Leyland, conveyed it in exchange for other lands to Thomas Langton, baron of Newton, by a deed dated January 10, in 12 Henry VIII.* Sir Thomas Langton, in the reign of Elizabeth, died without male issue, leaving his sister Joan, married to John Fleetwood, of Penwortham, esq. who died in 33 Elizabeth. The manor now descended in the family of Fleetwood to sir Richard Fleetwood, of Colwick, in the county of Stafford, baronet, whose son and heir, Thomas Fleetwood, married Ann, one of the daughters and coheirs of Christopher Banister, esq. Leyland Parish.

"Within this manor," says Dr. Kuerden, "standeth an antient fabric cald Keurden Hall, belonging to Christopher Banastre de Banc, and below it on the west side of London [road] another fayr square fabrick, a brick building adorned about with tall pyne and fir trees, situated pleasantly upon the edge of Keurden Green, not long since built in a fayr court, and a spacious orchard and garden on the south side thereof, planted by Ri. Keurden D^r^ of Physic, being an antient inheritance descended upon him, and hath continued in his precedent ancestors from K. Stephen's Raigne, then given in marriage to the original of that family, Sywardus filius Anti, with a daughter of the son of Vivian Molineux, who held that lordship, 2 car. of land by the service of ¼ of a k^ts^ fee. This inheritance hath continued intirely in the D^r's^ family to this day, though the lordship itself hath been twice or thrice alienated."

RICHARD KUERDEN, M.D., physician and antiquary, descended of "an ancient Family of H. I. or King Stephen date," of which he was the lineal descendant, was the son of Gilbert Kuerden, of Kuerden, near Preston, and born about the year 1620. Birth.

He was educated in a school at Leyland, under the care of Mr. Sherburn, of whom he speaks highly, and was admitted a commoner of St. Mary Hall, in the university of Oxford, in 1638, under Dr. Sanders, then principal; at which time he says he "could have given a good account of schoole learning," was a tolerable mathematician, and could have read a chapter in the Hebrew Bible or Psalms. Education.

He remained at Oxford until the breaking out of the rebellion, and then removed to Cambridge, where, in 1642, he commenced bachelor of arts in Emanuel college, and continued till 1646. His degrees.

On the surrender of the garrison of Oxford to the king's forces, in 1646, Kuerden returned to St. Mary Hall, where on the 22d of March he was incorporated, and shortly after proceeded master of arts. He was afterwards elected vice-principal of his college, and became tutor to most of the scholars during a period of seven years. He had

* Dr. Kuerden. A copy of this deed, differing only in date, (January 14,) is contained in Harl. MSS. Cod. 2042. fo. 31.

Leyland Parish.

generally thirty pupils, consisting principally of gentlemen commoners, the sons of baronets, knights, and esquires, and of the most respectable gentry.

In these difficult times Mr. Kuerden contrived to preserve his integrity and loyalty to his sovereign, and supported himself, in common with others of the halls of Oxford, entirely by his own means. Among other offers, having received a nomination from the vice-chancellor to the office of proctor of the university, in consequence of a lapse from other colleges, and not feeling inclined to submit to the existing government, he refused the honour, and applied himself to the study of physic.

From 1637 to 1651, constituting a period of fourteen years, there were no public acts or commencements, consequently he could not proceed; but in 1652 he was proposed by Dr. Clayton, Regius Professor of Medicine, to be replicant in the act of that year to all inceptors in physic, and his nomination received the approval of the convocation. The questions on this occasion were, 1st. An datur medicamentum universale; affirmativè. 2. An amor phyltris conciliandus; negativè. And, 3. An imaginatio matris conducit ad fœtum efformandum; affirmativè. This office, by the statutes of the university, ipso facto, without stetiris proximis comitiis, qualified him for the degree of doctor of physic, and he was accordingly registered, and paid the dues; but not liking the oaths administered in those days to such as competed publicly, he demurred appearing, and, consenting to the loss of seniority in the university, deferred his completion till better times.

Registered M.D.

On the restoration of Charles II. to the throne, and of order to the university, Mr. Kuerden, on the 9th of September, 1661, took the oaths; and on the 26th of March, 1663, was actually created doctor of physic, and received testimonial under the public seal. In consequence, however, of Charles's defeat at the battle of Worcester, he again left the university, and, removing into Lancashire, settled at Preston, where he practised as a physician.

Contemplates a history of Lancashire.

Possessing a taste for antiquities, he applied himself during his leisure hours to that study, and, being directed by his worthy friend Mr. Norrow, contemplated, in conjunction with Mr. Christopher Townley, of Car Hall, a history of the county of Lancaster.

With this view he carefully perused and abstracted all the records in the Tower of London relating to the county, the Domesday Book in the Tally Office,* the records at Westminster, in the Rolls Chapel, the Duchy Office at Gray's Inn, the Pells, and many other offices; also what remained in the Chancery Court and the Common Pleas, and other less public courts within the county.

Mr. Townley, likewise, during a period of forty years, had already obtained the perusal of most of the records belonging to the nobility and gentry of the county, and had transcribed from them, in twenty-four volumes folio, more than three hundred thousand abstracts.

Having agreed to unite their efforts and to join in the expense necessary for the completion of this great undertaking, they stipulated, that "if either party dyed before Impressure, the Survyvor to have the other's Manuscripts to himselfe." Elated with this

* The copy in the Tally Office is an abridgment of the Domesday Book, the original record being in the Chapter House at Westminster.

scheme, the Doctor wrote to his brother-in-law, Randle Holme, of Chester, and informed him of their plan; and this letter, being the only one of the Doctor's extant, is preserved in Vol. I. page 200 of the present work. Leyland Parish.

By Mr. Townley's death, in August, 1674, Dr. Kuerden became sole possessor, and the papers and books continued with him unemployed for a length of time.

In this design of writing the history of Lancashire, the Doctor received the patronage and encouragement of sir William Dugdale, who made him his deputy and marshal during a visitation of the county, for the purpose of disclaiming publicly, at the assizes at Lancaster, all those persons pretending to have coats of arms who could not prove their right. This he performed to sir William's entire satisfaction, and engrossed the documents in the civil and ecclesiastical courts of the county.

One great reason which retarded the appearance of his intended history, and of some other works which he also contemplated, was the publication of Dugdale's History of Warwickshire, a performance which discouraged many from prosecuting such undertakings from a fear of their inability to produce any thing like a parallel to that excellent and accurate specimen of topography.

In July and August, 1688, Dr. Kuerden issued proposals for publication; the work was called "Brigantia Lancastriensis Restaurata: Or a History of the Honorable Dukedom or County Palatine of Lancaster," which, he said, was composed and laid ready for the press in five folio volumes.

The scope of the history, according to the Doctor's own shewing, was as follows.—

Scope of his intended history.

"The first thing necessary to premise, a *General* Hystery of the County Palatine.

1st. By way of bondaring it from al other Counteys, as it was the Earldom of Roger Pictavensis, after the Conquest of England.

2dly. By description of the Rivers thereof, from their orriginals, to the western Ocean; and wher al the sytes of the Gentlemen houses that are adjacent to any of the Ryvers.

3dly. A description of the post, and other public Roads; whether passing, 1st. directly forward, 2dly. or travvers the county, 3rd. or oblicly; and, in passing, to observe what castles, Tower, embatld, or specious house belonging to the nobility or gentry in the county. What Towns, Abbeys, priorys, churches, chapels, scholes, Hospitalls, monument on the road, bridges, Boats, and posts, or other guides in dangerous places over water, or sands, windmills, forests, parks, warens, meres, mosses, woods, quarrys of al sorts, and the usual distances from town to town.

4thly. The bondry of each Hundred, with the antiqua nomina villarum within the same; in what parish, or Barony they are; to what abbey or priory belong; whether native, or alien; or what men are lords therof; if market, on what dayes; if fayres, how oft, and how long, and when.

The *particular* Hystery into so many bookes.

1. Historia Regalis of the Conquest of England by W. Duke of Normandy.

A Catalogue of all that held any land in capite de R., in Domesday Book, through every County in England.

A Catalogue of such Syrnames as came over with W. C.

A Catalogue of All such Tenants of the Conquer., and what lands they held of him in various Countyes within the Kingdom—in what County, under what Title.

Leyland Parish.

2d. Hystoria Comitatuum, of the primary Earls of Lancaster.

1. Rog. Pictavensis, Earle of Lancaster; attainted about the 18 of W. C.; restored by W. Rufus, and made an Earl Palatinat; extirpated with his whole family.

2. Stephen E. of Bloys, made Earl of Lancaster; and, after the death of H. I., usurped the kingdome of England.

3. Ranulph E. of Chester, both by K. Stephen and H. fitz Empress, made E. of Lancaster; had it but till the death of K. Stephen.

4. W. le Gross, younger Son to K. Stephen, by agreement bxt Stephen and H. fitz Empress, to enjoy what his father had before he was Earl of Lancaster; but dyed on his return with the King from the siedg of Tholose.

5. Jo. Earl Morton, made by his brother E. of Lancaster, after whos death became king of England, and confirmed to many Theins and Drenches, Estats given whilst E. of Moreton and Lancaster.

6. H. 3rd. made piers de Sabaudia, his uncle, amongst other grants, E. of Lancaster, whos Estate and Hous of Savoy became afterwards part of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

7. Thomas, his eldest son, made by K. Edw. I., his brother, E. of Lancaster; but beheaded at Pontefract.

8. H. his brother, Act of Treason against Tho' reversed in parliament, became Earl of Lanc. as heire to Tho. his Brother, after whos death,

9. H. his son succeeded Earl of Lancaster.

The several transactions of all the Earls, and donations of lands, and marriags fully declared.

3rd. Hystoria Lanc. Baronagialis, whilst a palatinat Earldome; the particular Baronages assigned them.

1. Vice Comes de Derby, Godfrid, Peverel, Ferars.
2. Castellanus de Leverpul, molineux family.
3. Baro de Widness, shortly divided bxt Lacy and Grelley, Baron of Manchester, by cohers in marrag.
4. Baro de Warington, first paganus villers, afterwards Butler.
5. Baro de Newton, not very manifest till K. John dayes.
6. Baro de Manchester, Grelle, afterwards West.
7. Baro de Ratchdale, Balwinus [Teutonicus,] afterwards Byron.
8. Baro de Clidero, Lacy.
9. Baro de Penwortham, Bussel, afterwards Lacy.
10. Baro de Hornby, Montbegon.
11. Baro de furness, michel flemings.
12. Baro de Wiersdale and Dalton, W. de Lancaster.
13. Baro de Wreton and Amounderness, Theobald Walter, Pinc. Hiberniæ.

The transactions of each of the Barons in particular, and their donations of Inferior fees, with lesser franchises and pledges.

Of what Attendancies and General Servants in their family, as well as in the Earl, and the several dutys of each of them, and other serjantys towards their housekeeping.

4th. Hystoria Valvasoria, seu Hundredarii; and the dutys of them, and their subofficers. Leyland Parish.

2. Cap. of Thains, and the Drenches, seu coloni; what due from them, and what provision of meat and vestment for king or patron's use.

It is much to be regretted that this desirable and interesting work has never yet been given to the public.*

The MS. volumes in the Chetham Library, however, are written in so illegible a hand, and so much abbreviated, that great difficulty would arise in selecting a person duly qualified to undertake the task of copying them for the press; still I think, says Mr. Whatton, the experiment should be made, and I would most respectfully submit to the feoffees of the institution, within whose department the thing certainly lies, that they should appoint somebody, in order to come at much valuable matter available hereafter to the curious in topography.

There are seven large folio volumes of Kuerden's manuscripts lodged in the Heralds' College, left to that body by Hare, Som. Her.†

From the Banisters the manor and mansion passed to the Parkers, and Robert Townley Parker, esq. is now lord of Cuerden. A court leet is held for Cuerden yearly.

"There is," says Dr. Kuerden, speaking of this township, "another fayr built hous, but not altogether so modish as the last, upon the lower Keurden Green commonly called the Crow-trees, being the antient inheritance of Mr. John Crow-trees.

* The magnificent structure announced in this prospectus was never raised; the architects seem to have been overwhelmed by the vast mass of materials which they had collected; and this circumstance operated as powerfully, probably, as sir William Dugdale's Warwickshire, to prevent the execution of their plans. All that was done towards the History of Lancashire by Dr. Kuerden and his coadjutor, beyond the collection of abstracts, was an outline of the preface, as exhibited at pp. 67—84, Vol. I. of the present work, an unfinished history of Roman Britain, and a small portion of the history of the parish of Leyland, which is also incomplete.—[E. B.]

† Of Dr. Kuerden's MS. collections, eight volumes are preserved in the Heralds' College in London, two are in the Chetham Library at Manchester, and one is among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, the bulk of each relating to the county of Lancaster, but mostly interspersed with extraneous matter. Dr. Kuerden was addicted to the study of judicial astrology, and, besides the calculations which appear in his various MSS., he had prepared for the press a translation from the Latin of a treatise on that subject. To the title-page of this work, formally arranged, he has appended his initials,(*) and the whole is found in the Harleian MSS., which contain the attempted history of Leyland, and in several parts of which he has written his name at length.—[E. B.]

(*) "Ouronomachia, or the Astrologer's Game, first contriued for the refreshment of such as study thes arts and Especially of Astrology, now set forth and brought to light p Gulielm. Falconem of Cambridg.

"Printed at London, Thomas Æstam and Hen. Midlton at the charg of Will Jones, 1571.

"And now translated into English by R. K. *M. D.*"

Leyland Parish.

Woodcoc and his family for 4 or 500 years." Of this family was John Woodcock, a Franciscan priest, who was executed at Lancaster for his adherence to the Roman Catholic religion during the civil wars, in 1646. The Crow-trees, or Woodcock-hall, is at present the property of Robert Townley Parker, esq., the principal proprietor in this township.

Clayton-le-Woods.

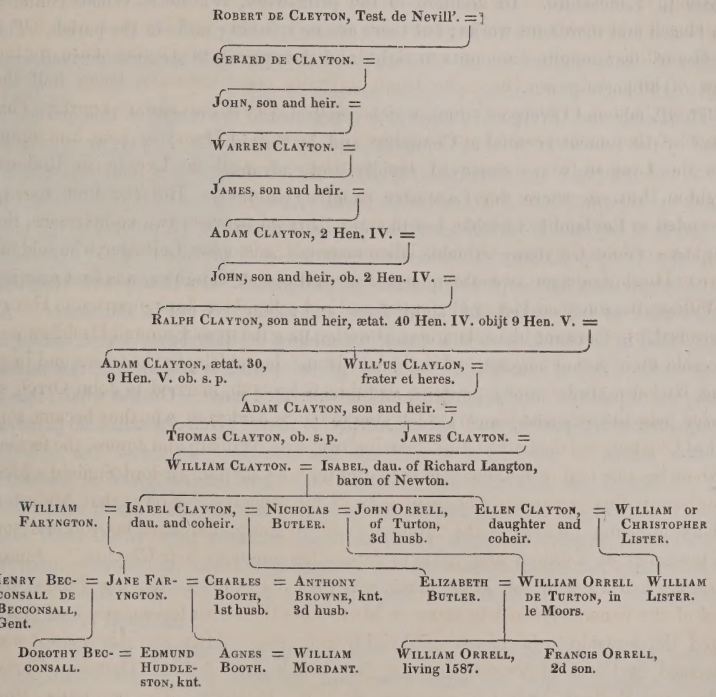
The lordship of Clayton-le-Woods, divided by the Lostock into the east and west parts, contained two carucates of land, one of which was given by Richard Bussel, second baron of Penwortham, with a sister in marriage to Robert de Hikeling,* of Hickling, in Nottinghamshire, in the reign of William II. Their son Robert, on receiving his mother's estate, assumed the name of Robert de Clayton,† and had a son Gerard de Clayton, lord or steward of the wapentake of Leylandshire in the reign of king John.‡ The same baron gave the other carucate, being half the manor of Clayton, to Richard Fiton, to be held by service to the baron's court.§ This portion of the manor passed by a daughter in marriage to Henry de Lee, and again from the Lees in like manner by the marriage of Sibil de Lee to sir Richard Hoghton, knt. in whose representative it now continues. But the first moiety descended in the family of Clayton, until it was divided between two co-heiresses, the daughters of John Clayton. Of these, Ellen married Christopher Leicester, who sold his share to Hugh Anderton, of Euxton, esq. Isabel, the other daughter, was first married to William, the son of sir Henry Farington, and had a daughter, Jane, married to Henry Becconsal, by whom she had a daughter, Dorothy, married to sir Edmund Huddlestone, who sold their part of Clayton to Hugh Anderton. Isabel Clayton had a second husband, Nicholas Butler, and bore him a daughter Elizabeth, married to John Orrell of Turton, who likewise sold his part of Clayton to Hugh Anderton, who thus became sole lord of Clayton, and died about 1552, leaving two sons, William and James, the former of whom became lord of Euxton, and the latter lord of Clayton. In lord Suffield's MS. pedigrees, is this account of the disposition of his property, "NOTE, that Anderton of Euxton, being a tenant of the Molineux's of Sephton, did leave his younger son the tenement at Euxton, and gave to James his son and heir Clayton." James Anderton had a son of the same name, who died 12 James I. leaving James, the third of the name, who sold to many of his tenants their own tenements, and mortgaged the lordship to Diconson, of Wrightington, esq. After several years it was redeemed by Carol Molineux, viscount Maryburgh, in behalf of Thurstan, Christopher, and William Anderton, who were all living in 1672. The two latter, after the death of Thurston, sold their right in the lordship to viscount Maryburgh, and

* Testa de Nevill' fo. 403. † Ibid. fo. 397. ‡ See p. 392.

§ Testa de Nevill' fo. 403; and the Lonsdale MS. mentions one carucate of land held in service by John Feton.

retired to another lordship of theirs in the north, called Bardsey. Christopher Anderton was one of the five gentlemen of Lancashire, to whom Charles I. directed his commission, dated Chester, 27th September, 1642, in which he directs, "That you with all possible speed provide arms for yourselves and your tenants, which we authorise and require, during the time of open warre, raised against us." Leyland Parish.

The descent of the family of Clayton from Robert, the father of Gerard de Clayton, to whom king John confirmed the serjeanty of Leyland, will elucidate the preceding account of the division and subdivision of the manor:—


Robert de Cleyton, Test. de Nevill'. =
Gerard de Clayton. =
John, son and heir. =
Warren Clayton. =
James, son and heir. =
Adam Clayton, 2 Hen. IV. =
John, son and heir, ob. 2 Hen. IV. =
Ralph Clayton, son and heir, ætat. 40 Hen. IV. obijt 9 Hen. V. =
Adam Clayton, ætat. 30, 9 Hen. V. ob. s. p.
Will'us Claylon, = frater et heres.
Adam Clayton, son and heir. =
Thomas Clayton, ob. s. p.
James Clayton. =
William Clayton. = Isabel, dau. of Richard Langton, baron of Newton.
William Faryngton. = Isabel Clayton, dau. and coheir. = Nicholas Butler. = John Orrell, of Turton, 3d husb.
Ellen Clayton, daughter and coheir. = William or Christopher Lister.
Henry Becconsall de Becconsall, Gent. = Jane Faryngton. = Charles Booth, 1st husb. = Anthony Browne, knt. 3d husb.
Elizabeth Butler. = William Orrell de Turton, in le Moors.
William Lister.
Dorothy Becconsall. = Edmund Huddleston, knt.
Agnes Booth. = William Mordant.
William Orrell, living 1587.
Francis Orrell, 2d son.

Lord Skelmersdale (Wilbraham Bootle, of Latham,) is the present proprietor and lord of the manor of Clayton-le-Woods.

Clayton Hall is a large antique mansion, of the age of Elizabeth, formerly the residence of the De Claytons, but now the property of the Bootles of Latham.

Leyland Parish.

There is in this township a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1830, and a Methodist chapel built in the same year.

Manufactures.

Cotton weaving was introduced in the parish of Leyland about the year 1780, and has continued to increase till about three-fourths of the working class in the parish are employed in manufacturing pursuits. About the end of the last century calico print works were established at Brenscall Hall in Wheelton, and at Whittle-le-Woods, Hoghton, and Clayton-le-Woods. Mr. Edmund Clayton, of Bamber Bridge, linen-printer, who died in 1767, was the ancestor of the first or second calico printer in Lancashire. In addition to the print-work, Whittle-le-Woods contains also bleach and mordaunt works; but there are no spinning mills in the parish. The number of steam-engines amounts to eight, and the aggregate strength derived from them to 160 horse-power.

Canals.

The Leeds and Liverpool canal, which penetrates to the centre of this parish, is joined by the Lancaster canal at Copthurst, and, by the aid of a railway, merchandise, stone, and minerals are conveyed rapidly and advantageously from Clayton-le-Wood to Preston, where the Lancaster canal again resumes its line. The soil in

Soil.

the parish of Leyland is variable, but the stiff loam generally prevails. In the hilly townships there are many valuable stone quarries, and in Whittle-le-Woods there

Quarries.

are no fewer than four separate quarries of mill-stones. In Heapy and Hoghton similar quarries are worked, and slate, flags, and ashlar, are got in abundance. At Shaw Hall, in Leyland, there is a spring resembling the Harrogate water, except in its strength. About one-fifth of the land in the parish is arable; the remainder, consisting of pasture, woods, gardens, and uncultivated moss. On the whole, this is a very interesting parish, and seems worthy to have given its name to a royal manor.

Eccleston Parish.

LIKE most of the other parishes of Lancashire, Eccleston has to boast an antiquity earlier than the Norman conquest, and a connexion with the barons that came over with the conqueror. Eccleston Parish. Antiquity of the parish.

This parish is bounded on the north and north-west by Leyland and Croston, on the south by Ormskirk and Wigan, and on the east by the parish of Standish. Boundaries.

Its length is seven miles, from the Yarrow to the Douglas; and the breadth, from Shevington to Bispham, three miles; comprehending an area of 8610 statute acres. Dimensions.

The river Yarrow flows on the north from east to west, and is crossed a little below the church by a handsome bridge of one arch, erected by the hundred in the year 1826, when the course of the road was improved. Sid-brook, a rivulet defining the limits of Eccleston and Mawdesley, springs from two branches in Heskin, and forms its confluence with the Yarrow at Croston; a rivulet rising at Harrock, in Wrightington, runs into Standish, and falls into the Douglas a little below that place, while the main river, which divides the two hundreds of Leyland and West Derby, after running direct south for some miles, turns north-west by Wigan, Shevington, and Wrightington, and flows on towards the estuary of the Ribble parallel with the Leeds and Liverpool canal, from which it separates in the township of Bispham. River.

Of the four townships composing this parish, Eccleston and Heskin form one joint manor, for which a court leet and court baron are held annually a fortnight after Michaelmas, at the Anchor inn; Wrightington and Parbold being lordships, for which no courts are held. Manor.

On the defection and forfeiture of Roger de Poictou, the present parish of Eccleston was divided between the two palatinate barons. Albert Greslet and Roger de Busli, coparceners in the lordship of Blackburnshire at the time of the

Eccleston Parish.

Domesday survey.* Warin Bussel, the first baron of Penwortham, son or brother of Roger, gave two carucates of land in Heton and Eschilston with his daughter in free marriage to Hamo Pincerna; and Albert Bussel, another descendant, gave one carucate in Echeliston to the hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. The southern part of the district fell to the share of Albert de Greslet, who gave the fee of one knight in Dalton, Parbold, and Wrightington, in marriage with his daughter to Ormeus, the son of Ailward or Eward,† progenitor of the Ashtons of Ashton.‡ With respect to Heskin, on the east of Eccleston, the king himself had given three carucates there to Wimanus Gernet, which he held by the remarkable service of meeting the king on the borders of the county with his horn and white wand, of conducting him into the county and remaining with him, and then taking him out again; and, adds the record, the land is worth five marks.§

Eccleston gave name to a family as early as the reign of Richard I. Robert de Eccleston was living in the time of Henry III., and was the progenitor of sixteen lineal descendants, who successively allied themselves with the Langtons, barons of Newton, the Gerrards, the Bolds, the Leylands, the Halsalls, the Birkenheads, and the Torbecks, but they do not appear ever to have held the manor in the parish of Eccleston, and the probability is that they were not of this parish, but of the township of Eccleston in the parish of Prescot, and in the hundred of West Derby, where they held property in eight townships. On the death of Hamo Pincerna, in the reign of William II., Eccleston, which had been given to him as the marriage portion of his wife, reverted to her, and she divided the estates among their children, constituting the third son, styled "Willielmus filius Hamonis Pincernæ," lord of Eccleston, whose son Adam assumed the surname of Hoghton.‖ In the reign of Henry III. Roger Gernet, chief forester of Lancashire, had a grant of Leylandshire alias Eccleston. Having married Quenilda, the fourth daughter and coheir of Richard fitz Roger, the founder of the priory of St. Cuthbert of Lythum, he acquired various manors in the north of the county, and died 36 Henry III., leaving a son, Benedict Gernet, who had in 3d king John fined 10 marks to have

* See Vol. I. p. 104.

† Testa de Nevill', fo. 404.

‡ See Vol. I. p. 532, where the date of the record erroneously appears to be that of the donation, which must have been in the time of Richard I. or king John. "Orm de Estoñ," in 3 John, owed 20lb to the king. Rot. Cancell. m. 7.

§ Wimanus Gernet tenz tres caruc' terre de dño Rege in Heschin p̄ serviciū veniendi cont' dn̄m Regē ad fines com' cū cornu suo & alba virga, & ducendi eum in com' & esse cū eo & id̄m reducendi eum & valet V m̄r. Testa de Nev. fo. 372.

‖ See Hoghton, in Leyland Parish.

the serjeanty of the forests of Lancaster,* and to have the king's favour. His daughter and heiress Joane married William de Dacre, son and heir of Ranulf de Dacre, governor of Carlisle, 54 Henry III., from whom he inherited the manors of Kellet and Hesham,† and acquired by his marriage the manors of Halton, Fishwick, and Eccleston. Dying in 12 Edward II., she had those manors in assignation of dower,‡ and left them to her son Ranulf de Dacre,§ who married the daughter and heiress of Thomas de Multon, lord of Gillesland. He died in 13 Edward III., leaving sir William, who died without issue, and Ranulf, rector of Prestecotes, who died seized of a moiety of Eccleston, and the manors of Fishwick, Kellet, and Halton, the original seat of the Gernets. Hugh, the brother of Ranulf, succeeded, and in 2 Richard II. had a grant of the manor of Eccleston in Leylandshire enrolled in the office of his feudal lord, John of Gaunt,‖ and died 7 Richard II., when a writ of Diem Clausit Extremum was issued from the duchy office.¶ He left a son, William, who had three sons; Thomas, who died without male issue 15 January, 36 Henry VI.,** was succeeded by his brother, Randulf de Dacre, the second son, who was slain on Towton Field, in 1461,†† and was succeeded by his brother, sir Humphrey, who, having also been in the same engagement, was attainted; in consequence of which the manors of Halton, Fyshwyke, Over Kellet, and Eccleston accrued as forfeitures to the crown.‡‡ Sir Humphrey, however, was received into favour, declared by Edward IV. baron Dacre of Gillesland, and died 1 Henry VII.; but that king had granted a moiety of the manors of Leyland, Hesken, and Kellermergh, to Thomas Molyneux, esq. and his heirs.§§ In the act of resumption passed 1 Henry VII. it appears that the other moiety, and also the manors of Heskin, Ouswalton, Leyland, and Killemarghe, were granted by letters

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* Rot. Cancell. 3 Joh. m. 7.

† Escaet. 14 Edw. I. Cumberl. The true name of the family was D'Acre, from one of them who served at the siege of Acre or Ptolemais, in the Holy Land, and received the name of the place from his achievements there. The Dacres were several times sheriffs of Lancaster in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. See Vol. I. p. 203, 204.

‡ Rot. Fin. 18 Edw. II. m. 8. Escaet. de Ann. 18 Edw. II. n. 35.

§ Rot. Fin. m. 13. ‖ See Vol. I. p. 387. ¶ Ibid. p. 380.

** His daughter Joane married sir Richard Fiennes, who was created lord Dacre, and was great-grandfather of Thomas lord Dacre, who was executed in 33 Henry VIII. as an accomplice in an unpremeditated murder in the park of sir Nicholas Pelham.

†† See Vol. I. p. 417, 418.

‡‡ Act I. Edw. IV. m. 11, 12. Rot. Parl. Vol. V. p. 477—480.

§§ Duchy Records, Bundle A. Originalia, No. 14.

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patent of Edward IV. to Thomas Walton, which that act confirmed. The noble family of Molyneux of Sephton retained their portion of the manor of Eccleston until the last century, when viscount Molyneux sold Euxton, Heskin, and Eccleston to James Longworth, of Liverpool, esq. by whose heirs it is now enjoyed. The other portion was sold by Thomas Fennys de Dacre to Edmund Dudley, who was attainted of high treason;* and afterwards seems to have passed into the family of Wrightington, of Wrightington, of whom sir Edward Wrightington, bencher of Gray's Inn, gave Wrightington to Hugh Dicconson, whose grandfather married the heiress of Hugh Nelson, of Heskin, and died about 1652. In the survey of the estate of William Dickonson by a commission, date 6 Anne, 1707, is the recital of his conviction and attainder for high treason in the reign of William III., and of his possessing, as tenant for life, at that time various manors in the county of Lancaster, among which are those of Shevington, Welch Whittle, Penwortham, Heskin, Eccleston, and Wrightington.†

Church.

The church of Eccleston is of considerable antiquity. Roger de Poictou, in his grant of the priory of Lancaster to the abbey of Sees, gave with it the dependent churches, among which was the "mediet̃em Eccl̃ie de Aycleton."‡ This charter was twice confirmed by king John and by Roger de Blundeville, earl of Chester.§ Warin de Waleton quitclaimed the patronage of the church of Echeleston to the church of St. Mary of Lancaster, and a like instrument was executed by sir Roger de Guernet, of Halton, knight, when Richard Pincerna, or Butler, was sheriff of Lancaster, 1243.‖ The whole advowson, therefore, now belonged to the monks of Lancaster, as well as that of Croston, and they received royal charters in confirmation of their title.¶ But, in 52 Henry III. Benedict Gernet, and Edelma his lady, claimed the right of presentation, which the prior resisted, and, proving that Geoffrey his predecessor had last presented John de Attilbg̃ to that church, in which he was admitted, instituted, and died rector, he recovered his right, and Benedict Gernet and Edelma were placed in the king's mercy. The prior, on recovering his right, had a writ of presentation from the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.** In 1317 Ralph de Tunstall, rector of Eccleston, was disturbed by a litigation, instituted by William de Lancaster, rector of Croston, who claimed the church of Eccleston, as an appendance of the church of Croston. The bishop, having heard all the evidence which the parties could adduce, finally decided

* Duchy Records, Vol. IV. Inquis. 1 Hen. VIII. n. 21.
† Ibid. Bundle H. n. 10.
‡ Registr. S. Marie, Lanc. MS. fo. 1.
§ Ibid.
‖ See Vol. I. p. 203.
¶ Registr. S. Marie, fo. 15.
** Ibid. fo. 3 b.

that the church of Eccleston had always been an independent parish church.* This Ralph de Tunstall appears to have been troubled respecting his temporal as well as his spiritual goods: for, in the same year a writ of ad quod damnum was issued, to inquire into the nature of his tenure of lands in Eclestone, which were alleged to be a parcel of the manor of Boltone and wapentake of Eclestone, then held by William de Ferrarijs, of Grooby.† A memorandum of great antiquity, preserved in the register of St. Mary, states that the church of Eccleston is worth four score pounds four shillings, of which the advowson belongs to the priory of Lancaster, and sir George de Radclyf is rector of the same.‡ In the valuation of 1291 it was rated at £12.§

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This church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated in the midst of flat meadows on the south side of the serpentine windings of the Yarrow, at a distance from the village. It consists of a tower, nave, one side aisle, and a chancel. The tower is adorned by pinnacles and castellated parapets, and supported by buttresses. The roof is sloping, and the exterior walls castellated with balls at the extremities; the windows are small and half-circular, and the porches gabled; the interior is plain but lofty, and the roof arched. The arch separating the body of the church from the chancel is high and pointed, while the chancel is divided into two portions by two arches resting on a strong octagon pillar, bound by a fillet. The east window is divided into eight compartments, each of which is ornamented with stained glass. Five of these exhibit instruments of the passion, and the other three represent the Manks' arms, the claws of an animal, and a pheon. The present structure, which appears to be of the age of Henry VII., or somewhat later, underwent a thorough repair in 1828. There are here few monumental inscriptions of an early date. In the church is a long mural tablet, surmounted by a coat of arms, and inscribed—

Monuments.

> "Sacred to the Memory of the REV. JOHN DOUGLAS, A.M. Rector of this parish 24 Years, who died 28th Feb. 1766; also, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, wife of the Rev. Mr. Josh. Cooper, of Broughton—they were Son and Daughter of Jno. Douglas, Esq. of Leeds, Co. of York."

Another neat marble slab commemorates the Rev. Thomas Whitehead, A.M. rector of this parish during the period of forty-two years, who died the 26th of May, 1812, aged 66 years. A tall variegated marble records that Mary Dicconson, of Wrightington, deceased 18th October, 1746; and underneath are inscribed the family

* See Croston History.

† Inq. ad. quod Damn. 19 Edw. II. n. 39.

‡ Harl. MSS. 3764, fo. 81 b.

§ See Vol. II. p. 115.

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arms, the serpent and the hour-glass. On a gilt stone, adorned by heraldic bearings, is the following inscription—

> "M.S. Piæ Charæ Providæ Uxoris Annæ N. Rigbye de Harrock armĝ Filiæ Revᵈ Tho. Baldwin, A.M. M. Dolens P. Flebilis occidit XV. Cal. Jul. MDCCXVII. S.B.R."

Another slab is inscribed to the memory of Meliora, wife of William Dicconson, of Wrightington, and daughter of Thomas and Meliora Stanley, of Little Eccleston in the Field, who died January 29, 1794. A large square marble is raised to the memory of Thomas Crisp, of Parbold, esq. who died April 3, 1758, aged 68, and who "represented Ilchester, in Somerset, during one of the parliaments in the reign of George I. with untainted integrity and great ability; he was a polite scholar and a fine gentleman; his mournful widow, not for ostentation or vanity, but to testify a pious regard for the memory of her beloved consort, erected this monument."

A brass plate upon the north side of the nave bears this inscription:—

> "Here lyeth William Dicconson, sometyme Stewarde over that most honrbl. hovshovlde of the high and mightie Princes Anne Dvches of Somerset, 1604."

The arms of the Rigbys of Harrock, the Molineuxes of Bradley, and those of Robert Pickering, rector, are emblazoned on boards. About the centre of the chancel is a massive square tomb and vault of the Dicconsons of Wrightington, adorned by pointed intersections, and on the top the effigy of a bishop, in brass, fully enrobed, but without date or other inscription.

The patronage of the living of Eccleston appears to have been in the families of the Stanleys and the Lathams, from the period of the Reformation till the middle of the last century, with the exception of some intervals; since that time it has repeatedly changed owners; and, previously to the death of the last incumbent, the reversion of the advowson was sold by him to William Yates, esq. of Bury, the father of the present rector.

The curfew continues to be rung here,—no longer, certainly, to warn the inhabitants of the hour for extinguishing their lights, but probably to fill their hearts with gratitude for the contrast between the iron age of William the Conqueror and the times of peace and security in which it is their happiness to live.

Eccleston Parish.

RECTORS OF ECCLESTON,

FROM THE YEAR 1544 TO THE PRESENT PERIOD, AS FOUND PRINCIPALLY IN THE EPISCOPAL REGISTERS.

DATE OF INSTITUTION.	RECTORS.	ON WHOSE PRESENTATION.	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
July 10, 1544	John Modey William Wall	Edward Earl of Derby	
April 14, 1561	Peter Bradshaw Gilbert Townley		Death of William Wall.
June 15, 1601	Adam Rigby	Richard Latham	Death of Gilbert Townley.
Oct. 26, 1627	Robert Fogge*	The King	
Nov. 21, 1627	Edward Bromicker	King Charles, by reason of the minority of Rich. Latham	Death of Adam Rigby.
Feb. 6, 1628	Richard Parr	King Charles and the Court of Wards.	Resig. of Edw. Bromicker.
July 2, 1641	Thomas Cordell	The King	
1646	Edward Gee		Presbyterial minister of the 6 Lancashire Classis. See Vol. I. 40.
1651	Thomas Mallorie		
Jan. 3, 1671	Robert Pickering	John Crisp, of Gray's Inn, Esq.	Death of Thos. Mallorie.
June 28, 1704	James Edmundson	William Latham	Death of Robt. Pickering.
Nov. 23, 1706	John Mercer	Do.	Death of James Edmundson.
Nov. 30, 1736	John Pearson	Thomas Mercer	Death of John Mercer.
March 17, 1740	John Douglas	John Douglas	Resig. of John Pearson.
June 11, 1766	Thomas Walker	Matth. Horncastle	Death of John Douglas.
June 19, 1770	Thomas Whitehead	Richard Whitehead	Resig. of Thos. Walker.
June 17, 1812	William Yates, present incumbent	William Yates	Death of Thos. Whitehead.

The first entry in the existing parish register at Eccleston is of the date of 1603, and these registers exhibit the following results at three different periods, each containing two consecutive years:—

	1603	1604	1700	1701	1831	1832
Baptisms . . .	5	13	[Missing]	29	32	42
Marriages . .	2	10	Do.	11	16	23
Burials	4	8	Do.	27	24	40

* Indorsed "Non admissus."

Eccleston Parish.

Several entries appear in these registers, attesting that certificates have been given to various of the parishioners to obtain for them his majesty's touch for the king's evil! The following is a copy of one of these records of an exploded superstition:—

"*March* 21, 1684.—A Certificate given to John Brindle for being touched by his Majesty for the King's Evil."

Population.

The population of Eccleston has increased materially during the present century, as appears from the parliamentary returns.*

Chapels.

There are in this parish one Episcopal, one Roman Catholic, and three Protestant Dissenters' chapels; only one of which, the Wesleyan-Methodist chapel, built in 1813, is in the township of Eccleston.

Charities.

a p. 154.

The charities of Eccleston parish, which are neither numerous nor very important, are exhibited, in the XVth Report[a] of the Parliamentary Commissioners, of which the following is an abridgment:—

PARISH OF ECCLESTON.

1627. *Rigbye's Charity.* In rents, two sums of £10 each, to be distributed in coats and bread for the poor £20

ECCLESTON.

Charity for Instructing poor Children. In 1685 Cooper, left £2 per annum, which is paid in aid of a Sunday-school.

Charity for Cloth. In 1683 Dicconson left £2 per annum.

HESKIN.

1691. *Poor's Stock.* Several small sums which produce annually £1. 14s. In 1771 Horseman gave to the poor per annum . . . . . 9s.

1806. *Anderton's Gift.* A cottage, with a garden, and two legacies amounting to £300 left by Mrs. Hannah Anderton. Though this bequest was void under 9 Geo. II. c. 36, the money was appropriated and invested in the funds, of which the schoolmaster receives two-thirds of the dividend, amounting to £10 3 4

Free Grammar School. In addition to the charities mentioned by the commissioners, there is a free school in Heskin, erected and endowed, in 1597, by sir James Pemberton, knt., lord mayor of London, a native of this place. The endowment consists of £55 yearly, with a house for the master, and five acres of land.

* See Vol. II. p. 105.

PARBOLD.

The charities are Lathom and Bradshaw's gift of the interest of £20, distributed in beef every year; Gillibrand's gift in 1758 of £5 per annum, for cloth; and Durning's gift of £5 every seventh year, for apprenticing a child.

WRIGHTINGTON.

Hawet's gift in 1772 of £2 per annum for the poor.

The last four townships are entitled to a portion of Peter Lathom's charity, described in *Croston*.

Halls.

The only houses in the township of Eccleston claiming historical notice are Bradley-hall, and Brick-house. Bradley-hall is the ancient manor house long in the possession of the Molyneuxes of Sefton, from whom it passed to the rev. Adam Rigby, the rector of Eccleston, and is now the property of a lady of the name of Fletcher, sister of the late general John Rigbye Fletcher, and a collateral branch of the Sephton family. It is now occupied, as so many of the ancient mansions of the county are, as a farm-house. Brick-house, a neat old-fashioned brick pile of the seventeenth century, situated between the village and the church, was for ages the residence of the Dicconsons of Wrightington. This mansion, as well as the estate attached to it, is still the property of the same family, Charles Scarisbrick (late Dicconson) esq. of Wrightington, being the owner.

Though Eccleston is designated as a market-town in most of the old maps of England, there are neither markets nor fairs in this place, nor is there any reason to suppose that any market was ever held in Eccleston, except occasionally, when inundations prevailed at Croston, at the time when that village was a market-town. A rural annual festivity is held throughout the whole parish of Eccleston on the day of the patron saint, or on the Sunday next to the 8th of September.

Townships. Heskin.

Heskin, being a joint manor with Eccleston, must be considered as descending along with it from the Gernets and Dacres to the family of Molyneux of Sefton. The old hall in Heskin, built in the seventeenth century, was taken down about twenty years ago, and a farm-house now occupies its site. Heskin New-hall is a large brick gabled edifice, which came into the possession of Robert Mawdesley, of Mawdesley, esq. son and heir apparent of William Mawdesley, by purchase from sir Richard Molyneux, knt. and bart. in 2 Charles I. At this period the Mawdesleys possessed the demesnes of Mawdesley, and appear to have been owners in the reign of Henry I. Both Mawdesley and Heskin were purchased out of chancery of the trustees of the Rev. Thomas Mawdesley, deceased, by Alexander Kershaw,

Eccleston Parish.

esq. in 1739, and conveyed to him in 1744. Mr. Kershaw, who resided at Heskin, and became a deputy lieutenant for the county, devised these estates by his will in 1788 to his three illegitimate sons successively, and to their respective heirs in tail male. They all died without such issue; and on the death of the last, in 1833, all the estates descended to the right heirs of the testator in moieties, of which one passed to Lewis Chadwick Hargrave, esq. consul-general for the Balearic Isles, descended from one of the testator's nieces and coheiresses. The other moiety descended on Letitia Maria Ahmuty and her sister Katherine Constantia, wife of James Charles Michell, esq. the only children of Maria Eliz. Ahmuty, descended from the other niece and coheiress of the testator.

Parbold.

PARBOLD, a member of the barony of Manchester, was held by Robert, lord of Lathom, in the time of Richard I. and king John. He was the son of Robert Fitz Henry, the founder of Burscough priory,* and was succeeded by his son Richard, who gave his consent that Roger Fitz Nicholas should bestow certain lands in Parbold upon the church of St. Nicholas of Burscough and the canons there serving God.† The pedigree of this ancient family has not been carefully preserved. Robert Fitz Henry is represented as leaving only Richard Lathom, but another son seems to have assumed the surname of Parbolt, as was usual in Lancashire, where it often occurs that two brothers have different surnames.‡ This occurrence happened before in the same family, for Henry de Torbock, the ancestor, had Roger Fitz Henry, of Latham, and Richard de Torbock, of Torbock. In four instances we find Henry, the son of Bernard de Parbolt, conveying land to the same priory, by original deeds without date, in two of which he is styled "Henricus dominus de Perbolt."§ In the chartulary of Burscough is the confirmation of 17 Edward II., of the gift by charter which Henry de Perbalt made of part of his demesne of Perbalt to that priory.‖ Of this Henry, nothing more is known: Robert Lathom, lord of Latham, who lived in the time of king Henry III. and Edward I., had two sons, sir Robert Latham, who in 20 Edw. I. gave Mosborough and other lands to Thomas Latham, his brother, the second son, and died 18 Edw. II. leaving sir Thomas, ancestor of Stanley, earl of Derby, and Edward Latham, a second son, to whom he gave Parbold, and who became progenitor of Lathom of Parbold.

* See Vol. I. p. 488. He is sometimes called Robert Harrison. Harl. MSS. Cod. 1461, 1468.

† Original Grant in the Duchy Office, n. 42.

‡ See Pedigree of Osbaldeston.

§ In the Duchy Office, Originalia, nos. 42, 42 a, 42 b, 42 c, 42 d, 42 e.

‖ Cartular. de Burscough, fo. 56 a.

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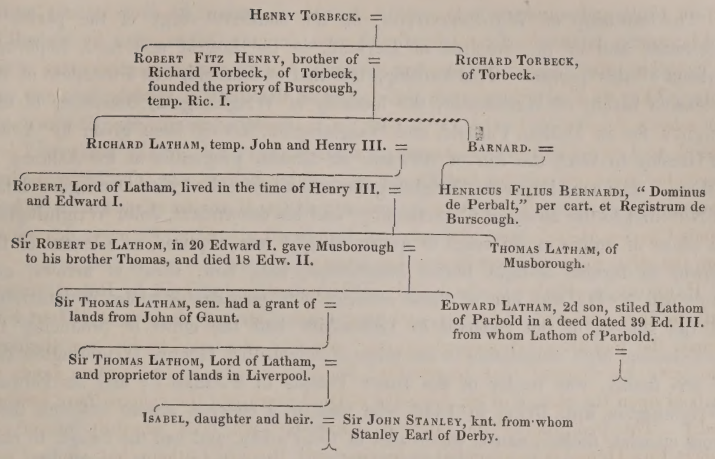
Henry Torbeck. =
Robert Fitz Henry, brother of Richard Torbeck, of Torbeck, founded the priory of Burscough, temp. Ric. I. =
Richard Torbeck, of Torbeck.
Richard Latham, temp. John and Henry III. =
Barnard. =
Robert, Lord of Latham, lived in the time of Henry III. and Edward I. =
Henricus Filius Bernardi, "Dominus de Perbalt," per cart. et Registrum de Burscough.
Sir Robert de Lathom, in 20 Edward I. gave Musborough to his brother Thomas, and died 18 Edw. II. =
Thomas Latham, of Musborough.
Sir Thomas Latham, sen. had a grant of lands from John of Gaunt. =
Edward Latham, 2d son, stiled Lathom of Parbold in a deed dated 39 Ed. III. from whom Lathom of Parbold.
Sir Thomas Lathom, Lord of Latham, and proprietor of lands in Liverpool. =
Isabel, daughter and heir. =
Sir John Stanley, knt. from whom Stanley Earl of Derby.

The descent from Edward Latham is not recorded, but among the pleadings in the duchy court in 9 Elizabeth, Richard Lathum claims, as seized in fee of the manor of Perbolde, from a number of persons, rents, services, and suit to the court called the Halmote at Perbolde.* He was the grandfather of Richard Lathome, of Parbold, who was born in 1620, and married Katherine, daughter of sir William Massey, of Puddington, by whom he had Thomas, born in 1647, and several other children. Their descendant, Peter Lathom, living in 1700, was a benefactor to the whole hundred. The family of Crisp succeeded to the estate about 1730. Thomas Crisp, esq. M.P. for Ilchester, was high sheriff in 1716, and dying April 3, 1758, lies buried in Eccleston church; and was probably of the same family as Edward Crisp, gent., for the remarkable attempt on whose life Arundell Cooke, esq. a barrister of St. Edmund's, and an accomplice, were executed in 1721.† The Dicconsons of Wrightington bought the property from the Crisps, and Charles Scarisbrick, (late Dicconson,) of Wrightington and Scarisbrick, esq., is now the owner. Parbold-hall is a spacious edifice, of ashlar free-stone, built in the eighteenth century. The episcopal chapel, called Douglas chapel, is in this township. The chapel was built in the seventeenth century, by subscription, and the rev. Jonathan Scholfield was ejected from it on the 24th of August, 1662.

* Duchy Records, Vol. XXXII. L. n. 9.

† State Trials, Vol. VI. p. 212.

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Wright-ington.

The township of WRIGHTINGTON, on the southern verge of the parish of Eccleston, and of the hundred of Leyland, is the largest and most important division of this parish. This lordship, like that of Parbold, was a member of the extensive barony of Manchester, the lordship of Wrightington, consisting of one knight's fee in Dalton, Parbold, and Wrightington, having been given by Albert de Gresley to Orm, the son of Ailward, or Eward, progenitor of the Ashtons, of Ashton. His son, Roger de Wrightington, sometimes called Fitz Orm, gave lands in Nuthurst to the abbey of Cockersand;* and his descendant, John Wrightington, an officer of militia in the reign of queen Mary,† was required, as a tenant of the crown, to furnish a light horse, harquebuss, long bow, sheaf of arrows, and skull cap.[a]‡ He was one of those conscientious magistrates whose remonstrance on the subject of the Sabbath in Lancashire had the effect of producing the ecclesiastical high commission in the reign of Elizabeth.§ George Wrightington, esq. of this family, was reader of the Inner Temple in 2 James I.; and sir Edward Wrightington, knt., living in 1640, who bore or, a chevron argent between three cross crosslets fitcheé, azure, was reader of Gray's Inn, and had the honour to rank amongst the friends of the unfortunate James, earl of Derby. Robert Dicconson, of Eccleston, married Anne, the daughter of John Wrightington, and was grandfather of William, who was convicted of high treason in the reign of William III., to whose father sir Edward Wrightington gave the estate of that name. Edward Dicconson, who was Catholic bishop of Mallensis, and occupant of Finch Mill, Shevington, died in 1752; William Dicconson, who married Meliora, daughter of Thomas Stanley, of Little Eccleston, died without issue, and the property passed to his brother, capt. Edward Dicconson, in 1812. He was succeeded by his nephew, Thomas Eccleston, of Eccleston, near St. Helen's, and of Scarisbrick, esq., in right of his wife. His son Charles, on succeeding to the Wrightington estate, assumed the name of Dicconson; while his brother Thomas, succeeding to the Scarisbrick estate, assumed the arms and name of Scarisbrick. On the demise of the latter without issue, on the 11th of July, 1833, Charles Dicconson, of Wrightington, esq., succeeded to the Scarisbrick estate, and assumed the name and arms of Scarisbrick.

[a] in 1574.

Wrightington-hall is a handsome structure of stone, with two small wings. Over the door on the west are the Wrightington and Dicconson arms. On the north side of the hall a few sash windows are preserved from an earlier edifice, which were the first windows of the kind introduced into any house in the kingdom on the north of the Trent. On the west side of the mansion are the remains of a

* Kuerden's fo. MSS. p. 274. In the Chetham Library.

† See Vol. I. p. 504.

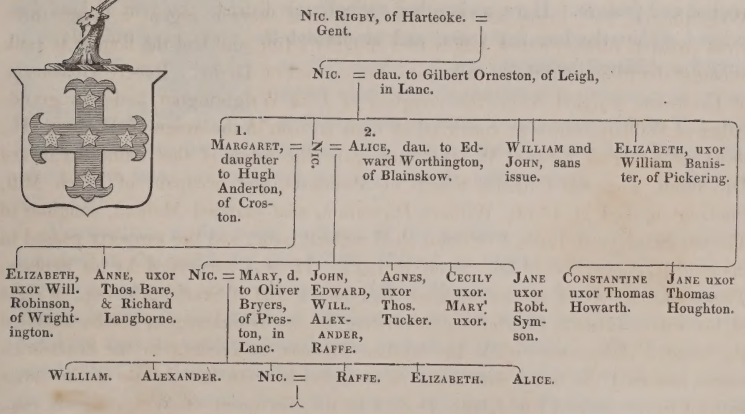
‡ Ibid. p. 525.

§ Ibid. p. 549.

more ancient hall of timber, formed in yellow and black compartments, in the Elizabethian style, and erected on stone foundations. The present edifice is of the early part of the last century, and adjoining to it stands a small Catholic chapel, for the use of the family. The park abounds with game and deer, and is admired for its beautifully picturesque scenery. Eccleston Parish.

There is at Mossy Lee a Presbyterian, or more properly an Independent, chapel, built originally for the ejected minister of Standish or of Douglas chapel, in 1662, and re-edified at the beginning of the last century. There is also a chapel belonging to the Primitive Methodists in Carrhouse-lane, built in 1831.

Harrock-hall, in this township, anciently called Hartoke, and Hareoke, had been the seat of the Rigby family for four generations in 1567, when Smith, the Rouge Dragon, made his visitation of this county, and drew up the following pedigree :—


Nic. Rigby, of Harteoke. = Gent.
Nic. = dau. to Gilbert Orneston, of Leigh, in Lanc.
1. Margaret, = daughter to Hugh Anderton, of Crosston.
2. = Alice, dau. to Edward Worthington, of Blainskow.
William and John, sans issue.
Elizabeth, uxor William Banister, of Pickering.
Elizabeth, uxor Will. Robinson, of Wrightington.
Anne, uxor Thos. Bare, & Richard Langborne.
Nic. = Mary, d. to Oliver Bryers, of Preston, in Lanc.
John, Edward, Will. Alexander, Raffe.
Agnes, uxor Thos. Tucker.
Cecily uxor. Mary uxor.
Jane uxor Robt. Symson.
Constantine uxor Thomas Howarth.
Jane uxor Thomas Houghton.
William.
Alexander.
Nic. =
Raffe.
Elizabeth.
Alice.

Colonel Alexander Rigby, who represented Wigan in 1640, was distinguished as a commander in the wars of the Commonwealth. Thomas Rigby, esq., high sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster in 1693, was of this family. Thomas Rigby, esq., the son of Nicholas Rigby, living in 1713, left a daughter and heiress married to Thomas Baldwin, esq., who assumed the name of Rigby, and left the estate to his son, John Rigby, the brother of the rev. Thomas Baldwin, and father of the rev. Rigbye Rigbye, the owner and occupant of the hall, who died February 2, 1829, and was succeeded by his son, captain Rigbye Baldwin Rigbye. Under the

Eccleston Parish.

arms in Eccleston church is the motto, "Ut umbra sic vita." The hall is an ancient gabled structure of stone.

Fairhurst-hall, an old brick pile on the banks of the Douglas in this township, is a building coeval with Harrock-hall, and has for many generations been in the family of the Nelsons, who are the present proprietors.

There are no manufactures in this parish, with the exception of hand-weaving for the cotton manufacturers in Preston and Chorley, and a furniture calico printing work recently established. The parish contains seven steam-engines, all of which are used in coal mines, except one employed in a corn mill. The aggregate strength of these engines is equal to two hundred and thirteen horse-power. In the townships of Wrightington, Parbold, and Heskin, there are rich and extensive coal-mines; there are also several good stone-quarries, and one at Hunter's hill, in Wrightington, where millstones are obtained. The soil of the parish is stiff loam, rich and alluvial; about one-fourth part of the land is arable, and the other principally meadow and pasture. Here, as in other agricultural districts, the rent of land has declined within the last ten years, and at present the average is from thirty to thirty-five shillings the statute acre.

Penwortham Parish.

Penwortham Parish.

Antiquity.

ENWORTHAM, though now a small village, known principally for its antiquity, contained one of the ancient castles of Lancashire, erected to guard the estuary of the Ribble when the channel of that river was broader that at present, and when the ancient city of Ribchester formed a Roman station. The founder of the castle, whether British, Roman, or Saxon, about which there is considerable difference of opinion, probably gave his name to the parish, and the Domesday Survey authorizes the assertion, that king Edward the Confessor held Peneverdant, where there were two carucates of land, a castle, half a fishery, a wood, and aeries of hawks.*

Boundaries.

Penwortham is the most northern of the parishes of Leyland hundred; it is bounded on the north by the Ribble, skirted by highly cultivated grounds, and commanding a view of the ancient borough of Preston; on the east it is bounded by Walton-le-dale, in the parish of Blackburn; on the south by Leyland and Hoole parishes; and its western boundary is washed by the Ribble. The length of this parish, from the Douglas to the Ribble, at the extreme points of north and south, is six miles, and its breadth, from the eastern boundary of Farrington to the western boundary of Longton, nearly the same distance. The total number of statute acres formed by the area of the whole parish amounts to 7451.

Rivers.

The river Ribble, one of the first rivers in the county, flows majestically past Penwortham, after which it forms an elliptical opening into the broad estuary at Hesketh Bank.

The Douglas, at its entrance into the Ribble, bounds Longton: and a brook flowing out of Farington divides Hutton and Howick, of which townships it is the boundary; another brook, separating Hutton and Longton, is lost in its termination

* See Vol. I. p. 107.

Penwortham Parish.

in the Ribble, the great receptacle of the waters on the western side of mid-Lancashire, as the Irwell is in the east, the Mersey in the south, and the Lune in the northern parts of the county. The bridge at Penwortham, placed inconveniently high, for the advantage of obtaining a foundation, conveys the Liverpool, Leyland, and Preston roads over the river; this bridge was originally narrow, and often flooded, and, being built of crumbling red stone, it fell in 1759, when it was rebuilt by commissioners, and a toll established, which was afterwards abolished.

Barons of Penwortham.

William the Conqueror bestowed Penwortham on Roger de Busli, the joint lord of the hundred of Blackburn, and it is highly probable that the castle of Penwortham was one of the baronial residences of this favourite of his sovereign. Warin Bussel, supposed to have been the son of Roger de Busli, was his successor, and ranks as the first baron of Penwortham. This baron was a considerable benefactor of the abbey of Evesham, on which he bestowed the churches of Penwortham, Meols, and Leyland, and the town of Farington. Richard Bussel, the eldest son of Warin, was the second baron, and in the reign of Henry I. confirmed all his father's donations. With his daughter Gunilda he gave land in marriage to Allen, the son of Swane, as already mentioned.* Another sister was given with one carucate in Clayton to Richard Hikeling, whose grandson Robert, holding half the manor of Clayton, assumed that name, and was father of Gerard de Clayton, steward of the hundred in the reign of king John. With a third sister he gave two carucates in Standish and Longton to Richard Spelman and to Richard Fiton, connected by marriage with his family, and to the son of Swane he gave eight carucates of land in Clayton, Wittle, Hoghton, Ethelston, Ollerton, Withnil, Worton, Heapy, and Rodelsworth, to hold for the fourth of a knight's fee, and, if the land of William, son of Allen, came into his possession, for half a knight's fee.† Richard was succeeded by his brother Albert, the third baron of Penwortham,‡ who likewise confirmed his predecessor's benefactions, and gave four bovates of land in Penwortham to Gerard de Clayton on condition of holding the serjeanty of the wapentake.§ Albert Bussel gave a knight's fee in Brocton with his sister in marriage to Geoffrey Walon, or Walton, and a carucate of land in Euxton to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The fourth baron was Hugh Bussel, who in 6 Richard I. paid forty marks for his relief,‖ and who was involved in litigation with John, earl of Moreton, afterwards king John, respecting his inheritance, which he finally lost by some real or pretended defect in his title, although he had agreed with the king for 400 marks to have it

* See the charter in the history of Leyland parish.

† Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. IV. fo. G 13. In the Herald's College, London.

‡ Rot. Pip. 17 Hen. II. Tit. Lanc. § See history of Leyland hundred. ‖ Rot. Pip. Tit. Lanc.

renewed.* In 7 John the barony of Penwortham was granted to Roger de Lacy, constable of Chester, who purchased it for 310 marks of silver.† It is recorded that Ranulph, surnamed de Blundeville, earl of Chester, and baron of Lancaster, after he had received confirmation from Henry III. of the lands between Ribble and Mersey, held his court at Penwortham castle.‡ From the earls of Chester and Lincoln the barony passed by marriage to Thomas, earl of Lancaster, and became merged in the superior title of the dukedom of Lancaster. The castle has now totally disappeared, but its remembrance is preserved in the name of Castle-hill, on the north side of the church, and by the great keep opposite, with its fosse of forty yards square.

Penwortham Parish.

The castle.

Soon after the Conquest, a Benedictine priory, or monastic cell, under the special protection of the Bussels, was erected here by a fraternity of monks from Evesham, in Worcestershire. Excepting the charters which have already been noticed, the records of Evesham preserve few memorials of this priory. Henry, the good duke of Lancaster, confirmed the donations of the preceding barons of Penwortham, and to the monks of the priory he gave a part of the waste between Martynns, Bothommy, and Brandelegh, called Whadycthegreues, to enclose for their own use.§ This institution existed till the Reformation; and the parish church having been supplied by the monks, no vicarage was ever endowed, hence the living of Penwortham is but a perpetual curacy. On the dissolution of the smaller monasteries, the site of the cell or priory, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was granted to the Fleetwoods, anciently of Little Plumpton, who took up their residence here.‖

The priory.

* Mag. Rot. 4 John Rot. 12 a Lanc.

† Rot. Claus. 7 John m 6. ‡ Couchir Book in Duchy Office, n. 78.

§ Cotton MSS. Nero D. fo. 246. The following notes, preserved in the Cotton Library, MS. Vitellius XVII. refer to the priory, the year before the execution of this grant—"Memorandum, that the convent of Evesham shall have of the priory of Penwortham every year, against the feast of St. Egwin 60 salmons, &c.; that Sir Ralph de Wylecote late prior of Penwortham assigned to the convent for provision 60s. per annum out of his new increment, & Sir William de Chiriton, abbot, affirmed the assignation A.D. 1320. The same prior in his time ordered for each of the monks an entire salmon."

‖ "Parcel of the Poss. of the late Monastry of Evesham in com. Worcester.

Cell of Penwortham — The tythes . . . . . ix^{s} ix^{d}
rated 13 August for John Fleetwood at 20 years purchase
viij August . . . . . xxi^{s} iij^{d}

The clere yerely value of the landes aforesaid xi^{s} vi^{d} w^{ch} rated at xxviij yeres purchase amounteth to xvj^{l} ij^{s} the clere yerely value of the tenthe aforesaid ix^{s} ix^{d} w^{ch} rated at xx^{tie} yeres purchase amountythe to ix^{l} xv^{s} And so Thole amountythe to } xxv^{l} xvij^{s}

The money to be p^{d} in hand before the xxvijth of Auguste next.

Harl. MSS. Cod. 607. *Fol.* 101 b.

Penwortham Parish.

The priory, though built only of wood, long outlived the castle, and three of its sides remained entire. The chapel on the fourth side was taken down, and rebuilt about the middle of the last century. This ancient structure was situated in Crow Wood, a little below the church, in view of the Ribble, and opposite Tulketh priory, which stands on an eminence on the north side of that river. The transformation of a monastery into a mansion necessarily gave rise to much alteration, but a gallery cloister of fine oak work, with narrow wooden windows, and carved principals and springers of oak, on the south side of the building, served as well to display the little of ornament that belonged to these cells, as to convey an idea of their gloomy recesses. A number of portraits of the Fleetwoods and the Rawstornes ornamented the interior of this monastic mansion, the whole appearance of which, with its moated enclosure, carried the mind back to other times, and presented abundant materials for conjecture and contemplation. Within living memory there were many arches and falling ruins remaining; the bridge over the old moat, at Penwortham old hall, led to the priory, which in 1783 is described as "an old brown edifice with dark slates upon it."

Leland's notice.

Leland, in the reign of Henry VIII., thus speaks of the town and priory of Penwortham:—

"*Penwardine* semid to me more then half a Mile from *Preston*, and ther goith *Ribil* stonding in respect of the Toune of the farther side of *Ribil*, the which ther devideth the Diœcese of *Chestre* from the Diœcese of *York*. *Penwardine* is a Paroch Chirch and Celle to *Eovesham* Abbay, and standith in *Chester* Diœcese."

Lel. Itin. Vol. V. fo. 84, *p.* 91.

Camden's.

In Elizabeth's reign, Camden says—

"Since this place (Ribchester) in length of time was ruined by war, or as the common people think by an earthquake, lower down, where the Ribell receives the tide, and is called by the geographer BELLISAMA ÆSTVARIUM near *Penwortham*, where in the Conqueror's time was a castle, as appears from that prince's survey: out of the ruins of Ribchester arose Preston."

Manor of Penwortham.

The manor of Penwortham was vested in the abbey of Evesham until the dissolution of religious houses, when the site of the priory was conveyed by the crown to John Fleetwood, esq. of the family of Fleetwood, of Parva Plumpton, in the reign of Edward III. Besides the priory, he also became possessed of the manor, grange, and fishery of Penwortham. Having married Joane, daughter of sir Thomas Langton, baron of Newton, he served the office of high sheriff of the county in 1578, and died in 33 Elizabeth. His descendant, Thomas

Fleetwood, was the father of sir Richard Fleetwood, of Calwiche, in the county of Stafford, bart., whose younger brother, William, was living in Lancashire in 1700, and had a son, Henry Fleetwood, who gave the font to Penwortham in 1725. Edward Fleetwood, of Penwortham, another descendant of the original grantee, left a daughter, married to William Faryngton, esq., who died about the year 1672, and whose descendant, William Faryngton, of Shawe-hall, esq., is the chief lord of Penwortham, for which a court leet and court baron, called the king's court, are held twice a year in Penwortham, at Easter and Michaelmas.* Penwortham Parish.

The priory was sold by Henry Fleetwood, or one of his descendants, to John Aspinall, of Standen Hall, esq. who sold it to John Barton, esq. a wealthy East India merchant. This gentleman sold the advowson of the church, the chapel of Longton, and other property, about the year 1783, to Lawrence Rawstorne, of Hutton Hall and Preston, esq. a descendant of captain Edward Rosthorne, governor of Latham for the earl of Derby in 1644. Mr. Lawrence Rawstorne died Dec. 3, 1803, leaving three sons, Lawrence the eldest, a magistrate and lieutenant-colonel of militia, who rebuilt Penwortham Hall in 1832; William Rawstorne, of Howick New Hall, and the Rev. Robert Atherton Rawstorne, of Hutton Hall, joint incumbent of Penwortham and Longton.†

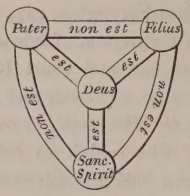
The church of Penwortham, situated on the summit of a high and woody bank, overlooking the north vale of the Ribble, is dedicated to St. Mary. The edifice is a small structure comprised in a tower, one side aisle, a nave, and chancel. The tower, which is bulky but low, terminates in pinnacles and a castellated parapet; beneath is a fillet and buttress, and on the west side a niche, as if for the reception of a statue, with a richly carved semicircular arch, and a ramified window. The interior of the church is narrow and gloomy; the seats are quite plain, but over two of the pews there are carved canopies. The chancel roof is semicircular, and the east window, divided into three compartments, is adorned by the arms of Rawstorne Church.

* Suit and service to this court are demanded from the following thirty-three townships:—Anderton, Bretherton, Brindle, Bryning with Kellamergh, Carlton, Charnock Richard, Charnock Goggard, or Heath Charnock, Clayton-le-Woods, Cloughton Coppul, Worthington, Croston, Cuerden, Duxbury and Adlington, Eccleston, Elswick, Freckleton, Hambleton, Hoghton, Kirkdale, Longton, Leyland, Newton with Scales, North Meols, Penwortham, Shevington, Standish cum Langtree, Ulnes Walton, Warton, Welch Whittle, Wheelton and Heapey, Whittingham, Whittle le Woods, and Withnell: and the owners of estates in some of these townships pay chief rents to the lord of the manor of Penwortham.

† The arms of the Fleetwoods, as presented in the initial letter of this parish, are—Party per pale, nebulé or and azure, six martlets counter-changed. *Crest*—A wolf trippant regardant, or.

Penwortham Parish.

in the centre. In the north window of the church are many fragments of stained glass, apparently parts of shields, with a small heraldic Trinity, thus portrayed in blue and yellow compartments:—



The date of the first erection is not known, but there existed in 1291—

"Ecclesia de Penwortham . . . . £20 0 0 £2 0 0."

The present fabric is probably of the 15th century. In 1812 a new gallery was erected, and the higher part of the body of the church was fronted and castellated in the latest style of gothic architecture in 1812, at the cost of the parish, as is announced by an inscription on the south side of the gallery. A very ancient painting of the king's arms, in oil, upon canvass, in bad preservation, is exhibited on the wall above the chancel arch, with the admonition—"Feare God, honour the Kinge." There are here monuments to the memory of sir Charles Musgrave, of Edon Hall, in Cumberland, bart., of Edward Buckley, esq. of Beaumont Hall, in this county; of Lawrence Rawstorne, esq. who died December 6, 1803, aged sixty-one years, and of Elizabeth Goldsmith, Atherton Rawstorne his widow, born 1742, died 1823.

The registers of this parish commence in the year 1586, and exhibit the following results:—

COMPARATIVE BILLS OF MORTALITY.

	1586-1587.		1600-1601.	1700-1701.		1831-1832.	
Baptisms . . .	18	23	[Much confused.]	34	30	47	153
Marriages . . .	3	6	—	5	9	56	77
Burials	21	54	—	29	36	50	55

Patrons.

The successive patrons of the perpetual curacy of Penwortham since the Reformation, have been the Fleetwoods—the Aspinalls—the Bartons; and the following list of the incumbents is derived from the parish registers:—

Penwortham Parish. Incumbents.

George Clarke . . .	occurs in 1599	John Barton . . .	presented 1783
Nicholas Peetté	1609	Robt. Atherton Rawstorne . .	1807
Roger Wright	1625	Thos. Selkirk	1812
William Bradshaw	1636	Wm. Birkett	1819
Thos. Robinson	1653	Thos. Birkett	1824
Edward Martin	1725	James T. Waring	1826
E. Loxorn	1751	William Browne	1832
Thos. Blackhurst	1780	R. A. Rawstorne again inducted	1833

The Rev. Robert Atherton Rawstorne is the present incumbent, and performs service at Penwortham in the morning, and at Longton in the afternoon; while the Rev. William Browne, curate of Longton, officiates at Longton in the morning and at Penwortham in the afternoon. The patronage of both Penwortham and Longton is now in Lawrence Rawstorne, esq.

The only places of worship in the parish, in addition to the church, is the Episcopal chapel at Longton, and two Methodist chapels, one in Penwortham and the other in Longton.

The population of this parish, though principally rural, has increased more than one-third within the present century.*

Crosses.

Here, as in almost all our Lancashire parishes, we have remains of crosses: a huge stone, with a cavity for a pillar, is found near Penwortham Lodge; a similar relic appears at the entrance to the church-yard; and a third is thrown aside neglected in the township of Howick.

Penwortham Hall is a name as old as the Reformation, and the ancient edifice is not inaptly represented by the New Hall, built in 1832, by Lawrence Rawstorne, esq. in the Elizabethian stile, in a grove near the church, commanding the majestic and delightful sweep of the Ribble. The only other ancient mansion in the township is Middleford, or Middleforth, on the green of that name. This is an old family mansion, built by the Norrises, in the reign of Henry VIII. and is the property of James Norris, esq. magistrate, of Manchester.

Ancient pavement.

About twenty years ago a compact pavement of blue Boulder stones, the material of which the Roman roads were made, was dug up in a piece of waste land near Penwortham Lodge, the seat of William Marshall, esq. This ancient fragment, which had been interred for ages, extended about one hundred yards, and was about four feet wide. The road surveyor, feeling no sympathy with the antiquary, destroyed the road, and used the materials to repair the public highways! conceiving that, probably, to be the shortest way of solving the disputes which had arisen, whether this was a Roman, a Saxon, or a Norman causeway.

* See Vol. II. p. 105.

Penwortham Parish.

The charities of Penwortham are contained in the Parliamentary Commissioners' XV. Report, p. 194, and are condensed into the following abridgment:—

Charities.

PARISH. *School.*—On 22d Sept. 6 Edward VI. Christopher Walton, of Little Hoole, executed an indenture of feoffment, by which he granted to 13 trustees all his property in Kirkham, Killamergh, and Preston, to the intent that the rents and profits should be applied to the maintenance of a person to keep a grammar-school for all the poor children in the parish of Penwortham, who should teach both young children in the "Absay (A, B, C,) catechism, primer, accidence, pervely," and others in grammar, without schoolhire, except cockpence to be paid twice a year. This school is situated in the township of Hutton, and is called Hutton School. Originally the yearly value of this endowment amounted only to £2. 13s. 6d. after which the testator's son left property to the same foundation of the school, of the value of £2 per annum; but such has been the increased value of the lands, partly from becoming building ground, that at the time of the Commissioners' Report, they yielded annually £635 15 1½

TOWNSHIP. To extend the benefits of this splendid endowment, the trustees, much to their honour, not only keep three masters in Hulton school, affording instruction to all the children of Penwortham parish that repair to the school for learning, but in 1825 they founded another free day-school in Cop Lane in Penwortham, and in 1830 the new school-house was built, where 50 scholars receive instruction. Extending still further their bounty, they have augmented the endowment of the free school of Farington; and the free schools of Longton and Howick, formerly confined to their own townships, are now, through the same means, open to the whole parish.

1769. *Charities of Fleetwood and others.*—The produce of £198 to be distributed among the poor of Penwortham, Middleforth, and Howick, and to bind children apprentices of Penwortham. Laid out in lands, of which the annual rent is £18 0 0

1737. *Charnley's Charity.*—20s. a year to poor housekeepers 1 0 0

FARINGTON.—1812. *School.* Erected by subscription, and containing about 100 boys and girls.

Lost Charities.—These are two sums of £50 each, mentioned in the Parliamentary Returns of 1786.

HOWICK.—1727. *School.* Founded by Henry Fleetwood, lord of the manor. The property consists of a school-room, shop, garden, and four closes, all of which produce in rent £29 5 0

HUTTON.—1704. *Charities of Fleetwood and others.* The interest of £205 to the poor of which sum the interest of £40 is ordered to be distributed in beef on Chrismas-eve . 9 15 6

LONGTON.—1793. *School.* The funds of this charity amount to £689. 19s. 7d. of which £600 is out at 5 per cent. interest. The schoolmaster instructs about 70 scholars for a salary of £26 0 0

1757. *Poor's Land.*—This land is called Kill Heys, purchased for £100 by the trustees of the poor of Longton. Since 1821 a poor-house has been erected at an expense of £1000 upon the old enclosed land; and a rent is paid by the parish trustees of £10. 10s. which they distribute amongst the industrious poor of the township on St. Thomas's Day.

In addition to the township of Penwortham, there are in this ancient parish four other townships, which, passing from north to south, arrange themselves in the following order— Penwortham Parish.

HOWICK—HUTTON—FARINGTON—LONGTON.

The township of HOWICK is of small extent. The old hall, now merely a farm-house, the property of John Gorst, esq., was anciently a genteel mansion. The new hall is a modern brick erection, though in the style of the sixteenth century. Howick.

The basis of this township belonged to the abbey of Evesham,* and it appears from the chartulary of that house, that sir Albert (Bussel) gave the land of Hokewike for twenty-eight shillings to four brethren, named Wlgeate, Swene, Ralph, and Liulf, who transferred it to the abbey.† Ranulph de Blundeville, earl of Chester, granted to the monks the alms of Hocwicce as freely as they had held them in the time of Roger de Poictou, and in the time of the earl's father.‡ Howick, anterior to the reign of Henry III., gave name to a family, on whom the Bussels conferred lands in Longeton in return for their homage and service.§ In 16 Edward II. Simon Hoghwike held in trust for the abbey of Evesham messuages and lands in Hoghwike, Farington, and Pedwortham. The manor, or part of it, seems to have belonged to the Hesketh family; for in 15 Henry VIII. Thomas Hesketh held the manor and chantry of Rufford, and the manor of Hoghwike;‖ and in 33 Elizabeth John Flettwood, the grantee of the abbey lands in Leyland hundred, held the manor of Hoghwicke.¶ In 21 Jac. I. the manor of Houghwicke was held by Robert Hesketh.** Howick is now partly freehold, and partly the property of Lawrence Rawsthorne, esq.

HUTTON. By an inspeximus of 7 and 8 Richard II., reciting various charters made to the abbey of St. Mary of Cokersand, it appears that Helias, the son of Roger de Hotun, had at a very distant period granted to that house three carucates of land in Hottun, in Leylondeschire, that is, of the whole town of Hotun, without any reservation, as well in services as free men and natives.†† In the Testa de Nevill' the abbot is recorded as holding the four-and-twentieth part of a knight's fee in Hoton of the earl of Lincoln's fee in Leylandesir'.‡‡ The abbey and great

* Kuerden's MSS. Vol. IV. fo. H. 12—13 b.

† Harl. MSS. Cod. 3763. fo. 87 b.

‡ See Vol. I. p. 122, where, by an error of the press, this charter has been inserted instead of a license for free warren granted to earl Ferrars.

§ Harl. MSS. Cod. 2042. fo. 309.

‖ Duchy Records, Vol. V. Inquis. n. 16.

¶ Ibid. Vol. XV. n. 34.

** Ibid. Vol. XXIV. n. 26.

†† Cart. de An. 7 et 8 Ric. II. n. 1.

‡‡ Fol. 396.

Penwortham Parish.

part of its possessions were sold by Henry VIII. to John Ketchyng, esq. Hutton-hall, built in the seventeenth century, was the seat of Lawrence Rawstorne, esq., the sole proprietor of the township, prior to the re-erection of Penwortham-hall, and is now occupied by his brother, the rev. R. A. Rawstorne.

Farington.

It has already been shewn by a charter of the reign of William I. or II. that the town of FARINGTON was given by the first baron of Penwortham to the abbey of Evesham. In 10 Edward III. William de Farington held one messuage, eight acres of land, and 14s. rent in Farington and Leyland, in trust for the abbot and convent of Evesham.* The manor appears to have been transferred at the dissolution to John Fleetwood, the grantee of Penwortham priory and manor. In the inquisition post mortem, in 33 Elizabeth, he was found to hold this and several other manors. A great part of this township, together with Farington-hall, existing A.D. 1500, is now the property of William Farington, esq. of Shawe-hall. There is here a considerable quantity of unreclaimed moss land.

Longton.

LONGTON was one of the manors which were granted by Roger de Lacy, on obtaining the barony of Penwortham, to Robert the brother of Hugh, the last baron of the name of Bussel. Richard Bussel, the second baron, had given, in the reign of William Rufus, two bovates of land in Longeton to the abbey of Evesham. The convent, by an achronical charter, granted to Richard, son of — Bambel, a part of that land which Robert, son of Richard, son of Sibilla de Longton, had granted to the church of Penwortham.† By a similar deed, Geoffrey Bussel, of Leyland, quitclaims to John de Farington, son of William de Mel, the homages and services of certain of his free tenants in the town of Longeton, with the reliefs, wardships, and other honors belonging to the demesne, viz. the homage and service of Alice, wife of Robert Bussel, viz. one pair of white gloves; the homage and service of Roger son of Thomas Bussel, being also a pair of white gloves.‡ A translated deed, also without date, shews that, "Tho. sonne of Robte Bushell grtes to Henry sonne of George de Longton & his heires one pte of his lands in Longton for his homage & fuice, and bundaries the same to hold of him & his heirs by fealty & j penny yearely Rent att the Feast of the Assumpcion of oure Lady.§" Robert Bussel also granted to the priory of Burscough three acres of land in the field of Turmireacres, in the town of Longton, and the field of Reskelde in the same town. Of these donations, a charter of confirmation was granted in 17 Edward II.‖ From other deeds, of high antiquity, it appears that a family taking their name from Howick,

* Escaet. 10 Edw. III. n. 74.

† Harl. MSS. Cod. 1242 fo. 310. ‡ Ibid. fo. 309 b.

§ Kuerden's MS. Coll. Vol. IV. fo. L 4.

‖ Cartular. de Burscough, fo. 56 a. In the Duchy Office.

were landowners in Longton by gift of the Bussels, particularly Geoffrey and Robert, but, in 46 Edward III. sir William del Lee held a quarter of the manor of Langton and the moiety of Crofton and Maudislegh.* From the Lees it passed to Fleming of Leyland, descended from Fleming, baron of Wath, and in 9 Henry IV. sir Thomas Fleminge gave to Henry, "sonne of Ralph de Brethirton & his heires his whole lordshipe of Longton with all his rents & services:"† in 6 Edward IV. Hugh de Bretherton "confirmes vnto Willo Fleminge the 4th pte of the manner of Longton to hold of the cheefe Lord, or Lords of the Fee, and also releases all his right & title vnto him." Of this family was Elizabeth, coheiress of her brother John Fleming, who married Thurstan Hall, in the reign of Henry VIII. Robert Moss, esq. is now the reputed lord of this manor. Longton-hall, built in the seventeenth century, is now a farm-house. The Episcopal chapel, a plain brick fabric, was in existence in 1650, and, having fallen into decay, was rebuilt in 1770 by a brief, of the date of 1767, amounting to £1026. There is here a Methodist chapel, erected in 1813, in a manner so temporary, that it was found necessary to rebuild it in 1833. Penwortham Parish.

There are no markets or fairs in this parish, but an annual rural feast is celebrated at Candlemas, in Longton, where bull baiting used to form one of the most attractive of the sports; but, to the honour of the inhabitants, this barbarous pastime has been discontinued for some years, though there are not wanting gothic tastes that would revive it, to stimulate depraved appetites. Half a century ago, May-poles were erected, and garlands woven, early in the spring at Middleforth-green, and on the edge of the Moss, when "merry nights" were kept, with morris-dances and rustic finery, but there is now scarcely a vestige left of the "olden times." No markets or fairs.

The only manufacture carried on here consists in the weaving of cotton cambrics, jacconetts, and coloured cotton cloths, principally for the Preston manufacturers; there are no spinning mills in the parish, the mills called Penwortham factories being in Walton-le-Dale, in the parish of Blackburn; nor is there any commerce in Penwortham, all the operations of trade, through the navigation of the Ribble and the Lancaster canal, at this point, being carried on through Preston. There are no mines or quarries. The subterranean forest is visible on the coast. Trees are frequently taken out of the sands, but they are found small and generally much decayed, and are evidently the vestiges of the margin of the forest; they are first perceptible at Hutton and Longton; some of them are found in a perfect state. Trade.

* Bag of Pedes Finium, in the Chapter House.

† Kuerden, Ibid. fo. L 4 b.

Penwortham Parish.

Mosses.

Farington and Longton mosses, in this parish, are connected with the extensive bogs of Leyland and Hoole. They are characterized by extreme pulpiness, and in wet seasons are almost impassable. Unitedly, they are six miles long and four broad, being together nearly of the size of Chat-moss. Oaks and larches of an extremely large size are sometimes found here, emerging from their peaty bed, generally black and hardened by their close compression for centuries in a moist preserve, protected against the atmosphere, and deriving solidity, if not life and growth, from their native earth. In many cases they appear burnt, in others they have evidently been rent up by floods, and some fallen from age, in which case the timber has become fungus. They are frequently discovered in regular layers, as though a whole range had been swept down by one simultaneous operation. Improvements are from age to age making on these wastes, notwithstanding the low rate of agricultural produce; and the time is evidently not far distant when the mosses, in the opulent and densely-peopled county of Lancashire, will be only matter of historical record. It is much to be wished that planting, at least on a moderate scale, should take place, along with the other improvements, upon these peaty soils, without which they have an air of sterility; while by the warmth which trees and hedges afford to land, the operations of the improver are facilitated, and a permanent fertility is given to his labours—always supposing the drainage to be made complete in the first instance, and to be kept so by annual attention, this being the foundation and secret of moss-cultivation, and without it all other labour and cost will prove in vain.

Agriculture.

The arable and pasture land in the parish of Penwortham is nearly equal. Wheat is grown more extensively here than in most of the neighbouring parishes: on some of the best wheat land 9 quarters, or 72 bushels, are produced upon an acre, customary measure 7½ yards to the pole, being from 30 to 40 bushels to the statute acre. That the pasturage is nutritious may be inferred from the fact, that a good milch cow will yield from nine to ten quarts of milk daily, on the average of the year. The rent of land is from £3 to £5 the statute acre in this parish, and is now on the whole tolerably stationary, though the tendency is a little downwards.

Brindle Parish.

SURROUNDED almost as is the parish of Brindle by the parent parish of the hundred, it is highly probable that at the time of the Conquest, and indeed at a much later period, it was a part of the parish of Leyland. This conjecture, made by Dr. Kuerden, derives additional force from the fact, that when the valuation of the ecclesiastical benefices of Lancashire was made for the rating of church property by pope Nicholas IV., in the year 1291, no parish church existed at Brindle. Between this period and the reign of Henry VIII., this place had been erected into an independent parish, and in the king's books of that age the following entry occurs:—

Brindle Parish.

Separated from Leyland.

"Brindle Rectory . . . . . £12 8 4. £1 4 10."

This parish, situated on the eastern border of the hundred, has for its boundaries the parish of Leyland on its eastern, western, and southern sides, and the parish of Blackburn to the north: it is two miles and a half in length, and a mile and a half in breadth, each dimension taken across its centre, and contains an area of 2812 statute acres. Though by no means destitute of moisture, the only river that approaches its borders is the Lostock, which touches the parish at its south-western extremity, or rather serves to receive a nameless brook, whose slender stream passes near the village.

Boundaries.

The early name of Brindle was Burnel, or Burnhul; in the time of Edward I., it became Burnhulle; in that of Edward II., Burnehill; and at other times the orthography has been Brinhill, Brandhill, and Brandle, whence the transition to Brindle was very easy. Similar changes have affected the Saxon verb bpennan, to burn, from which we have *Brennen* and *Brent*, in Robert of Gloucester, in the reign of Henry III., and Robert of Brunne in the reign of Edward I. and II.; brand,

Etymology.

Brindle Parish.

a torch, being its origin, and hull being merely a variation of hall, leaves the probable supposition that the place receives its name from some conflagration of which history has preserved no record.

Early description.

"Most of this manor," says Dr. Kuerden, "declineth upon the west, the eastern part is something hilly as Duxon hill and the Haugh hil, wher there is a good Quarry for Milns and Buildings. It consists for the most part of fruitful land and it is beleeued hath many mines of cole and Channel which in some measure appears in the surface of some bancs and at the side of Lostoc water."

This place appears to have been granted by the superior tenant of the crown, soon after the Conquest, to a family who were designated from their possessions. Thomas de Burnul, says the Testa de Nevill', holds three carucates and a half of land of our lord the king in thanage for 35s. and the service of finding one judger. Henry de Eston (Ashton) holds one carucate of the same Thomas by ancient feoffment. And Henry Fitz Roger holds one carucate of the said Henry by marriage of old. And Henry de Eston gave to the hospital of Jerusalem twenty acres. Swane, the son of Leofewine, gave to Gospatric half a carucate in Hindele in free marriage, and Roger, the son of Gospatric, holds that land of Thomas de Burnul.*

Feudal lords.

From the same authentic record it appears that the superior lord was the baron of Manchester, who, in the division of property which was made between him and Roger de Basli, acquired part of the hundred of Leyland;† and that William de Harewett, by sir Robert Gredle, held three carucates of land in Burnul and in Anderton, of the barony of Manchester, and performed for it no service.‡

In 22 Edward I. sir Gilbert de Clyfton was summoned on a quo warranto respecting the wardship of the manor of Burnhulle, which he then held. The proceedings on the part of the crown state that the wardship belongs to the king, because Peter de Burnhulle held the manor of Robert de Grelley by the service of half a knight's fee, and died in his homage; that Robert de Grelley held it in chief of the king, and died in his homage, leaving his heir a minor. On the other side, it was denied that Peter de Burnhulle held by military service, since he paid a fee firm of 15s. in lieu of all service. The case was terminated by the death of sir Gilbert Clayton.§

In 15 Edward II. it is stated in the Extent of the Barony of Manchester, that the lord of Burnehil was one of those lords who owed suit and service to the baronial court, and who were called judges of that court by ancient custom. This is the tenure mentioned in the Testa de Nevill respecting Thomas Burnul. The tenants

* Folio 406. † See Vol. I. p. 117. ‡ Testa de Nevill, fo. 406.

§ Placit. de Quo Warr. apud Lanc. 20 Edw. I. Rot. 5. MS. Placit. in Chapter House, fo. 124.

of the manor of Burnehil were likewise bound to contribute to the maintenance of the bailiff of the barony and his attendants.* Brindle Parish.

By the marriage of William Gerard, the son of William Gerard who died at Eton Hall, in 26 Edward III. with Joan, the daughter and heiress of sir Peter de Bryn, of Brynhill, the manor of Brindle came into his possession, and in 34 Edward III. he acquired a considerable tract of pasture land in this place from Thomas, the son of William de Worthington. The manor and advowson of the church were in possession of the Gerards of Bryn and Bryndyll, in 24 Henry VII. and also in the reign of Henry VIII. when some litigation took place in the chancery court of Lancashire, as appears from two rolls of pleadings preserved in the duchy office.† In 1567, sir Thomas Gerard, who was created baronet 22d May, 9 James I. exercised his right of presentation. In 1549, 32 Henry VIII. sir Thomas Gerard gave the advowson of the church of Brynhull to the use of Margery, the wife of sir John Port, his father-in-law.‡ Sir William Cavendish, whose father was one of the commissioners for visiting and taking the surrender of religious houses in 1530, is found patron of the living, but the manor did not come into possession of this family till the middle of the 18th century. Lord George Cavendish, now earl of Burlington, uncle of the present duke of Devonshire, by an exchange of possessions became lord of the manor of Brindle, though the presentation to the church is still vested in the duke. A court leet and court baron are held for the manor annually in May. The Gerards.

"In the way from Brindle church to Clayton Green," says Dr. Kuerden, "were the brok cald Rodburn, standeth a fayr stone building, the inheritance of Mr. Thomas Wamsley." This gentleman was a descendant from the Walmesleys of Sholgher. "In the road from Brindle to Chorle standeth a fayr new built house with al appurtenances, belonging to my lady Slater, called the Hall of Deanholme, erected not long since by that worthy knight sir Henry Slater deceased." In the parish register we find "Henry, son of Thomas Slater, esq. of Brindle, was baptized June 9, 1691." Denham Hall, now a farm-house, is a large stone edifice with gables, the property of the earl of Burlington, in consequence of which it is termed the manor house; but the following description shews that it is a recent title:—"Over against Swansey House, a little towards the hill, standeth an ancient fabric, once the manor house of Brindle, where hath been a chappel belonging to the same, and a little above it, a spring of very clear water, rushing straight upward into the midst of a fayr fountain, walled square about in stone and flagged in the bottom, very transparent to be seen, and a strong stream issuing out of the same. This fountain is called Saint Ellen's Dr. Kuerden's description.

* See Vol. I. p. 184.

† Duchy Records, Bag C. No. 17 and 17 b.

‡ Duchy Records, Vol. VIII. n. 13. Inq. post mort. 32 Hen. VIII.

Brindle Parish.

Well, to which place the vulgar neighbouring people of the Red Letter do much resort with pretended devotion on each year upon St. Ellin's day, where and when out of a foolish ceremony they offer or throw into the well pins which there being left may be seen a long time after by any visitor of that fountain."

"Brindle hath a parish church in the midst of the lordship, and adjacent to it a parsonage house, part whereof lately re-edifyed with a fayr stone building, erected by the worthy and learned parson, Mr. Henry Pygot, likewise Chappelain to the Right Honorable E. of Derby, and is Vicar of Ratchdale,* a doubly qualifyed Peter both for souls and fishes, and a complacent associate to the gentry and all learned persons."

Church.

The parish church, standing on a small elevation, overlooks the village upon the declivity. The edifice is small, and dedicated to St. James; it consists of a tower, body, and chancel, without any side aisles. The age of the original fabric, which was low and castellated, with indented half-circular windows, is unknown. The tower, with its battlements, crocketed pinnacles, and strong buttresses, seems to be part of the first structure. The body of the old church was removed in 1815, and the present gothic building raised on its site by the parish at a cost of £1650. The north and south sides of the chancel had been rebuilt long before the body of the old edifice was taken down, and they are supported by two bulky buttresses. The interior of the church is unusually plain and devoid of ornament, with the exception of some fragments of painted glass in the window at the south side of the altar, a small organ erected in 1789, and a massive chandelier suspended from the ceiling in the centre of the aisle. The free seats in the choir are of oak, and dated 1582 and 1634. The rector's pew has the initials "A. S. & S. C." carved upon it, and the churchwardens' pew "W. G. R. C. 1698." Beneath the eastern gable of the chancel lies a huge stone coffin with a cavity for the head, but its history is unknown; and in the wall just above it is a small indention, resembling the form of a foot, which, according to tradition, was made by the high-heeled shoe of a popish disputant, who in the ardour of debate wished, if the doctrine he advanced was not true, his foot might sink into the stone, "upon which the reforming stone instantly softened, and buried the papistical foot," much in the same way, no doubt, as the flag in Smethells-hall received the print of the foot of George Marsh, the martyr. The baptismal font has no particular claim to notice, but a capacious vessel formerly attached to it, and now placed in the garden of the rectory, is looked upon as a relic: this is the sacred bason for holy water, in front of which is carved the *fleur de lis*, with the letters I. H. C.

* Henry Pigot, B. D. inducted vicar of Rochdale 1662, died April 10, 1722, aged 94. He was rector of Brindle seventy-one years, and vicar of Rochdale fifty-nine years and seven months.

Brindle Parish.

RECTORS OF BRINDLE,

From the Ecclesiastical Registers.

DATE OF INSTITUTION.	RECTORS.	ON WHOSE PRESENTATION.	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
	W. Rixham		
Nov. 16, 1567	William Gerrarde	Sir Thos. Gerrarde	Death of Wm. Rixham.
Jan. 25, 1575	John Sherborne	William Bishop of Chester	
Dec. 25, 1594	James Starkie	Wm. Cavendish	Death of John Sherburne.
May 27, 1603	William Bennett	Do.	Death of James Starkie.
Dec. 20, 1630	William Bispham	Charles I. & Court of Wards	Death of last incumbent.
April 29, 1636	Alexander Clarke	Duke of Devonshire	Resignation of ——
April 3, 1637	Robert Gald	Do.	Death of Alex Clarke.
April 20, 1640	Edward Rigby	William Duke of Devonshire	Resign. of Robt. Gald.
	Henry Pigott		
June 19, 1722	John Young	Do.	Death of Henry Pigott.
May 4, 1743	William Burrow	Do.	Death of John Young.
Nov. 10, 1751	Samuel Pegge*	Do.	Cess. of W. Burrow.
Oct. 25, 1758	John Bourne	Do.	Cess. of Sam. Pegge.
Oct. 31, 1770	Peter Walthall	Do.	Cess. of John Bourne.
Sept. 7, 1812	John Charles Bristed	Do.	Death of Peter Walthall.
April 25, 1822	Charles Edward Kendal present incumbent	Do.	Cess. of J. C. Bristed.

Parish register.

The parish registers of Brindle, preserved in the church, commence in the year 1558, and from them is deduced the following

Comparative List of Mortality.

	1558-1559		1600-1601		1700-1701	1714-1715		1831-1832	
Baptisms . . .	6	10	41	63	†	19	21	38	31
Marriages . .	9	10	7	5		4	5	4	5
Burials . . .	8	13	8	15		14	23	27	31

* Author of "Curialia Miscellanea," and one of the antiquarian contributors to the Gentleman's Magazine, under the assumed signature of "Paul Gemsegge."

† The registers are missing from 1668 to 1688; and from 1693 to 1713, and are said to have been taken away by one of the rectors.

Brindle Parish.

One of the registers contains this entry, "After the 9th of September, 1653, the register shall be accounted lawful if made by a justice of the peace." It is also recorded, that "on the 10th of October, 1821, the tithe barn, when full of tithe corn and straw, was maliciously destroyed by fire.

The parish of Brindle contains no episcopal chapel, nor any protestant dissenting meeting-house, with the exception of a preaching-room opened by the Methodists in 1828; but there is a large and handsome Roman Catholic chapel, near Brindle-lodge, the seat of William Heatley, esq., built in the year 1780, with a Catholic school attached to it. There are in the parish three large stones denominated crosses; one in the village of Brindle, another in Sandy-lane, and a third at Thorp Green, all without heads, but each attracting a certain degree of veneration from the Catholic part of the inhabitants. A cross and dial ornament the church-yard.

Charities.

The charities of this parish, as exhibited in the XVth Report, page 97, of the parliamentary commissioners, consist of—

Free Grammar School, founded by Peter Burscough, of Walton, and kept in a building adjoining the church-yard. Several benefactions from 1624 to 1722, noticed on a tablet in the church, amount to £247. 12s. 6d., subsequently increased to £336. 8s. 7½d. Though called a free grammar-school, it seems never to have borne that character. Annual income of schoolmaster . . . £17 11 4½

Poor Stock including Blackledge's Gift for Books. Several "charity moneys," amounting to £172, increased by accumulation of interest to £200, the interest of £180 to be distributed among the poor of the parish, and the interest of £20 to be applied to the purchase of books for poor children in the parish . . . £10

Shuttlingfield's Estate. The moiety of the rent of a farm called Shuttlingfield's, in Walton-le-Dale, now let for £50 yearly, but in consequence of repairs, &c. . £12

There is also the sum of £146. 18s. belonging to this parish, arising from the sale of timber on the estate, and laid out in mortgage at 5 per cent. interest.

Customs.

The only remains of the ancient sports and pastimes of the parish is a wake, held annually on the Friday in Whitsun-week, when the usual rural amusements

Trade.

are enjoyed by the inhabitants. Many of the labouring class are employed in weaving muslins, shamboroughs, mixed stuffs, checks, stripes, and jacconetts, for the Preston and Chorley manufacturers: there is also a calico print work near Denham-hall, but there are no spinning mills, nor any steam engines, the machinery of the print works being moved by water-power. There is no inland navigation in the parish, but the Lancaster canal skirts its western, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal its south-eastern side.

Brindle workhouse forms an establishment of some interest in parochial affairs. This receptacle of poverty is a large rough-cast edifice, said to have been originally built for a Catholic chapel. In addition to the poor of the parish, pauper lunatics were formerly admitted from other parishes, and the idle and refractory from distant workhouses were sent, for economy and for discipline, the sane and the insane being frequently huddled together in one wretched community. It will easily be supposed that, in an establishment so constituted, severity would prevail over tenderness: but the voice of mercy penetrated the seclusion, and excited the interference of the magistrates; hence the house was discontinued as a lunatic asylum in 1816, and its insane inmates transferred to the county asylum at Lancaster. Brindle workhouse still continued open for the reception of the poor of other parishes, at board-wages, and upwards of 200 inmates, from other parishes, crowded the densely-peopled rooms along with the native paupers. The Act of 1826-7, for the government of workhouses, by prohibiting the admission of paupers from townships above three miles from the place of settlement, except with permission of the magistrates, reduced the number of resident paupers in the poor-house at Brindle to the still amply sufficient number of sixty. At present* there are from fifteen to twenty poor persons living under this roof with a settlement in the parish, the remainder being from the *privileged* townships of Fishwick, Pleasington, Tockholes, Whittle-le-Woods, Clayton-le-Woods, Ulnes-Walton, Heapy, Anglezark, and Adlington.

Brindle Parish.

Brindle workhouse.

* 1834.

Although the face of the country in that parish presents a bleak and dreary aspect, from want of plantations, the land is tolerably productive, yielding about an average of thirty bushels of wheat from the statute acre. About one-third of the land is arable, the rest is pasture, garden-ground, and waste. There are two valuable stone quarries in the parish: one at Duxon Hill, producing large millstones, which are frequently exported to Ireland; and the other in Denham Hill, where good ashlar is obtained in abundance, and from whence the stone for the re-erection of the parish church in 1815-16 was obtained. Encouraged by appearances of coal, which it seems existed in Dr. Kuerden's time, many attempts have been made to find this important mineral substance in Brindle, but hitherto without sufficient success to encourage the prosecution of the enterprise. The copious stream mentioned by Dr. Kuerden still continues to flow into St. Helen's Wells.

Mines, &c.

Standish Parish.

Standish Parish.

EYLAND hundred in its great outline is not unfitly represented by the form of a heart; and the parish of Standish, constituting the bottom of the figure, penetrates deeply into the hundred of West Derby, to which we are approaching in our historical tour. From north to south Standish measures eight miles, and from east to west six miles and six furlongs, forming an area of 9432 acres.

Situation.

Dimensions.

Rivers.

The Douglas, pouring from the moors of Anglezark and Rivington, becomes the parish boundary at Heath Charnock, and, continuing its course first to the south and then to the west, becomes navigable in the township of Shevington, though the navigation is disused from the superior facilities afforded by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, by which the lower part of Standish parish is intersected. The Yarrow, clear and broad, separates Standish on the north from Chorley parish, and these rivers, with Bradley Brook, a small rivulet which falls into the Douglas at Worthington Mill, completes the waters of the parish.

Boundaries.

Standish is bounded on the north by the parish of Chorley, on the south by the parish of Wigan, on the west by the parish of Eccleston, and on the east by the parish of Bolton-le-Moors.

Name.

The name of Standish has given rise to various conjectures. Anciently the name was spelt "Stanedich" and "Tunedish;" and in the family arms of the Standishes three plates, anciently called stand-dishes, are represented: but these etymological theories are so vague and unsatisfactory, that we shall neither venture to repeat them, nor enrol ourselves amongst the number of speculators upon a point so dubious and unprofitable.

Antiquity.

The history of the parish of Standish previously to the Norman Conquest is involved in obscurity. According to Mr. Whitaker, the historian of Manchester, Standish was one of the twelve considerable towns in the south of Lancashire in which the Saxons erected fortified castles, for the residence of their chiefs and the

protection of the country. Of the castle of Standish there are, however, no remains, nor can the site of the ancient fortress be ascertained. Other antiquaries carry up the origin of this place to a higher date, maintaining that Standish rather than Blackrod was the Roman station of the district. In support of this opinion, the discovery of certain Roman remains in successive ages within the limits of the parish is advanced; but it must be admitted that the discoveries relied upon were very scanty, with the exception of the casting up, by the ploughshare of a husbandman, of a copper Urceolus which contained 200 Roman coins, from fifty different dies, and two gold rings of the Equites Aurati, or Roman knights, towards the end of the seventeenth century.* Standish Parish.

The greater portion of this parish, comprising Shevington, Welch Whittle, Charnock, Adlington, Gerard, and Duxbury, formed part of the possessions of the descendants of Albert Greslet, as he is styled in the Domesday Survey,† but Standish and Langtree fell to the share of the barons of Penwortham. Richard Bussel gave these townships, consisting of two carucates, with his sister in marriage to Richard Spileman, and, says the Testa de Nevill', Thurston Banistre now holds that land for one soaring hawk.‡ By a deed without date, but probably of the age of king John, Roger de Mareshey sold Fanedisch, [Standish] Longeree, [Langtree] Sevington, Chernoc, Hedchernoc, Dokesbury, and Adelvinton, to Ranulf de Blundevill, earl of Chester,§ who in 13 Henry III. had a confirmation of these lands and all possessions between the Ribble and Mersey.‖ Ancient possession.

When William de Ferrars became superior lord, in the reign of Edward II., the principal districts in the parish were held in the following manner: Adam Banastre held Shevington, James Standish held Standish, H. de Langtree, Langtree, Hugh de Adlington and Adam de Duxbery held moieties of Adlington and Duxbury; Thomas Banastre held one-third, and Hugh Gogard two-thirds of Heth Chernoc; H. de Chernock held one-half of Charnock Richard, and H. de Lee the other half. Welch Whittle was held by a person whose surname is lost.¶ The descent of these manors will be more advantageously treated in the history of the repective townships to which they belong. Owners.

In 16 Edward I. appears Jordan de Standish, who held the manor of Standish of the earl Ferrars by homage and the service of 5s. 6d. Whether his progenitors gave their name to the parish, or received it from the castle which the name indicates to have existed here, is by no means evident, but it is believed that the Castle.

* Leigh's Nat. Hist. of Lanc. and Ches. Book iii. p. 81.
† See Vol. I. p. 104 and p. 117. ‡ Folio 403. § See Vol. III. p. 53.
‖ Rot. Claus. 13 Hen. III. m. 2. See Vol. I. p. 121. ¶ See Vol. III. p. 393.

Standish Parish.

family has been settled in this place from the Conquest, or from a very brief period after that event.

As early as the reign of Richard II. this family distinguished themselves, when Wat Tyler and his associate Jack Straw consigned the palace of the duke of Lancaster, in the Savoy, to the flames,* Rafe Standish, of Standish-hall, co-operated with William Walworth, lord mayor of London, in dispersing the traitors and suppressing the insurrection;† and for this service the honour of knighthood was introduced into the family of Standish.

In the 12th of Richard II. Robert de Standysshe filled the office of high sheriff of Lancashire, and was required to enter into a recognizance in £200 to account to the king and John of Gaunt for his execution of his public duty,‡ and three years afterwards sir Rafe himself was elevated to the same dignity.§ Sir Ralph Standish, a descendant of the knight of Smithfield, commanded in the French wars under Henry V., and was slain in France in the service of Henry VI. Sir Alexander Standish was made a baronet for his heroism in the battle of Hutton Field, in Scotland, in 1482. Dr. Henry Standish, the learned bishop of St. Asaph, who assisted queen Catherine in her defence against the bill of pains and penalties of Henry VIII., was the second son of Alexander Standish, of Standish, according to the Lancashire pedigrees. He was guardian of the Franciscan convent in London, and provincial of his order.

Dr. Standish was created bishop of St. Asaph July 11, 1519, and in 1526 was ambassador to Denmark with sir John Baker. Pitts, the Roman Catholic biographer, has extolled his piety and learning, while Bale, a writer in the opposite extreme, has represented him as a mere dotard. It would, however, appear from the situation in which he was placed with respect to the queen, and from his diplomatic employment, that he was a man of capacity and courage, though perhaps not greatly distinguished above his brethren by his acquirements. He died at an advanced age in August, 1535, and was buried in the Grey Friars, now Christchurch, London, where a tomb was shortly afterwards erected over his remains. John Standish, one of the most distinguished of the writers against the Reformation, was born here. In 1654, in the period of the Commonwealth, Robert Standish was a member of parliament,‖ and Thomas Standish, a captain in the loyalist army, was killed in the civil wars of these times at Manchester. Coming nearer to our times, Ralph Standish, esq. formed a matrimonial alliance with lady Philippa Howard, daughter of Henry, duke of Norfolk; the issue of that marriage was Cecilia, the

* See Vol. I. p. 148.
† Holinshed, Chron. ad An. 1381.
‡ See Vol. I. p. 390.
§ Ibid. p. 204.
‖ Ibid. p. 319.

sole heiress of the Standish family, who married William Townley, of Townley. The devotion of the father of this lady to the house of Stuart, a feeling in which both his Howard and Townley connexion seems to have participated, induced him to take part in the rebellion of 1715,* and led to the forfeiture of the Standish estates, but they were afterwards restored, and enjoyed by Charles Townley, esq. the indefatigable collector of the Townley Museum, who died issueless January 3, 1805. His brother, Ralph Standish, married Henrietta, the ninth daughter of Roger Strickland, of Catterick, esq., and Edward Standish, the third brother of Charles Townley, also died without issue at Standish on Easter Sunday, March 29, 1807. Their sister Cecilia, who died in 1814, was the relict of Charles Strickland, of Sizergh, in Westmorland. Her second husband was Gerard Strickland, esq. By cross marriages, it seems that Ralph Standish, living in 1725, married Cecilia, the relict of William Townley and heiress of the Standish estates, by whom he had Edward Townley Standish, who died issueless in 1807, and Thomas Standish, whose son, Thomas Strickland Standish, succeeded his brother, and died about 1819, leaving Charles Standish, the present lord of the manor of Standish-cum-Langtree. Standish Parish.

A court baron is held for Standish and Langtree manor on the 29th of June yearly, and by adjournment in September, at the court room in Standish.

Standish is a township in conjunction with Langtree. The hall is a large brick house, irregular in form, to which is attached an ancient Catholic chapel, still used for that purpose. This mansion had long been the residence of the Standish family, but in 1825 Charles Standish, esq., the present proprietor, quitted the hall, which is now occupied by Robert Crompton, esq. The moat encircling the hall was filled up in 1780, and much of the original building itself was then removed. The "Lancashire plot" of 1694, which had for its object the dethronement of William III. and the re-establishment of the family of the Stuarts and the Catholic religion, is supposed to have been concocted in this house, and a reward was offered by royal proclamation for the apprehension of Mr. Standish, one of the alleged conspirators, but without success.† Township. The Hall

Langtree may be considered as an integral part of the township of Standish. In 1589, John Langtree, an officer in the county force, temp. Mary, occurs: Richard Langtree was living 1589, and P. Langtree about 1600. There are two ancient halls in this place, each called Langtree-hall, and both claiming an equal antiquity; the moats are still visible. The Standishes having married into the Langtree family, the estates probably merged in one. Bradley-hall, a venerable seat of the Bradleys, is now possessed by the Claytons, of Adlington, and used as the home-

* See Vol. II. pp. 295—302. and State Trials, VI. p. 7.

† See Vol. II. p. 62.

Standish Parish.

stead of a farmer. The two-and-thirty halls which in former times adorned this parish, have, with few exceptions, sunk into a state of neglect and decay.

Crosses.

In the centre of the village of Standish is an ancient relic consisting of a single cross shaft springing from a tier of steps. Adjoining to the village, in obscure lanes, are many headless crosses, which receive a degree of veneration from the Roman Catholics; but that feeling is gradually subsiding, as the ostensible emblems by which it was excited disappear from public view.

Church.

The church of Standish, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a large handsome structure, in the Tuscan order of architecture, consisting of a nave and side aisles, with a chancel and tower. The exterior exhibits two tiers of castellated battlements and pinnacles. The tower is low and bulky, terminating in a spire, the basement of which is embattled, and bears blank heraldic coats. The interior is elevated, but gloomy; on the south is the chapel of the Standishes; the nave is divided from the side aisles by seven arches on each side, upheld by Tuscan columns with square capitals. The roof is supported by squares of oak mouldings, within which are ornamented oak pieces, the intersection of the beams being flowered. The arch between the nave and chancel has a noble span, and is finely proportioned. The church of Standish existed in 1291, but, having fallen into decay, it was rebuilt in 1584, under the direction of Richard Moodi, a converted Franciscan monk, and the first Protestant rector, at whose cost the workmen employed upon the building were supported. The date of the rebuilding of the church is recorded upon a stone in these terms, Anno Dni 1584 R MODY. There are no remains of a date earlier than the present church, unless a huge stone coffin with a cavity for the head, lying near the tower outside the building, may be so considered. Before the north-west side of the altar, upon a low block of stone painted white with a black border, is a full-length figure of Richard Moodi, the rector and rebuilder of the church, represented with his arms conjoined in prayer, and at his feet a dog couchant, with a mutilated inscription, which states that he died on the 1st of November, 1586. In the ninth year of the duchy of Lancaster, that is, in 36 Edward III., Standish church was found to be endowed with the chapel of Anderton, and with lands there.* The advowson and chantry of the church have been in the Standish family for seven centuries, to whom it is probable that they were given by the Ferrars, earls of Derby. The present patron of the living is Charles Standish, esq.

* See Leyland Parish History, and also Vol. I. p. 348.

RECTORS OF STANDISH.

Standish Parish.

From the Episcopal Registers and other sources.

DATE OF INSTITUTION.	RECTORS.	ON WHOSE PRESENTATION.	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
	William Cliffe, LL.D.		
Jan. 3, 1558	Richard Modie	Edward Standisshe	Death of W. Cliffe, LL.D.
Nov. 29 Eliz. 1586	William Leighe	Bishop Chaderton	Death of Richard Modie.
Nov. 27, 1639		Ralph Standish made a presentation of a person whose name is not mentioned.	
Same date	John Chadwicke	Robert Wyiman and Edward Herrys	
Dec. 30, 1639	Samuel Hyndle Paul Latham	The King	Death of last incumbent.
1662	Ralph Brideoke		Lathom ejected Aug. 24, 1662.
1678	William Haydocke	Edward Standish	Death of Ralph Brideoke.
Sept. 15, 1680	William Haydock	Charles II.	
May 16, 1713	William Turton	Ralph Standisshe esq.	Death of Wm. Haydocke.
Feb. 4, 1722	John Johnson	Charles, duke of Somerset, chancellor of Cambridge	Death of William Turton.
May 17, 1723	Thomas Pilgrim	Do.	Death of John Johnson.
July 26, 1760	Edward Smalley	Richard Clayton	Death of Thomas Pilgrim.
May 10, 1779	Richard Perryn	Sir Richard Perryn, patron for this turn	Death of Edward Smalley.
April 19, 1826	William Green Orrett present incumbent	On his own petition	Death of Richard Perryn.

Thirty years ago, the spire of the church-steeple of Standish was partly blown down by a tremendous storm of wind from the north-west; and at a subsequent period, namely, in the year 1824, the roof suffered much injury from a similar cause.

Monuments.

This church is rich in monumental stores. On the north-east side of the altar, within an iron railing, is a tomb with a full-length alabaster figure recumbent upon it, in ancient costume, with shoulder ruffs, a prayer-book in one hand, and a

Standish Parish.

pendent chain in the centre, erected to the memory of sir Edward Wrightington, of Wrightington, knt. inscribed in these terms :—

Svb hoc Tvmvlo dormit Corpvs Viri clarissimi, EDWARDI WRIGHTINGTON de Wrightington, Militis, Legibvs Angliæ prestantissime Periti, e Regis Concilijs in Partibvs Angliæ Borealibvs Patriæ svæ spectabilis Ornamenti, Vitæ Vestigijs inculpatæ gloriosi Exempli, qvi hanc Vitam miserabilem Gavdijs comvtavit æternis, qvinto Octobris, Anno Redemptoris nostri 1658, Ætatis svæ septvaginti octo Annorvm sex Mensivm et qvinq. diervm.

Immediately above is a marble slab, decorated with family arms and with episcopal and scriptural emblems, recording in Latin the death of "Edwardus Dicconson, Episcopus Mallensis," of Finch Mill, in Shevington, who died 24th April, 1752, aged 82 years. On the south wall at the west end is a splendid monument of marble, executed by Bacon at a cost of £1600, whereon are represented the figure of Commerce resting upon an anchor and pointing towards Liverpool, with Industry protecting a bee-hive. These portraits are nearly as large as life, and are beautifully delineated: below is this memorial—

In memory of Richard Watt, Esq of Oak Hill nr Liverpool, who died Novr 4th 1796, aged 72 years.

The deceased was a native of Shevington, in this parish, and became a wealthy merchant of Liverpool, to which rank he had advanced himself, by his industry and enterprise, from a humble station. On the north side of the church, near the pulpit, is a marble tablet surmounted by the arms of Clayton, (crest, a human arm with a sword irregularly formed or distorted,) to the memory of Thomas Clayton, of Adlington, esq., (lineally descended from Robert de Clayton, who came into England at the Norman conquest, and soon after became possessed of the manor of Clayton within Leyland, in this county,) died January 19, 1721, aged 91. The inscription also records the death of his lady, Martha, daughter of John Horton, of Chadderton, esq., by whom he had five sons and four daughters. On two pews in the church are three coats of arms of the De Chisnalls quartering Worthington, and within a tablet of undulating marble, adorned by cherubs' heads, military emblems, and the Chisnall arms (crest a griffin arrayed) is inscribed :—

H. S. E.

EDWARDUS CHISNALL, de Chisnall, Armiger, Vir illustrissimus, Caroli Regis et Martyris sub Auspicijs Tribunus Fortis Monarchiæ Vindex. Doctus Religionis, in Obsidione Lathamensi Mortarium ignivomum a Perduellibus fortiter abripuit. Historia quam scripsit catholicæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanam vere catholicam etiam nunc tuetur. Obijt 3 Non. Mart. Anno Salutis 1653, Ætatis 35. Tantæ Virtutis et Pietatis memor Filius natu maximus Edwardus Chisnall, Miles, hoc Marmor R. P.

Beneath, on a slab of discoloured marble, is an inscription in gilt letters, almost wholly illegible, divided into two columns, one of which contains a copy of prince Rupert's commission, vesting Edward Chisenalle with the command of a regiment of foot of eight companies to defend the true Protestant religion and the liberties of his king's subjects, bearing date 3rd June, 20th yeare of Charles I.; the other column contains the copy of a grant from the king, bearing his seal, to Edward Chisenalle, esq., of the colonelship of a regiment of horse, consisting of 600 men, to be divided into six equal troops, "Given at our Camp the 16th of August 1631, in the 7th year of our Reigne." Standish Parish.

On the north side of the church is the figure of the eagle and child carved in stone, indicating probably that the Stanleys were contributory to the rebuilding of this church. On the wood work in the south chancel window and on the walls are hatchments of the Standishes' motto, "In Cœlo Quies," and the arms of the Woolstons, who married with the Standishes. Grave-stones in the chancel, inlaid with brass plates, contain monumental inscriptions to the memory of several of the vicars; and marble tablets are inscribed to members of the Standish family.

The earliest date of the parochial register is 1558, being twenty-six years before the church was rebuilt; and the following Parish Registers.

MORTALITY RETURNS

INDICATE THE PROGRESS OF POPULATION FOR NEARLY THREE CENTURIES.

	1558	1559	1600	1601	1700	1701	1831	1832
Births . . .	31	28	39	41	71	76	94	89
Marriages . .	16	19	25	23	18	18	36	55
Burials . . .	42	30	32	34	40	29	172	175

The estimated value of the rectory of Standish is £2000 a year, of which sum £700 a year is produced by the glebe lands. The font is of an octagonal form, and within its squares are carved stone work and blank escutcheons.

In addition to the church, there are in this parish an Episcopal chapel and two Protestant Dissenters' meeting-houses, with a Catholic chapel at Standish-hall, built soon after the Reformation, and originally used by the family and domestics. The Quaker's meeting-house in the village of Standish was built about the year 1812, and superseded the more ancient edifice at Langtree, erected in the last century, where the society have still a burial-ground. Chapels.

During the present century the population has increased considerably,* but not by any means in the same ratio as in many of the manufacturing districts. The air Population.

* See Vol. II. p. 105.

Standish Parish.

here is deemed very salubrious, and, the village of Standish being considerably elevated, many instances of longevity are recorded in every successive century.

Charities.

The charities of this parish are numerous, and may be thus abstracted from the XV Report of the parliamentary commissioners:[a]—

[a] p. 214.

Free Grammar School. This institution possesses two endowments; one for a schoolmaster, of £300 left in 1603, with which the trustees in 1625 obtained a yearly rent charge of £18 out of Troughton-hall estate, in Furness. The schoolmaster has also the rents of the school croft, which amount to £20. 4s. 4d. The second endowment was made in 1633 for the benefit of an usher, and consists of the rents of land in Goosnargh, amounting to £4. 4s. reserved upon leases which were to be improved to £12. This being considered inadequate, the interest of £270 left by Mrs. Mary Smalley was added to it, advancing the salary to £22 per annum. The total annual income of the school from these sources appears to be £62. 4s. 4d. There are about forty scholars, but not more than two or three are instructed in the classics.

1794. *Mary Smalley's School for Girls.* Mrs. Smalley left the residue of her personal estate to be distributed among certain charities named in her will. £1000 being part of her personal effects was invested in the 3 per cent. consols to the amount of £1666. 13s. 4d. for founding and maintaining a free school at Standish for a succession of 20 girls. The work done by the girls, producing in one year £10. 6s. 6d., is carried to the receipts of the charity. The schoolmistress receives, besides an allowance of coals, per annum £18 18

1686. *Cooper's Charity.* The annual profits of £50 distributed among the indigent people of the parish £2 10

Standish with Langtree.—Charities in money, lands, rent, or rent charges to be distributed among the poor in cloth: in 1697 Johnson left per annum £70. 9s. 7d.; in 1703, Lathom £30; in 1728, Bispham, rents of two closes; in 1735, Hatton £6. 14s.; in 1759, Aspinall £8; and in 1794, Smalley £1. 10s.; yielding annually . . . £116 13 7

To be distributed in bread and cloth: in 1711 Birchall left per annum £5; in 1727, Haydock £1; and in 1785, Threlfall £8; yielding annually . . £14

For clergymen's widows, in 1727, Haydock, per annum . . . £2 10

Anderton.—Charities in annual rents for the poor generally: in 1627 Shaw left £169 17s.; and in 1680 Johnson £47. 5s.; yielding annually £217 2

Charnock Richard.—Several small charities for cloth from 1687 to 1703 . . £9 15

Heath Charnock.—Charities for cloth left in 1701 by Hollsworth and Haydock, the interest of £30, yielding annually £1 8 6

Coppull.—The interest of £50 left by Abbot in 1731, for poor housekeepers . £2 10

Duxbury.—The interest of £30 left by Charnley in 1712, and of £20 by lady Standish in 1780, yielding annually for the poor £2 10

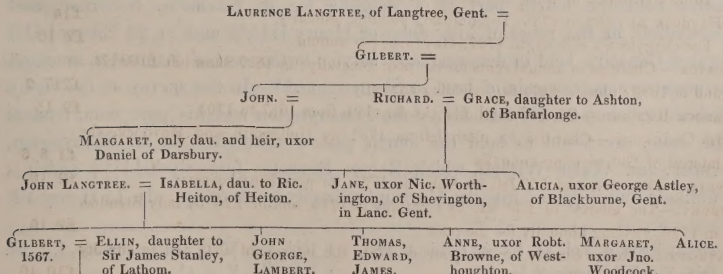
Shevington.—Holt's Charity for the poor in 1786, the interest of £70, and an annuity of £7, yield annually £10 10

Welch Whittle.—Heskin's charity of £20 in 1704 is lost; Whalley's charity of £5 in 1758 yields annually 5s. The township is entitled to a portion of Lathom's charity, for which see Croston.

A tablet on the south side of the church preserves the following record of the donations and bequests of Mrs. Mary Smalley, of pious memory, the benefactress of the parish. Standish Parish.

MRS. MARY SMALLEY, niece of the late Rev. Edward Smalley, A.M. rector of this parish, gave in 1790, for purchasing the church clock, £42; 1791, to increase the stipend of the usher of the free school, £200; 1794, Sept. 16, by will to the rector, in trust, the interest to be given in fine linen to the poor women of Standish and Langtree, £100: total £342. The surplus of her personal estate, amounting to £2269. 13s. 10s., to the Rev. Richard Perryn, A.M. in trust for charitable purposes; it was disposed of by him as follows:—10 per cent. to augment her charitable legacies. To the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge £30. To the Clerical Society, Warrington, £30. To the Society of the Orphans of Clergymen £30. To the Infirmary, Manchester, £10. To the Charity School, Wigan, £10. To the Infirmary £10, Dispensary £5, Lunatic Hospital £5, to the Blue-coat Hospital, Liverpool, £10. £1666. 13s. 4d. consolidated 3 per cent. annuities, which have been transferred to four trustees for endowing a Free School at Standish, for 20 poor girls, who are to be religiously and virtuously brought up, instructed in all branches of female industry, and partly clothed, £1000. To the Trustees of the Free Grammar School, Standish, £270. To the Lying-in Hospital £100, Lunatic £50, Manchester. To the Liverpool Blind Asylum £100. To the Infirmary £100. Charity Girls' School, £20, Chester. To the Trustees of the Female School of Industry, Blackburn, £100. To the Trustees of Billington School £100. To the Trustees of Heskin School £50. To the Society for Promoting the Gospel in Foreign Parts £50. To the Clerical Society of Kendal £50. To the Trustees of the School at Turton £100. For Trustees, this Tablet, &c., £39. 13s. 10d. Total £2269. 13s. 10d.

LANGTREE, which we have considered in common with Standish, was the seat of an ancient family, of whom a few descents only have been preserved in the visitation of 1567. Langtree.


Laurence Langtree, of Langtree, Gent. =
Gilbert. =
John. =
Richard. = Grace, daughter to Ashton, of Banfarlonge.
Margaret, only dau. and heir, uxor Daniel of Darsbury.
John Langtree. = Isabella, dau. to Ric. Heiton, of Heiton.
Jane, uxor Nic. Worthington, of Shevington, in Lanc. Gent.
Alicia, uxor George Astley, of Blackburne, Gent.
Gilbert, 1567. = Ellin, daughter to Sir James Stanley, of Lathom.
John George, Lambert.
Thomas, Edward, James.
Anne, uxor Robt. Browne, of Westhoughton.
Margaret, uxor Jno. Woodcock.
Alice.
Edward.
Ellin.
Margaret.

Standish Parish.

John, the father of Gilbert, died in 1563, possessed of the reputed manor of Langtree, with messuages, lands, and woods in Standysshe and Wigan,* and Edward, his grandson, died in 1620 possessed of the paternal estate.† The Standish family had long held property in this place, then considered a separate township, which in the inquisition of Edward Standishe in 1611 is styled the manor of Langree,‡ although it is evident that Edward Langtree then held it by lineal inheritance. However this may be, the manor soon became subordinate to that of Standish, and the township itself for parochial purposes is joined to Standish.

Bradley-hall in Langtree was the property of Thomas Standysshe, of Duxbury, in 10 Henry VIII., and is mentioned in the inquisition as a manor.§ This building is now possessed by the Claytons of Adlington, and occupied as a farm.

Exclusive of the township of Standish with Langtree, there are nine other townships in this parish, namely,

Shevington,	Anderton,	Duxbury,
Worthington,	Coppull,	Charnock Richard,
Adlington,	Welch Whittle,	Heath Charnock.

Shevington.

Making the tour of the parish from north to south, Shevington comes first under review. This is a considerable township standing on the declivity of the hill between Standish and Wigan, and extending to the north-east bank of the Douglas. Before the general introduction of dates into the conveyances of landed property, a family existed denominating themselves from this township, and it appears from the Chartulary of Burscough priory, that Richard, the son of Spratlyng of Schevynton, gave to that house a tract of land with common pasture in the town of Schevynton; and by another deed, without date, Hugh Fitz Adam de Schevynton grants to the priory all the land which John Fitz John formerly held.‖ The heir of Robert Banastre held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Sewinton, Schernoc, and Walsewythull, in the reign of king John or Henry III.;¶ and in 23 Edward III. Margaret Banastre held in demesne and service to the earl of Lancaster, amongst other property, one carucate of land in Sheuengton.** In the survey of the duchy of Lancaster, taken 25 Edward III., John Hauerynglon and his parcenars, tenants of the duke, are found to hold the fourth part of a knight's fee in Sheuyngton, Chernock, and Walse Withall, which Robert Banastre formerly held;†† and it is not unlikely that it passed into the Harrington family by marriage. In 15 Henry VI.

* Duchy Records, Vol. XI. Inquis. 6 Eliz. n. 18.
† Ibid. Vol. XXIV. Inquis. 18 Jac. I. n. 36.
‡ Ibid. Vol. XX. Inquis. 9 Jac. I. n. 7.
§ Ibid. Vol. V. n. 11.
‖ Cartular. de Burscough MS. fo. 56 a. In the Duchy Office.
¶ Folio 397.
** Lansdowne MSS. Cod. 559, fo. 24.
†† Ibid. fo. 31.

sir Henry Stanley, knight, lord Monteagle, held the manors and lands of James Harryngton, who was convicted and attainted of high treason.* Among these are Schevington and Hethchernok; and in the inquisition on the death of Thomas Stanley, lord Mountegle, in 3 Elizabeth, it appears that it was the "manor" of Shevyngton which had been granted to his predecessor.† The family of Hesketh have also possessed property in this township for some ages, as appears by inquisitions taken in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, and they have been considered as lords of the manor, though they do not act in that capacity. The old hall, or manor-house, their property, is of the date of 1653. In the Lancashire Pedigrees it is said that Edward Chisnall, of Chisnall, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Worthington, of Sherrington, in 14 Elizabeth, "by his wife gat the manor of Sherrington." Standish Parish.

There are in this township a considerable number of ancient mansions. Holt Farm was formerly the residence of captain Holt, of Chester, who was twice incarcerated in the Bastile. James Holt, gent., resided here in 1677. Alexander Holt, citizen and goldsmith of London, one of the benefactors of this parish, and owner of Grizzlehurst and much of Spotland, in the parish of Rochdale, was of this family. George Case, esq., alderman of Liverpool, having married an heiress of the Holts, the estate is now vested in him. Crook-hall or house was formerly the residence of the Pearsons, who were likewise of Coppull. Shevington-hall two centuries ago was inhabited by the Woodwards, who were seated here as late as the year 1701. The New Hall, so called, is merely a farm-house. White-hall bears the date of 1653, and the arms of the Baldwins, its ancient owners. Sir Richard Clayton, brother of the late Richard Clayton, of Adlington, esq., married Miss Baldwin. Owlet or Hullet-house is merely noted for its rude antiquity, being built of timber and clay. Finch Mill was the retired retreat of Edward Dicconson, esq., Catholic bishop of Mallensis, in the last century, and since his death it has fallen into decay. Upon Shevington Moor is a causeway called Cripplegate, said to have derived its name from two maiden ladies, to whose house it led, having given alms to every crippled applicant. There is here a Unitarian chapel, which was enlarged in the year 1831.

Worthington. This township was allotted to Albert Greslet soon after the Domesday survey, in the division which was made between him and Roger Busli,‡ and was consequently a member of the barony of Manchester. In the time of Thomas Gretley, Robert Lathom held three parts of a knight's fee in Wrothinton; and William de Worthinton held half a knight's fee in Rumheworth.§ In the Worthington.

* Duchy Records, Vol. V. Inquisitiones, n. 64.

† Ibid. Vol. XI. Inquis. n. 1.

‡ See Vol. I. p. 117.

§ Testa de Nevill,' fo. 397.

Standish Parish.

extent of the barony of Manchester in 1322, it is said that the lord of Worthington was one of the judges of the court of Manchester.* It does not appear to have been regarded as a manor for many centuries past. A family of this name were resident at the hall in 1588,† and from them proceeded the Worthingtons of Blainscough, of Crawshaw, and of Shevington. The hall is of wood and plaster, and was built in 1577. Of one of these houses was Dr. Thomas Worthington, who was educated in the English college at Douay, and was author of Comments upon the English Testament, printed at Rheims. Previous to the Spanish invasion in 1588, he was sent to England to prepare his party for that enterprize, but was detected, and sent to the Tower. He had, however, sufficient interest to procure his liberation on condition of banishment, and was living in 1611. The Claytons of Adlington are now possessed of this district. North-hall, in this township, was built by lord chief justice Clayton, of Adlington-hall, as a seat for his brother, about the middle of the last century. Blacklawyers, now used as a farmhouse, is of the date of 1619.

Adlington.

In the deed of sale from Roger de Maresheya to Ranulf de Blundeville ADLINGTON is called Adelvinton.‡ In 16 Edward I. Hugh de Adlington and Adam de Duxbury held moieties of this manor. In 1 Edward II. John Adlington, the son of Hugh, gave to sir Gilbert Standish the rents of his manor of Adlington, together with lands in Duxbury and Chorley. In 19 Edward II. Richard Hogeson, W. le Scaitcliffe, and Matilda, his wife, released to Thomas de Adlington their right in the common pasture of Adlington. In 9 Edward IV. Hugh de Adlington the elder gave the manor of Adlington, with its appurtenances, and lands in Duxbery, Copul, Worthington, and Chorley, to his son Robert, on the morrow of the apostles Peter and Paul,[a] and two days afterwards Robert conveyed the estates to John Tarleton and Hugh Culcheth, chaplains, by a deed dated July 2, 9 Edward IV. Sir John Adlyngton, a strenuous adherent of Richard III., was one of those gentlemen who, previous to the battle of Bosworth, "sware kynge Richard shuld were y^e^ crowne."§ In 11 Henry VII. Robert Adlington demised the manor to his son Hugh, who held it in 17 Henry VIII. of Thomas, lord Montegle, by fealty and rent of 6s. 9d.‖ Hugh Adlington, his son, died in 3 and 4 Philip and Mary,¶ leaving by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Richard Ashawe, of the Hall on the Hill, a son John, living in 1567, who married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Dickenson, of Eccleston, by whom he had Hugh, Robert, and Thomas. Hugh Adlington died

[a] June 30.

* See Vol. II. p. 184.

† Hugh, Peter, William, and Christopher Worthington, are witnesses in deeds relating to the manor of Adlington in 9 Edward IV. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. IV. fo. A 2.

‡ See Vol. III. p. 53.

§ See Vol. I. p. 438.

‖ Dr. Kuerden's Transcripts of the Deeds in Vol. IV. of his Manuscript Collections in the Heralds' College.

¶ Duchy Records, Vol. X. n. 34.

in 17 Charles I. possessed of the manor of Adlington, with its messuages, mills, lands, and rents.* Peter Adlington was living in 1664, and John Adlington in 1686.† The Aughtons of Adlington, descended from a second son of Aughton, of Meols, resided here for several centuries. Thomas, the grandson of William, married a daughter and coheiress of Charnotte [Charnock?] of Adlington, and the fourth in lineal descent from him, living in 1567, was John Aughton, of Adlington, esq., who married Ellen, one of the daughters of Peter Anderton, of Anderton. Another family of great antiquity is that of Allanson, of whom Reginald Allanson held estates in Adlington, Heath Charnock, Gogard, and Chorley, in 41 Elizabeth.‡ "Allison Hall," their ancient residence, is now a farm-house. Last, but not least distinguished, are the knightly family of Clayton, recently lords of the manor of Adlington, who branched from Clayton-le-Woods, in Leyland parish, a family that came over with the Conqueror. Richard Clayton, esq. lord chief justice of the common pleas in Ireland, was uncle of the late sir Richard Clayton, bart., to whom, by will dated 16 March, 1770, he left his manors of Adlington and Worthington. The latter became a magistrate in 1772, and was created a baronet May 3, 1774, with remainder to the heirs male of his father. He married Anne, the daughter of Charles White, esq., an eminent surgeon, and founder of an anatomical museum at Manchester. Sir Richard was recorder of Wigan and constable of Lancaster castle, and died consul at Nantes, April 29, 1828, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Henrietta, the lady of general Browne, who now occupies Adlington-hall. The baronetcy passed to his only brother, Robert Clayton, of Larches, near Wigan, a gentleman at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, who enjoys the estate till his death, on which event it passes to Richard Clayton Browne, esq. son of general Browne, by the heiress of the estate. Sir Richard Clayton formerly held a manorial court for Adlington. Standish Parish.

Anderton gave name to a family which branched into Clayton, Euxton, Lostock, and Birchley. Oliver Anderton, of Anderton, was the father of Peter Anderton, who was found in 2 Elizabeth lord of the manor of Anderton, with possessions in Heley.§ By his first wife, a daughter of Greenhalgh, of Brandlesome, he had six daughters, and by his second, a daughter of Becconsall, of Becconsall, he had William, who died without issue 11 Charles I.,‖ and Peter succeeded to the estates, and left in 1640 by his wife Grace, the daughter of William Rushton, of Pontalgh, esq., Frances, who died unmarried, and Margaret, married to Roger Crooke, of Leyland, esq. William Anderton, his son and successor, married Anderton.

* Duchy Records, Vol. XXIX. n. 2.
† Standish Parish Register.
‡ Duchy Records, Vol. XVII. n. 10.
§ Duchy Records, Vol. XI. n. 67,
‖ Ibid. Vol. XXVII. n. 16.

Standish Parish.

Margaret, the daughter of William Linley, esq., and left William, his successor, Peter, Joseph, and Roger, besides two daughters, Mary and Grace. Anderton-hall, existing in the fourteenth century, was formerly the property of —— Horrocks, esq., but is now a farm-house in a state of decay.

Coppull.

The township of Coppull is situated on an eminence, and was originally skirted by a copse, from which circumstances the name is probably derived. Richard Fitz Thomas, lord of Coppul, before the general use of dates in charters, gave to the priory of Burscough a part of his land, and all his share of the water of Perburn belonging to four bovates of land, and pannage in the woods of Coppul for all the swine of St. Nicholas, with common of pasture, and all the easements and liberties appertaining to the town of Coppul.* In 5 Charles I. Edward Rigbye held the manor of Coppull,† which was subsequently purchased by the late John Hodgson, esq. M. P. for Wigan, of Ellerbeck-house, in the township of Duxbury, and is now occupied by his nephew and heir, Richard Cardwell, esq. Chisnall-hall, in Coppull, now a farm-house, was held in 11 Charles I. by Edward Chisnall, esq.‡ This was the mansion of the Chisnalls, the representative of which family, colonel Edward Chisnall, fought under the command of the earl of Derby in the civil wars of Charles I., and was one of the gallant defenders of Lathom-house when Charlotte Tremouille, the countess of Derby, immortalized her name in that domestic fortress. On the Chisnalls being extinct in the male line, the estate passed to the Hammertons, and James Hammerton, of Hillifield Peel, in the county of York, whose great-grandfather married one of the coheiresses, is the present owner. The township or hamlet of Coppull appears in the survey of the forfeited estates of William Dicconson, of whom mention has been made in another township.

Blainsco-hall gave name and residence to an ancient family, which terminated in Adam Blainsco, of Blainsco, gent., whose daughter and sole heiress was married to the ancestor of Henry Worthington, esq., a younger brother of Worthington of Worthington, and grandfather of Richard Worthington, who died 20 Henry VIII., and whose son Richard married Dorothy, daughter of Robert Charnock, of Charnock, esq. Thomas, their son, married Mary, daughter and heiress of John Allen, of Rosshall, esq., and died in 1619. His descendant William was living an infant in 1664, and then had six sisters. The hall afterwards became the property of the Holts, of Shevington, whose heiress conveyed it in marriage to George Case, esq., alderman of Liverpool, the present proprietor. A court leet is held for the manor of Coppull. Alexander, the son of William Prescott, of Coppell, citizen and gold-

* Cartular. de Burscough MS. fo. 56 a. In the Duchy Office.

† Duchy Records, Vol. XXVI. n. 5.

‡ Ibid. Vol. XXVIII. n. 8.

smith of London in 1608, gave a gold flagon to Standish church. Mr. William Prescott died in 1605; his descendant, sir George Beeston Prescott, of Theobald's Park, Hertfordshire, was created a baronet in 1794. Standish Parish.

At the time of the Norman conquest a church existed in Croppull, which was given by Roger de Poictou to the abbey of Sees, in Normandy, with the priory of St. Mary of Lancaster.* The Episcopal chapel of Coppull stands probably upon the site of this ancient edifice, and was built towards the end of the seventeenth century. The living is now a chapelry dependent upon Standish.

Welch Whittle, under the name of Walsewythull, was held with Shevington and Charnock of the earls of Lincoln, by the heirs of Robert Banastre, in the reign of Henry III.† In 25 Edward III. John Haueryngton and his parcenars, tenants of the duchy, held one knight's fee in Sheuyngton, Chernok, and Walshewithull, which Robert Banastre formerly held.‡ This did not comprise the whole township, for in 18 Edward II. Elena de Torbek held lands in Walsquithull and Penwortham.§ In 28-9 Edward III. sir William Careles held the manor so called of Walshwittell, with those of Torbok and Dalton,‖ which he and Emma, his wife, conveyed to Hugh Careles in 29-30 Edward III., 4 an. Ducatûs.¶ In 1707 it was forfeited by the treason of William Dickenson, whose ancestor had married the heiress of Wrightington, but, owing to legal technicality, the manor was not seized by the crown,** and Charles Dicconson, esq. his descendant, is the principal land-owner. Welch-Whittle-hall has long been the property of the Harveys, and captain Harvey is the present proprietor. Welch Whittle.

The extensive and fertile township of Duxbury, at the northern extremity of the parish of Standish, stands on the banks of the Yarrow, by which the township and the parish is divided from the parish of Chorley. Duxbury gave name at an early period to a family, of whom Adam, in 16 Edward I. held a moiety of the town; and in 32 Edward III. Nicholas de Norreys levied a fine upon Henry, the son of Adam de Dokesbury, for messuages and lands there;†† but the younger branch of the family of Standish, seated in this parish soon after the Conquest, has held the manor from time immemorial.

Mr. Vincent, the herald, has written notes attached to the family pedigree, which has carried the ancestry to a higher period than any of the other pedigrees, and

* Registrum S. Marie de Lanc. MS.
‡ Lansdowne MSS. 559, fo. 31.
‖ See Vol. I. p. 343.
** Duchy Records, Bundle H. n. 10.
†† Bag of Fines in the Chapter House. 32 Edw. III.
† Testa de Nevill', fo. 397.
§ Inquis. ad Quod Damn. 18 Edw. III. n. 51.
¶ Bag of Fines in the Chapter House.

Standish Parish.

brought it down to the time of sir Rowland Standish, whose name is rendered famous by the relics of St. Lawrence deposited in the church of Chorley.*

Duxbury.

On the death of the late sir F. Standish, in May, 1812, one Thomas Standish, of Blackrod, assuming himself to be the heir, assembled a number of followers, and, adopting the proceedings of some of his betters in the fifteenth century,† took possession of Duxbury-hall by turning out the servants of Frank Hall Standish, esq., the real heir, in defiance of the peace-officers. After several days' possession, the intruders were forcibly ejected by the magistracy of the district, and committed to Lancaster castle. At the summer assizes following, Thomas Standish, the pretender, Thomas Prescott, William Gadman, John Dyke, Thomas Aspinall, and James Smith, were brought to trial for this offence, charged with stealing wine, spirits, and other articles, the property of Frank Hall Standish, esq.; to which charge they all pleaded guilty, and were severally sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

* STANDISH PEDEGREY.

Hugo de Standish duxit Aliciam fit Riči Molyneux.

Richi de Standish fit et heres Hugonis.

Hugo de Standish fit Riči 20 E. 3.

Christopher de Standish de Duxbury duxit Margretam fit Tho Fleminge milit 19 R. 2.

This Christop changed his seil of the cote from sa. to blew.

S^r Hugh Standish k^t at the battle of Agencourt temp. H. 5 found three men at Armes ℓ 9 Archers mounted his endenture w^th his seale in the same office.

S^r Hugh Standish w^th 20 men at Armes ℓ 40 Archers serued H. 5 at sea for 50 dayes.

Christop Standish esqr. serued the sayd Kinge 9 H. 5 w^th 6 men at Armes ℓ 18 Archers mounted beyond the seas.

Rouland Standish esqr. w^th 19 men of Armes ℓ 60 Archers serued the Kinge in France 2 H. 6.

Alexander Standish esqr. w^th 6 men of Armes ℓ 27 Archers mounted serued the Kinge in France by direction of the duke of Bedford.

Roulandus Standish de Dux. fuit miles 5 H. 6 et ꝓbat' testamentū 1435 occisus in Francia cum comite Arundell, etc.

Alicia relict. Jacobi Standish de Duxbury in viduatate mea remisi Christophero Standish militi filio meo etc. 1 R. 3.

Jacobus Standish frater et heres Roulandi Standish mit.

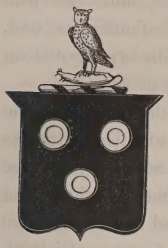
This S^r Rouland gaue the relique of S^t Laurence head to the church of Chorley co. Lanc. vid the deed w^th his armes ℓ the receipt of the curate.

S^r Rafe Standish quondam of London.—Holinshed Chro. page 283.

Harl. MSS. Cod. 2042. *Fol.* 239.

† See Vol. II. p. 613-14.

Standish, of Duxbury.



Hugh Standish, Esq. married 34 Edward I. = Alice, dau. of Sir Ric. Molineux, of Sephton.

William Standish died young. | Richard, son and heir of Hugh, 9 Edward III. = living 20 Edward III.

William and Alexander, died young. | Christopher Standish, married 19 Rich. II. = Margaret, d. of Sir Thos. Fleming, knt. | Clemence.

Ralph Standish, mar. 7 Hen. V. died s. p. = Joan, d. of Sir Thomas Gerard, knt. | Rouland Standish, knighted 5 Hen. VI. brought home the relic of St. Lawrence, and was killed in France, with the Earl of Arundel and others; his will proved 1435. Died s. p. | James Standish, of Duxbury, brother and heir of Sir Rouland, married 6 Edward VI. = Alicia, daughter of ....

Christopher Standish. = Elizabeth, dau. of William Bradshaigh, of Haigh.

James Standish. = Alice, dau. of ....

Sir Christopher Standish, knighted 1 Ric. III. married = Alice, dau. of Sir Alexander Standish.

Thomas Standish, 9 Hen. VIII. = Catherine, dau. of .... | James. | Hugh. | Alexander. | Rouland. | Anne. | Maud, married William Bradshaigh, of Haigh.

Elizabeth, dau. of Evan Hadock, 1st wife. = James Standish. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Butter, of Rawcliffe, 2d wife, married 28 Henry VIII.

Thomas Standish, eldest son. = Margaret, dau. of Sir Thomas Houghton, of Houghton Tower. | Christopher. | Anne, wife of Randolf Eaton. | Clemence, wife of John Yates, of Chorley.

Alexander Standish. = Margaret, dau. of Sir Ra. Assheton, of Whalley Abbey, Bart. | Lennard, &c.

Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Wingfield, of Suffolk, knt. 1st wife. = Thomas Standish. = Anne, dau. of Christopher Whittingham, Esq. Suffolk.

Thomas, eldest son, slain at Manchester. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Vaux, of Dotchet, Esq. | Anne, dau. of — Farington, relict of — Banaster, of Bank. = Alexander Standish, s. p. = Margaret, dau. of — Ireland, of Ireland, Lanc. widow of Colonel Clifton. | Richard Standish. = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Peter Leigh, of Lyme, Chesh. | Anne, Ratclyffe. | Ralph, Catherine. | Gilbert, Margaret. | Henry, Dorothy.

Thomas, died young. | Richard Standish, of Duxbury, created baronet Feb. 8, 1676. = Margaret, dau. of Thos. Holcroft, of Holcroft, died near 100 years of age, Oct. 1735. = Sir Thos. Standley, of Bickerstaffe, bart. 2d husband. | Peter, Alexander, Ralph. | John, Hugh. | Elizabeth, Anne, Frances.

Sir Thomas Standish, of Duxbury, 2d bart. died Dec. 1756. = Jane, dau. of Chas. Turner, of Cleveland, co. York. | Richard, died young. | Elizabeth. | Peter, Charles. | Margaret, Frances.

Thomas Standish. = Catherine, dau. of Robert Frank, of Pontefract, and relict of Jo. Smith, of Heath, co. York. | Catherine, Margaret. | Richard, Cholmley. | Charles, John, Turner. | William. | Jane, Cholmley.

Thomas, died infant. | Margaret, died infant. | John, died infant. | Sir Frank Standish, 3d bart. | Jane, died infant.

Standish Parish.

Burghe-hall in Duxbury, now a farm-house, was once the residence of the Standishes, and afterwards of the Rigbys, of which family was Alexander Rigby, esq. of Burgh, high sheriff of the county of Lancaster in 1677-8, and who paid £381. 3s. 4d. to compound for his estate with the parliamentary authority, in 1646. This property subsequently came into the possession of the Chadwicks, and in 1824 was sold to James Anderton, esq., by whose family it is now possessed.

Charnock Richard.

Charnock Richard is separated from Heath Charnock by the intervention of the township of Duxbury. Charnock Richard was held in moieties by the Charnocks and Banasters. In 16 Edward I. H. Chernoc held half of the manor by homage and service of two shillings; and in 15 Elizabeth Thomas Charnocke held the manor of Hindley, and the half of the manor of Charnocke Richard,* and his son, Richard Charnocke, held the manor of Heath Charnocke, Hindley, and Charnoc Richard, in 14 James I.†

In 12 Edward I. the king granted to sir Henry de Lee a charter, dated Sept. 15, by which he granted, to him and his heirs for ever, a weekly market every Friday at his manor of Chernok, and one fair there every year on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Botulph the abbott, (June 16, 17, and 18,) and free warren in all his demesnes; which were confirmed by a legal decision to his son and heir, William de Lee.‡ In 16 Edward I. sir Henry de Lee held of the earl of Ferrars the other moiety of Charnock Richard by homage and service of five shillings; and it appears by a deed of 26 Edward I. that William Banastre quitclaimed to H. de Lee, son of John de Lee, all his right in Charnoc in demesnes, homages, rents, services, mills, fisheries, and all other things, to render to the chief lord five shillings at Martinmas, and to perform the service due to the court of Penwortham, for which donation sir Henry de Lee gave him 44 marks. By another deed he quitclaims to Robert de Ferrers the demesnes, homages, services, and other appurtenances before named, which Henry de Lee held of his gift in Charnock.§ By the marriage of sir Richard de Hoghton, who was knighted in 10 Edward III., with Sibilla, the daughter of William and heiress of sir Henry de Lee, this moiety came into the family of its present possessors, and sir Henry Philip Hoghton is now the lord of the whole manor. William Chadwick, who died in 4 Charles I., seems to have had no connexion with Charnock Richard, his principal property lying in Fulwood.‖

Park-hall in this township, an old mansion modernized, is supposed to be the Park-hall which was occupied by a branch of the Hoghtons, of Hoghton Tower, but

* Duchy Records, Vol. XIII. n. 35.

† Ibid. Vol. XXI. n. 6.

‡ Placit. de Quo Warranto 20 Edward I. Rot. 1.

§ Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. III. fo. C 4. In the Heralds' College.

‖ Duchy Records, Vol. XXVI. n. 1.

Richard Prescott German, esq. is the present owner and resident. In the rear of Charnock-hall, near the Yarrow, is a building of some historical renown, designated Commissarsis, which name it derives from having been used by government, in the rebellion of 1715, to supply the king's troops with provisions on their march to Preston. Standish Parish.

Heath Charnock. This township is an extensive but not populous division of the parish of Standish, on the borders of Rivington hills. Heath Charnock was held by the Banastre family as early as the reign of king John. In 16 Edward I. Thomas Banastre held one-third of Heath Charnock by homage and service, and in 23 Edward III. the property of Margaret Banastre in this township was stated at six bovates of land. Two-thirds of Heath Charnock belonged to Hugh Gogard. The township itself is sometimes called Charnock Gogard.* Subsequently the principal proprietors were a family denominated from the situation of their mansion, the Asshawes of the Hall on the Hill, and the Hill itself was termed a manor, though it does not appear that Heath Charnock ever possessed manorial rights. Roger, the son of Laurence Asshawe, of Heath Charnock, married Jane, daughter and coheir of sir James Harrington, of Westby,† and in this manner probably acquired the Hall on the Hill, and its estates, the Harringtons having as early as 25 Edward III. held in Shevington, Charnock, and Welch Whittle, the land which had belonged to Robert Banastre.‡ By the forfeiture of the Harringtons, the manor of Heath Charnock came to the crown, and was granted to the Stanleys.§ Roger Asshawe, however, died in 33 Henry VIII., in possession of the manor of the Hill, and lands in Heath Charnock, Anlesarghe, Adlington, Duxbury, Chorley, and Coppull.‖ He was succeeded by his son Leonard, who died in 37 Elizabeth, lord of the manor of Shagh, leaving a son Leonard, who died 9 Charles I., the last of his name. At his death he held the manors of Shaghe and Flixton. One of his daughters was married to Peter Egerton, esq.¶ Jane, another daughter, was probably one of the two maiden ladies to whom tradition has ascribed too high an antiquity in making them contemporary with the re-erection of Standish church, in 1584, when they supplied the wood work, and obtained an exemption from tithe for the hall. In 1679 Stephen Radley, esq. was proprietor of the Hall on the Hill; which afterwards passed into the hands of Richard Willis, of Halsnead, esq., and lastly of Heath Charnock.

* In the inquisition of William Launcelyn in 5 Edward VI. he is found to have lands in "Charnaghe Gongar," (Duchy Records, Vol. IX. n. 1.) but "Heathe Charnocke, alias Charnocke Gogard," occurs in 41 Elizabeth, (Ibid. Vol. XVII. n. 10,) and "Heathchernoke, alias Chernoke Goggard," in 20 Jac. I. (Ibid. Vol. XXIII. n. 56.)

† Lancashire Visitation, 1567.

§ Duchy Records, Vol. XI. Inquis. 3 Eliz. n. 1.

‡ Lansdowne MS. 559, fo. 31.

‖ Duchy Records, Vol. VIII. n. 11.

¶ See Flixton Parish, Vol. III. p. 163.

Standish Parish.

Mr. Case, alderman of Liverpool, to whom it now belongs. Shaw Place, the residence of lord Willoughby de Parham in 1765, an old plain mansion, now decayed, has been inaccurately described as seated in the parish of Bolton.* Nightingale House, the patrimony of the Nightingales, having been re-edified, and occupied in succession by three brothers of the name of Rollison, is now called Rollison House. Frank Hall Standish, esq. of Duxbury-hall, has considerable possessions in Heath Charnock.

There are two fairs held in Standish yearly, the first on the 29th of June, and the second on the 22d of November, chiefly for cattle, toys, and general traffic; Ciceley, the mother of Edward Townley Standish, esq., established the November fair on St. Cecilia's day; the June fair is of an earlier date.

Fustian, muslin, and silk weaving employ a number of the inhabitants in this parish; paper-making flourishes at Worthington, and fire-brick works in Heath Charnock. Coal and cannel mining employs a great number of hands, but, notwithstanding the abundance and cheapness of coals, there is not one spinning-mill in the parish. There are about twenty-two steam-engines, of an aggregate power of 984 horses, chiefly used in the collieries. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes along the east and the south sides of this parish, and the projected line of the Wigan and Preston railway, will, when executed, add to its trading facilities. Stone, sand, and marl are got here, as well as coal; and between Adlington and Arley-hall there is a well from which an inflammable vapour issues, that takes fire on the application of a lighted candle.

There is in this parish a great deal of good pasturage for cattle, but not more than one-fourth of the land is in arable cultivation.

* See Vol. III. p. 106.

Painted by J. Lonsdale, Esq. Engraved by S. Freeman.

WILLIAM ROSCOE, ESQ. R.S.L.–F.L.S.

W Roscoe

FISHER, SON & Cº LONDON. 1832.

Hundred of West Derby.

SCARCELY inferior to any of the other great divisions of the county is the hundred of West Derby, in extent, in population, or in wealth. The hundred of Salford, with Manchester at its head, claims indeed the superiority in manufacturing industry; but that portion of the county upon which we are now entering, with its magnificent port of Liverpool, has decidedly the advantage in commercial enterprise and agricultural improvement. West Derby Hundred.

At the period of the Domesday survey, the hundred of West Derby was divided into three hundreds, namely, Derbei, Walintune, and Neweton.* Newton hundred formed one manor, which was held by fifteen drenches for fifteen manors, or rather berewicks. In the hundred of Walintune there were thirty-four drenches with as many manors, in the time of the Confessor; but when the survey was taken, the whole was in possession of eight vassals of Roger de Poictou, the lord of the three hundreds.† The services and peculiar tenures of the thanes, and the extraordinary laws by which these primitive hundreds were governed, have already been noticed;‡ but it is as difficult to assign the reason as it is to determine the precise time when the hundreds of Neweton and Walintune merged in the hundred of West Derby. Anciently three hundreds.

On the second defection and exile of Roger de Poictou, in 2 Henry I., the three hundreds reverted with his other estates to the crown, which held possession of them until they were granted by king Stephen to Henry, duke of Normandy, the son of the empress Maud. This prince, about the year 1152, rewarded the services of Ranulph de Gernons, earl of Chester, by the donation of numerous estates in France and England. The charter granted on this occasion is the earliest document, subsequent to the Domesday survey, in which this district is mentioned; and the terms are, "Moreover I give and grant to Ranolph de Gernons all the honor of

* See Vol. I. p. 97—105. † Ibid. p. 82-3. ‡ Ibid. p. 112.

West Derby Hundred.

Earl Roger de Poictou, wheresoever he possessed any thing; and Torcheseiam and Oswardebek Wapentack, and Derby with all its appurtenances." That the minor hundreds were conveyed in this charter, there can be no doubt, for we find the heirs of the grantee exercised paramount power over the whole of the present hundred of West Derby. It is not, therefore, an extravagant supposition that Newton and Warrington had ceased to be regarded as hundreds during the half century in which the crown retained possession of de Poictou's forfeited estates. Soon after this period, we find "Wapñ de Derbyshire,"* and "Hundred de Derbisir',"† but no mention of the hundreds of Warrington and Newton.

Ancient barons.

In the hundred of Derby, Roger de Poictou stationed four barons; Godifrid,‡ who seems to be the person designated as Goisfrid in the Domesday survey, was his vicecomes of Derby, a title which then implied the earl's substitute or deputy; William de Molines, or de Moulines, to whom he afterwards gave the manors of Sefton, Thornton, and Kerden, was appointed castellan of Liverpool, where the earl had erected the fortress, which in the records of that age is sometimes called the castle of Derby; Paganus de Villers, seated at Warrington, commanded the pass of the Mersey to Lachford; and Warinus Banastre, the fourth baron, held feudal sway over Newton. These "medii capitanei" he presented with a charter, and they again distributed large portions of their lands among their respective followers, whose possessions will be more conveniently described under the parish histories.

Ranulf, earl of Chester, the grantee of Derby in the reign of king Stephen, was succeeded by Hugh Kevelioc, and the latter by Ranulf de Blundeville, the last earl of Chester, who had demesnes in this county. In 17 king John he had the custody of the honor and castle of Lancaster, and exercised the office of sheriff in 7 Henry III., which he held for five successive years, and again in 9 Henry III. In 13 Henry III. he had a royal charter in confirmation of all his lands between the Ribble and Mersey,§ and died without issue in 1231. In his time, Henry de Waleton held fourteen bovates of land in Waleton, Wastyete, and Neusum, for being grand serjeant of the hundred of Derbisir for the king,‖ and Adam de Jeland had the custody of the castles of Lancaster and West Derby in the reign of king John, as appears from a writ of acquittance for his expenditure of the king's money, in the

* Testa de Nevill', fo. 396. The name "West Derebi" appears in Rot. Cancell. 3 Joh. m. 7.

† Ibid. fo. 403.

‡ Geoffrey de Valoines, baron of Derby hundred, possessed the lordships of Tarleton, Cancefield, and Sline, which were held in dower by his widow, and descended to Gunnora, his niece and heiress. Rot. Fin. 9 John, m. 5. Geoffrey was several times sheriff of Lancashire. See Vol. I. p. 208.

§ See Vol. I. p. 121.

‖ Testa de Nevill', fo. 403.

Close Rolls of 6 Henry III.* William de Ferariis, or Ferrars, having, in 4 Richard I. married Agnes, sister and one of the heiresses of Ranulf, acquired the lands between the Ribble and Mersey.† He was the sixth earl of Derby, and the seventh Ferrers in lineal succession from Henry de Ferrariis, who, at the time of the Domesday survey, was a person of great eminence and power, holding one hundred and fourteen lordships in the county of Derby, and nearly as many in thirteen other counties, but none at that time in Cheshire or Lancashire: his son Robert, in 1137, commanding the Derbyshire forces at the battle of the Standard, fought at North Allerton, in Yorkshire, where the northern barons obtained a great victory over David king of Scotland, and was for his services created earl of Derby.‡ William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, paid a fine, in 26 Henry III. for livery of the three wapentakes of West Derby, Leyland, and Salford,§ which had been seized into the king's hands for the misdemeanors of his bailiffs; and his son William, who succeeded him, was himself attached for a still higher offence than the station of his subordinates would enable them to commit.

West Derby Hundred.

First earls of Derby.

Though the earls originally appointed their own substitutes in the government of their counties, that practice had long fallen into disuse; and the people, by ancient prescription, selected the sheriff and other great officers in the motes assembled for the purpose. In January, 38 Henry III. William de Ferrars, the earl of Derby, was accused before the king in council by Alan de Windhull, Thurstan de Hollannde, and others, of having compelled them to receive his own nominee as "gryt-sergeant of the hundred;"‖ and they alleged that he had formerly been convicted of this offence by a jury in the king's court, although they and other men of the hundred had been accustomed and ought to elect the sheriff by advice and consent, and to appoint the gryt-sergeant to preserve the king's peace, and to answer if the peace were not well preserved. They further complain that earl William, by way of forcing their consent, had seized two hundred of their cattle, and detained them

Appointment of sheriffs.

* It would hence appear that both castles were royal fortresses. The following articles were consumed in these garrisons during the wardenship of Adam de Jeland: 240 quarters of corn, 121 quarters of malt, 400 bacons or fat hogs, 4 score cows, 130 sheep, 20,000 herrings, 60 quarters of salt, 300 quarters of oats, 10,000 quarels, (x mill quarellos,) and 160 quarters of oatmeal; for the purchase of which he had the king's acquittance, dated Nov. 6, 6 Henry III.—*Rot. Claus. P.* 1. *m.* 21.

† See Vol. I. p. 122.

‡ Joh. Prior Hagustald. p. 262, lin. 66.

§ See Vol. I. p. 122.

‖ Bracton calls this officer *Serjeant of the Hundred*, Lib. v. cap. 4. The bailiff of the hundred of modern times, seems to be his representative.

West Derby Hundred.

against the peace. The council ordered the case to be tried at law,* but the pleadings, probably, never came to an issue, for the earl died on March 24, in the same year. The right of the people to elect their sheriff was confirmed by the statute 28 Edward I. cap. 28, "that the commons might choose such as would not be a burden to them."† This statute was repealed in 9 Edward II. and eight years afterwards several presentments were made by the grand jury of the wapentake of West Derby against William le Gentil, for extortion in his office of sheriff, and for interference in the election of knights of the shire ;‡ for which, and other trespasses, le Gentil was imprisoned, and fined fifty marks.§

Present earls of Derby.

The title of earls of Derby, enjoyed successively by the noble and illustrious houses of Ferrars and of Lancaster, having become extinct, was appropriately revived in the reign of Henry VII. in favour of the house of Stanley, which family has always had its principal residence in the hundred of West Derby.

Divisions of hundred.

This hundred is formed into four divisions for parochial and police purposes, under the following arrangement :—

* Placit. coram Consil. in Octab. S'ci Hyll. 38 Hen. III. Rot. 9.

† Blackst. Comm. B. I. p. 339, 340.

‡ See Vol. I. p. 227, 279, & 300.

§ Placit. 17 Edw. II. Rot. 72.

HUNDRED OF WEST DERBY.

KIRKDALE DIVISION.

Parish, Township, or Extra-Parochial Place.	£.
Liverpool Parish:	*751,126
Sefton Parish:	
Aintree	2284
Great Crosby	7101
Little Crosby	2955
Ince Blundell	5035
Litherland	5100
Lunt	1163
Netherton	2094
Orrell & Ford	1565
Sefton	3144
Thornton	1821
Walton Parish:	
Bootle & Linacre	64,238
Everton	8377
Fazackerley	30,139
Formby	4906
Kirkby	5000
Kirkdale	6771
Simonswood	8973
Toxteth Park	2540
Walton on the Hill	10,959
West Derby	48,405

ORMSKIRK DIVISION.

Parish, Township, or Extra-Parochial Place.	£.
Altcar Parish:	6726
Aughton Parish:	9781
Halsall Parish:	
Downholland	4797
Halsall	8956
Lydiate	4596
Maghull	6437
Melling	4258
North Meols Parish:	
Birkdale	1187
North Meols	13,407
Ormskirk Parish:	
Bickerstaffe	8506
Burscough	9624
Lathom	17,111
Ormskirk	9576
Scarisbrick	13,435
Skelmersdale	3388

PRESCOT DIVISION.

Parish, Township, or Extra-Parochial Place.	£.
Childwall Parish:	
Allerton	5170
Childwall	2734
Garston	8959
Hale	3262
Halewood	6517
Speke	4233
Wavertree	13,589
Little Woolton	4379
Much Woolton	6080
Croxteth Park extra-parochial	1293
Huyton Parish:	
Huyton, Roby	10,154
Knowsley	9054
Torbock	5706
Prescot Parish:	
Bold	6575
Cronton	2145
Cuerdley	2630
Ditton	4214
Eccleston	13,062
Parr	6249
Penketh	2276
Prescot	8340
Rainford	7655
Rainhill	4042
Great Sankey	4133
Sutton	11,657
Whiston	5950
Widnes with Appleton	7190
Windle	14,521

WARRINGTON DIVISION.

Parish, Township, or Extra-Parochial Place.	£.
Leigh Parish:	
Astley	4012
Atherton	7982
Bedford	5860
Pennington	6936
Tyldesley with Shackerley	7176
Westleigh	5349
Warrington Parish:	
Burtonwood	5747
Poulton with Fearnhead	3428
Rixton with Glazebrook	3805
Warrington	48,070
Woolston with Martinscroft	3186
Wigan Parish:	
Abram†	2093
Billinge Chapel End	3133
Billinge Higher End	2431
Dalton	3885
Haigh	5565
Hindley	10,450
Ince in Mackerfield	6405
Orrell	5530
Pemberton	10,048
Upholland	10,517
Wigan	38,435
Winstanley	3292
Winwick Parish:	
Ashton in Mackerfield	16,954
Culcheth	7004
Golborne	3772
Haydock	3934
Houghton, Middleton, and Arbury	1618
Kenyon	1979
Lowton	4738
Newton in Mackerfield	6926
Southworth with Croft	3836
Winwick with Hulme	4487

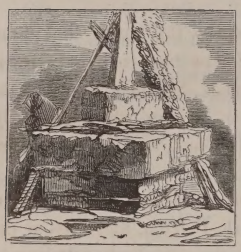
* The sum annexed to each township indicates the amount for which it is assessed in the county rate, according to the valuation of 1829.

† For Aspul, in Wigan parish, see Vol. II. p. 148.

Wigan Parish.

Wigan Parish.

Antiquity.



AMONGST the parishes of the second class in the county of Lancaster, few of them hold so distinguished a place in general and topographical history as the parish of Wigan. Independent of the claims of this ancient borough to the high antiquity of a Roman station, we are fairly entitled to consider it a place of eminence in Saxon times; and though the name of Wigan does not occur in the Domesday survey, three of its townships, namely, Up-Holland, Dalton, and Orrell are all returned as affording possessions to the thanes of the Conqueror.* Soon after the departure of the Romans, we find the renowned king Arthur asserting the independence of his country upon the banks of the Douglas with brilliant success, and the great accumulation of the bones of the warriors and of their horses found in after ages in the neighbourhood of Wigan, serve forcibly to indicate the strength of the contending armies, and the fatal results of their military operations.†

King Arthur's victories.

Name.

Indeed, the name of this place is belligerent, *Wig* signifying a fight in the Saxon, and *en* constituting the plural of that noun.‡ According to the historian of Manchester, Wigan formed the site of a Saxon castle, but no mention is made of this edifice in the great survey of 1086. Amongst the ancient ecclesiastical establishments of Lancashire, Wigan holds a distinguished place, and the church

Antiquity of the parish church.

* See Vol. I. p. 99. † Ibid. p. 30—34.

‡ On this subject Camden says, "At the source of the Douglas is the Town of Wiggin, which some say was anciently called Wibiggin, of which name I have nothing to observe, but that Biggin is a Lancashire word for houses; any more than that it is neat and populous, and a Corporation consisting of a Mayor and Burgesses, and the Rector of the Church is, as I have been told, Lord of the Town."—Britannia, Vol. III. p. 377. *Gough's Edition.* On this etymological definition we have only to say, that in all the ancient documents relating to Wigan, the name is written as a dissyllable, with slight variations in the orthography.

is of an antiquity too high to be reached by any of the authentic records that are at present extant. Wigan. Parish.

This parish, standing to the south of the line which constitutes the division between the hundred of Leyland and West Derby, is bounded on the north by Eccleston, Standish, and Bolton; on the south by Prescot, Winwick, and Leigh; on the east by the parish of Dean; and on the west by Ormskirk parish. Boundaries.

The length of Wigan parish, from Billinge Higher End on the west, to Hindley on the east, is ten miles; and from Haigh on the north, to Pemberton on the south, the mean breadth is about six miles. The whole parish comprises 27,610 statute acres. Dimensions.

The Douglas, or Dhu-Glas of the ancient Britons, waters this parish, and forms the principal stream within its boundaries. Rising in the high moors between Anglezark and Rivington, it descends by Heath Charnock, Standish, and Haigh, where it receives a small affluent stream, to the town of Wigan, which it nearly encircles, and then flowing past Shevington to Hesketh Bank, empties its waters into the estuary of the Ribble. River.

In the earliest records of this parish after the Norman invasion, we find Wigan subject to the baron of Newton placed there by Roger de Poictou, and even at the present time suit and service in a limited degree is due from the lord of Wigan to the baronial court of Newton. Subject to Newton.

The name of this early baron of Newton was Robert Banastre, who came over with the Conqueror, and whose descendants held Newton and Wigan in the reign of Edward I. By one of the latter, who retained the advowson of the church, the manor of Wigan was conferred upon the rector and his successors, who, in consequence, still enjoy the manorial privileges of the borough. The date of this donation does not appear, but it was confirmed by two royal charters in the reign of Henry III.

The first of these charters, dated 30 Henry III., is granted and confirmed to John Mauncell, parson of the church of Wygan,* and sets forth, That his town of Charters.

* This celebrated ecclesiastic ranked amongst the first men in the land. In addition to his church preferment at Wigan, he was provost of Beverley, treasurer of York, parson of Maidstone in Kent, chief justice of England, one of the privy council, chaplain to the king, his ambassador to Spain, a worthy soldier, *in armis strenuus & animâ imperterritus;* with his own hands, in a battle betwixt the English and French near to Tailborge, in France, he took prisoner one Peter Orige, a gentleman of eminent place and quality; he was crossed, to go to Jerusalem. He feasted at his house at Tote-hill fields (London) two kings, two queens, with their dependences, 700 messes of meat scarce serving for the first dinner. About the 31st Henry III., at the instance of the said king, he

Wigan. Parish.

Wygan should be a borough for ever, and that the burgesses should have gild merchant with *hansa*, and all the liberties and free customs to such gild belonging, with the privileges to the burgesses of sok and sak, tol and them, attachments within the borough, infangenthef and utfangenthef, and exemption from toll, lestage, pontage, passage, and stallage over land and at all sea ports, and freedom from suit or service to the county or wapentak for their lands within the borough; with the further provision that merchant strangers and others, on paying the customary dues, should have freedom to pass into the borough with their merchandise, and safely there remain, and safely thence return.*

Chartered markets and fairs.

In 42 Henry III. a second charter confirms to John Mauncell, parson of Wygan, and his successors for ever, a weekly market every Monday at their borough of Wygan, and two annual fairs of six days' duration, namely, one on the eve, day, and morrow of the ascension of our Lord, (Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in

was made keeper of the great seal as vice-chancellor. For, saith Paris, *custodiam sigilli accepit cancellarii vices acturus et officium*: and afterwards lord-keeper in plenary office and authority; yet for all this glorious pomp and great promotions, his end was poor, wretched, and miserable, beyond seas; the place of his death and burial is unknown.

He founded the priory of regular canons near Rumney, in Kent, in the year 1257, concerning which Matthew Paris says, "Sir John Maunsell, a man prudent, circumspect, and rich, wisely considering that the favour of a king is not hereditary, nor the prosperity of the world always permanent, founded a religious house of regular canons near by Rumney, and endowed it with very ample revenues, which he replenished with canons."

He was descended from Philip de Maunsel, who came in with the Conqueror, according to an ancient pedigree. John Maunsell, D.D. of Queen's College, Cambridge, was of the same family.—*Weever's Fun. Mons.* 4to. p. 70. Paris.

* Rex H. concessit & confirmavit carta sua ꝑ se & hedibus suis dilecto & fideli suo Johi Mauncell ꝑsone eccl̃ie de Wygan qđ villa sua de Wygan burgus esset imppetuū & qđ burgens' ejusdem burgi heant gildam mꝛcatorem cum hansa & oīmib3 liḃtatibus & liḃis consuetudinib3 ad gildam illam ptinent' & qđ nulł qui non sit de gilda illa mercandisam aliquam in ꝑḋco burgo faciat nisi de volūtate eoꝝdē burgens'. Concessit & eisdem burgensibus & eoꝝ hedibus qđ heant sok sak tol them & attach̄ infra burgū infangenthef & utfangenthef & qđ quieti sint ꝑ totam ꝟram suam ꝑ omnes portus maris de theolon' lestagio pontagio passagio & stallagio & qđ nullam sectam com' seu wapentach̄ faciant de terris suis quas tenent infra burgū ꝑḋcm cum mꝛcandisis suis de quocumq3 loco fu͛int sive exⁿnei sive alii qui de pace sua fu͛int vel de licencia sua in t͛am suam ven͛int salvo & secure ad ꝑḋcm burgū veniant cum mꝛcandisis suis & salvo ibidem m̀orent' & salvo inde recedant faciendo inde rectas & debitas consuetudines Et ꝑcepit ꝑ se & hedibus suis qđ ꝑḋca villa de Wygan liḃ burgus sit imppetuū Et qđ ꝑḋci burgens' heant ꝑḋcam gildam mꝛcatoriam cū hansa & oīmi aliis liḃtatibus & consuetudinib3 ad gildam illam ptin' Et qđ heant oīes alias liḃtates consuetudines & quietancias sic. ꝑḋcm est. *Dat. an. regni Regis Hen.* 30. *Rot. Placit. de Quo Warranto*, 20 Edw. I. *Rot.* 2 d. *In the Chapter House, Westminster.*

Rogation week,) and the other on the eve, day, and morrow of All Saints,* (Sept. 30, Nov. 1, and Nov. 2.) Wigan Parish.

By a judgment delivered in 9 Edward I. it appears that in the sixth year of that reign the right to the advowson of the church had been disputed, but the judges of both benches now decided that Robert Banastre, holding of the king, was patron of the church of Wygan.† At the assizes at Lancaster, 20 Edward I., the claim of Richard de Waleton to be the king's bailiff of Derbyshire and Makerfield, the boroughs of Lyuerpol and Wygan was allowed on his shewing that W. earl of Bolon and Moreton had granted that office to Walter, his ancestor, and that king John, in the first year of his reign, had confirmed it to Henry, the son of Gilbert, the son of Walter, and his heirs for ever, and that, by discharging the great serjeanty of the wapentake, he held six bovates of land in Walton, four in Wavertree, and four in Neusom.‡ Advowson.

Adam de Waleton, probably another of this family, having succeeded John Mauncell as rector of the church and lord of the manor of Wygan, was summoned at the same assizes to produce his authority for various acts performed by him in those capacities. In the charge preferred against him, it was alleged that he had taken assize of bread and beer, and exercised the privileges of infangenthef and utfangenthef, to which he had no title; that when he and his bailiffs had before them felons on pleas of sacrabord,§ accused of felony done out of their jurisdiction, they had tried that fact by men of the town, in consequence of which the felons were sometimes unduly condemned, and sometimes improperly acquitted: and that he had taken pleas of withernam without warrant. In justification of his conduct, Adam de Waleton pleaded his charters, on which the case was sent to a jury of five knights and seven gentlemen, on whose verdict a voluminous judgment was pronounced, to the effect, That, as to the liberty of infangenthef,‖ Roger de Assheton Extraordinary charges.

* Rex H. concessit & carta sua confirmavit ꝑ se & hedibus suis dilecto & fideli Johi Mauncell psone eccĺie de Wygan qđ ipe & successores sui psone eccĺie ꝑdce inppetuū heant unū mſcatū ad burgū suñ de Wygan singulis septimanis ꝑ diem Lune & duas ferias ibidem singulis annis durataʳs ꝑ sex dies videl̃t in vigilia in die & in cªstino Assenc̃ois Dñi Et in vigil̃ in die & in cªstino Oīm Sc̃oꝝ nisi mſcatum illud & ferie ille sint ad nocuñtum vicinoꝝ mſcatoꝝ & vicinaꝝ feriaꝝ &c. *Dat. an. Regni Regis, Hen.* 42. *Ubi supra.*

† Placit. Term. Pasch. 9 Edw. I. Rot. 5. Min. Record.

‡ Clam. de Quo Warr. coram Hu. Cressingham and Soc. MS. fo. 122. In the Chapter House, Westminster.

§ Apparently the same as sacaburh, or sacabere, where a person who had been robbed put in surety to prosecute a felon with fresh suit. Bracton, Lib. III. cap. 32.

‖ A privilege of judging thieves taken within the fee. Ibid. cap. 35. In some charters it appears that the thief should be taken within the lordship, and with the goods stolen, otherwise the lord had no jurisdiction over him. In this case the goods had been stolen out of the borough.

Wigan Parish.

having caused one William le Proctor, detected flagrante delicto, (with the stolen goods in his possession,) to be attached by the parson's bailiffs for a bull, which he alleged had been stolen in Hasphulle, in the wapentake of Salford, indicted him for that felony, whereupon Proctor procured Henry Crowe to be his warranty, who came to the next court for that purpose, and said that he, Crowe, would produce good warranty at the ensuing court. On this, the suitors of the court and the burgesses of the town discharged Proctor the felon, and detained his surety for three weeks, until the next court, when the surety, Henry Crowe, was hanged by their judgment, and Proctor, the real offender, escaped punishment! In another instance, Hugh Ashegh caused Nicholas Wade, who was also detected with the stolen goods in his possession, to be attached by Matthew le Clerk, the parson's bailiff, for a tabard and sword, which he had stolen at Preston; but the burgesses of the town discharged him without taking any further measures. Now, according to the charters, the king had granted infangenthef to the burgesses, and not to the parson, and the discharge of Proctor and Wade was contrary to law, for the truth of the matter ought to have been investigated, which the burgesses were not empowered to do, as the principal fact was committed out of their jurisdiction.

Franchise of the borough suspended

For this false judgment, the borough and its liberties were ordered to be seized into the king's hands, the sheriff directed to answer for the issues, and the suitors and burgesses to remain in the king's mercy. Adam de Waleton was also adjudged to be in the king's mercy for having punished offenders against the assize of bread discretionally, and not judicially.

Restored.

The liberties of the borough were afterwards restored, on the application of John Byrn, guardian of Robert Banastre's lands and heir, on the ground that Adam Walton had acted on his own authority in his behalf as patron of the church, without consulting his patron and the ordinary of the place.*

Adam de Cliderhou aids the barons against the king.

The next parson of Wygan on record is Robert de Cliderhou, who was accused in 17 Edward II. of sending his son, Adam de Cliderhou, and another man at arms, and four foot soldiers, to assist the earl of Lancaster in the barons' wars, and of preaching in his church of Wygan in favour of the earl, promising to give plenary absolution to all who should assist him. For this offence he was indicted and arraigned on a charge of high treason at a special assize held at Wigan, and, being found guilty, he was imprisoned, and fined £200, notwithstanding his plea, that he only directed his parishioners to pray for the king and kingdom.†

This sentence did not deprive the rector of his incumbency, and in the next reign we find him, in a petition to the king and council, justifying his conduct on

* Rot. Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Rot. 2 d.

† For Inquisition taken at Wigan, see Vol. I. p. 277-8.

the ground that he was assessed for his lands which he held in Lancashire, and required to find for the earl of Lancaster, at all times when he went to war, a man mounted and armed; this he had done in common with sir Robert de Malberthorp, sir John de Stonore, sir Henry de Staunton, and Mr. Robert de Aylleston; for this, and because he had caused prayers to be said in his church for the earl of Lancaster and the other barons, praying that God would give them grace to maintain the crown and the peace of the realm against the plunderers of the land; he had been, he alleged, arraigned and sent to Nottingham, where he was ransomed for 300 marks; for which wrongs he prayed a remedy. In a second petition, he complains that the burgesses violate the charter granted to John Mauncel in taking tolls and assize of bread and beer. The answer to the first of his petitions is, that nothing can be done for his relief; and to the second, that he may sue at common law.* Wigan Parish.

In 3 Edward III. Robert de Cliderhou obtained a charter for a market and fair at Wygan.† The first charter for paving the town, and erecting a bridge over the Douglas, was obtained in 7 Edward III.

During this reign, writs of military summons were issued by the king in Lancashire, for aid in the wars with Scotland, accompanied by writs for levying money for the king's service, which writs were sent to the mayors of Lancaster, Preston, and Wigan,‡ being the principal boroughs in the county. Writs of military service.

In the 17th Edward II. a royal commission was issued for the apprehension of [sir] William Bradshaigh, and other leaders of disorderly bodies of armed men in Lancashire, by whom the public peace was disturbed, and persons and property outraged; but in those days this offence was considered so trivial, that in the very next year sir William was appointed one of the commissioners for the preservation of the public peace!§ and in the year following he served the office of high sheriff of the county.

In the mean time the patronage of the church had passed from the Banastres, by the marriage of Alice, daughter and heiress of James Banastre, with sir John Langton, who thus became baron of Newton; and in 23 Edward III. the judgment formerly given in favour of Robert Banastre in 6 Edward I. was revoked by reason of errors, and the king was adjudged to have his action against Robert de Langton, [son of sir John] kinsman of Robert Banastre.‖ The advowson seems to have remained in the crown, or duchy, for several years, and in 36 Edward III. it was granted by letters under the duchy seal.¶ The right of presentation was, however, restored to the Langtons, for we find it exercised by them in the reign of Church patronage.

* Rot. Parl. Vol. II. p. 206.
† Rot. Chart. 3 Edw. III. n. 14.
‡ See Vol. III. p. 276.
§ See Vol. I. pp. 278-9.
‖ Placit. Term. Mich. 23 Edw. III. Rot. 21.
¶ See Vol. I. p. 346.

Wigan Parish.

Henry VII.* In 26 Edward III. John de Wynwyk, parson of the church of Wygan and lord of the borough of Wygan, established his claim to all his liberties in the town and borough of Wygan, according to the form of the royal charter.†

In 24 Edward III. two charters passed the great seal, by one of which Wygan was constituted a parliamentary borough,‡ and by the other the liberties of the borough were confirmed.§

Notwithstanding this charter, the bailiffs of Wigan owe suit and service to the courts in the fee of Newton in Mackerfield for a portion of the corporation land, but the borough itself is independent of that fee, while the townships of Ince, Pemberton, Billinge, Winstanley, Orrell, Hindley, and Alram, in this parish, are subject to the court of the fee.

The tolls of the Monday market at Wigan are payable to the rector, as lord of the manor, and those of Friday market to the corporation. There are two courts leet held within the borough—that of the rector at Easter, and that of the corporation at Michaelmas, in each year.

Claim preferred by parson Langton.

Dr. Kuerden preserves a claim without date, but probably of the age of Henry VI. or Edward IV., preferred by John Langton, clerk, parson of the church of Wigan, in which he claims, besides all the privileges formerly conceded to the burgesses, to have the chattels of fugitives and felons, waif and stray, view of frankpledge, gallows and tumbrel, pleas of withernam, jurisdiction over offences committed within the borough, and exemption for the burgesses from being tried without the borough for matters arising within it, saving the pleas which belong to the crown.‖

Additional charters.

In addition to the charters already mentioned, charters were granted to Wigan 2 Richard II., 1 Henry IV., 1 Henry V., 27 Elizabeth, 14 Charles I., and 18 Charles II. Wigan was governed by its mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and two bailiffs, till the charter of 2 William IV. was obtained.

On the first institution of the house of commons, or at least on the first return of members for boroughs, the four ancient boroughs of Lancashire, namely, Lancaster, Preston, Wigan, and Liverpool, were required to return two members each, these being the only towns in the county to which writs were addressed for that purpose in 23 Edward I., when the wages of a member of parliament was 2s. per diem.¶ After another return, the elective franchise of Wigan was placed in abeyance until 1 Edward VI., when a writ was again issued for this borough. The following is a list of the members returned to represent this borough in parliament, from the date of the first writ to the present time, comprehending a period of upwards of five centuries :—

* Duchy Records, Vol. III. Inq. 17 Hen. VIII. n. 101. † See Vol. I. p. 341.
‡ Rot. Chart. n. 4. § Ibid. n. 7. ‖ 4to MS. in the Chetham Lib. fo. 52.
¶ See Vol. I. p. 293—322.

Members of Parliament for Wigan.

1295. Willielmus le Teinturer, Henr' le Bocher.
1306. Simon Payn, Johannes le Merser.
1547. Alexander Barlow, Giles Carus.
1552-3. Alex. Barlow, Gilbert Girlington.
1553. Alex. Barlow, Gilbert Gerard.
1554. Alex. Barlow, esq. Will. Berners, gent.
1554. Alex. Barlow, esq. John Barnes, esq.
1555. Alex. Barlow, esq., Will. Gerard.
1557. Ralph Barton, Thos. Snyth, gent.
1558-9. Will. Oxward, Thos. Bromley.
1563. Will. Gerard, esq., Rich. Fortesque, esq. (in whose place John Radcliff.)
1571. Will. Gerard, esq., Owen Radcliff, gent.
1572. Edw. Fitton, Edw. Elbrington, esq.
1585. Will. Gerard, esq., Thomas Grimsditche, esq.
1586. Will. Gerard de Greys Inn, Peter Leigh de Bradley, esq.
1588. Robert Leicester, esq., Peter Leigh de Bradley, esq.
1592. Will. Gerard, Mich. Heneage.
1597. Edw. Leigh, Nich. Smith.
1601. Roger Downes, esq., John Poulteney, esq.
1603. William Cooke, knt., John Poulteney, knt.
1614. William Cooke, knt.
1620. Thos. Gerard, knt. and bart., Roger Downes, esq.
1623. Anthony St. John, knt., Francis Dennis, esq.
1625. Franc. Downes, esq., Edward Bridgman, gent.
1625. Anth. St. John, knt., Will. Pooley, knt.
1628. Anth. St. John, knt., Edward Bridgman, esq.
1640. Orlando Bridgman, esq., Alexander Rigby, esq.
1640. Orlando Bridgman, esq., Alexander Rigby, esq.
—— John Holcroft, esq.
1653. } No return for Wigan.
1654. }
1656. }
1658-9. Hugh Forth, merchant of London, Raufe Markland,* inhabitant of the town.
1660. Jeffrey Shackerley, Lord Antrim.
1661. The same, The same.
1678. Roger Bradshaw, The same.
1681. Lord Colchester, The same.
1685. Lord Murray, The same.
1688. Sir Edward Chisnal, William Banks.
1690. Peter Shackerley, John Byron.
1695. The same, Sir Roger Bradshaw.
1698. Orlando Bridgman, The same.
1701. Sir Alex. Rigby, The same.
1702. Orlando Bridgman, The same.
1705. Emanuel How, The same.
1708. Henry Bradshaw, The same.
1710. George Kenion, The same.
1713. The same, The same.
1714. Lord Barrymore, The same.
1722. The same, The same.
1727. Peter Bold, The same.
1734. Lord Barrymore, The same.
1741. The same, The same.
1747. Richard Clayton, Richard Barry.
1754. Sir Wm. Meredyth, The same.

* It is recorded, that "Raufe Markland of the Meadows" was the last member for Wigan who received the wages of independence.

Wigan Parish.

1761. Sir Fletcher Norton, Simon Luttrel.
1762. Fletcher Norton, esq., Simon Luttrel, esq.
1768. George Byng, esq., Beaumont Hotham, esq.
1774. The same, The same.
John Morton, esq.
Henry S. Bridgman, esq.
1780. Hon. Horace Walpole, The same.
John Cotes, esq.
1784. Orlando Bridgman, esq., The same.
1790. The same, The same.
1676. Hon. Orl. Bridgman, The same.
George W. Gunning, esq.
1801. John Cotes, esq., George W. Gunning, esq.
1802. Robert Holt Leigh, esq., John Hodson, esq.
1806. The same, The same.
The same, The same.
1807. The same, The same.
1812. The same, The same.
1819. The same, The same.
1820. Lord Lindsley, The same.
1826. James A. Hodson, James Lindsay.
1830. The same, The same.
1831. J. H. Kearsley, R. Thicknesse.
1832. Ralph Thicknesse, Richard Potter.

In the unsettled times of Henry VIII. a dispute arose between the corporation of Wigan and several of the neighbouring gentry, which proceeded to such extremities that in the 37th year of that king's reign sir Thomas Langton, William Gerrard, esq. and John Byrshell, having assembled a number of their adherents during the fair, proceeded to the town, and destroyed the booths of the chapmen who had brought thither their merchandise. For this breach of the peace the mayor commenced an action at law against the offenders, which was tried at the assizes at Lancaster.* In the third year of the following reign, an issue was tried between Miles Gerrard, mayor of Wygan, and sir Thomas Worsley, sheriff of the county, as to the right of the mayor of Wygan town to sit with the justices [of the county] and to exercise the authority of a county magistrate, in taking recognizances and granting sureties.†

New charter.

A new charter was granted to the corporation of Wigan, bearing date the 16th of February, 2 William IV., on the petition of the corporation. By the previous charter, the mayor and the ex-mayor (styled the justice) were alone justices of the peace for the borough, but by the new charter the recorder and the six senior aldermen for the time being, out of the twelve, are elevated to the bench, in addition to the mayor and the gentleman who filled that office for the year preceding; and instead of two serjeants at mace, as formerly, there are now four.

Courts.

Weekly petit sessions are held here on the Monday, besides which there are quarter sessions for the borough, and the corporation court leet held at Michaelmas annually. The corporation have power to try all offences, except those involving the punishment of life or limb, and to transport for life when the offence is of sufficient magnitude to subject the criminal to that punishment in other courts.

* Duchy Records, Vol. XIV. Pleas, W. n. 2. † Ibid. Vol. VI. Placit, G. n. 2.

Drawn by T. Allom. Sketched by J. Harwood. Engraved by R. Sands.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF WIGAN.

FISHER, SON & C° LONDON, 1832.

The rector's or lord's court is held at Easter yearly. The corporation seal portrays the ancient Moot-hall of Wigan, as it stood on its slender pillars in the reign of Charles II., with the cross of Calvary in the centre arch. Wigan Parish. Borough arms.

Before the passing of the act to amend the representation of the people of England and Wales,[a] Wigan returned, as it does now, two members to parliament. The right of voting was then vested in those persons who were resident in, and paid scot and lot within the borough, and who had been previously elected by the jury of burgesses at the annual court leet held for the election of the chief magistrate, and other annual officers of the borough; and also in certain gentlemen, amounting to thirty-four, who were styled honorary burgesses, being of not lower degree than that of esquire, who were appointed one by every mayor, and who were not required to be resident. The number upon the court roll entitled to vote in March, 1831, was eighty-one. At that time the number of houses in the borough were 4,162, and the number of the value of £10 a year and upwards, 568. By the act of 2 and 3 William IV.[a] to settle and describe the divisions of counties and the limits of cities and boroughs, &c., passed the 11th of July, 1832, it is enacted that persons occupying houses of the value of £10 a year shall be entitled to vote for members, and that the township of Wigan shall form the limits of the borough. At the first election in 1832, subsequent to the passing of the reform act, the number of voters was 568, of whom only 50 voted as burgesses. On this occasion, Ralph Thicknesse, esq. of Beech Hill, Wigan, and Richard Potter, esq. of Smedley, in the parish of Manchester, were returned representatives of the borough.

[a] 2 W. IV. Cap. 45.

Old constituency.

Cap. 61.

New constituency, and limits of the borough.

Ecclesiastically, the parish of Wigan is in the deanery of Warrington and in the archdeaconry of Chester. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is probably of Saxon origin, though there is no existing record to conduct the antiquary so high as the Conquest. In the valor of pope Nicholas IV. it stands thus recorded:—

The parish church.

Ecclia de Wygan . . .	£33 6 8	£3 6 8

Wigan Parish.

The present edifice has evidently superseded a more ancient building, which is supposed to be of the age of Henry VIII., and to have been built by an ancestor of lord Bridgeman. This church consists of a tower, a nave, two side aisles, and two family chapels, (the Gerards' and Bradshaighs',) with a chancel and vestry of more modern date. The east side or front rises into two stories, both of them castellated, the lower ornamented by pinnacles, and the upper by a small circular turret terminating in a spiral point. On the eastern extremity of the edifice are carved the arms of John Bridgeman, bishop of Chester, and rector of Wigan, A. D. 1627. The interior is lofty, and well lighted; the nave is divided from the aisles by strong massive pillars mounted by fluted Roman arches. Galleries extend round the church; and in the north gallery is a powerful organ, venerable and melodious. The south gallery is the corporation's, having been presented to them by Peter Shakerley, esq. in the year 1718. The altarpiece is ornamented by a group of full-length figures worked in tapestry, said to represent the fatal catastrophe of the fate of Ananias. The monuments of the principal families in the neighbourhood are less numerous than might reasonably be expected. Here, as in most other towns, the church-yard is closely environed by buildings, with the exception of an opening to the south, where a large cemetery extends down a declivity, commanding an interesting view of a fine champaign country.

Monuments.

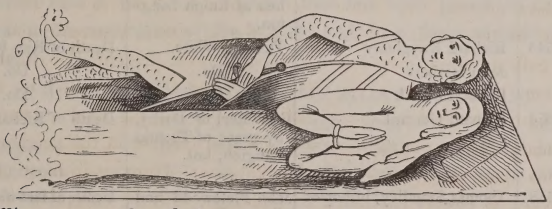
The most ancient and the most interesting monument in the church is placed under the stairs leading to the east gallery, where two mangled figures of white-washed stone serve to preserve the remembrance of sir William Bradshaigh, of Haigh, and his lady Mabel; he in an antique coat of mail, cross-legged, with his sword partially drawn from the scabbard by his left side, and on his shoulder his shield charged with two bends; and she in a long robe veiled, her hands elevated and conjoined in the attitude of fervent prayer. The history of this valorous knight and his lady is preserved in the family pedigree of the Bradshaighs in these terms:—

"SIR WILLIAM BRADSHAIGHE, 2d son of Sir John, was a great traveller and a souldger, and married to Mabell daughter and sole heire of Hugh Norris de Haghe and Blackrode, and had issue, in 8 Edward II. Of this Mabell is a story by tradition of undoubted verity, 'that in Sir William Bradshaghe absence (beinge 10 years away in the holy wars*) she married a Welsh knight. Sir William returning from the wars came in a palmer's habett amongst the poor to Haghe, who when she saw and congetringe that he favoured her former husband wept, for which the knight chastised her, at

* Mr. Roby, in his very interesting traditional story of "Mab's Cross," has shewn from a collation of dates that the wars in which sir William was engaged were not the *holy* wars; and that sir William did not go to the wars till upwards of forty years after the last crusade.

which Sir William went and made himself known to his tenants; in which space the knight fled, but near to Newton Parke Sir William overtook him and slew him. The said Dame Mabell was enjoined by her confessor to doe penances by going onest every week barefout and bare legged to a crosse ner Wigan from the Haghe wilest she lived, and is called Mab + to this day; and ther monument lyes in Wigan Church as you see them ther portry'd.'" Wigan Parish.

In the year 1664, when sir William Dugdale made his visitation, he sketched a drawing of the monument, as it then stood, upon the family pedigree, now in the possession of earl Balcarras, and the following is a fac-simile of sir William's sketch:—



Sir William was outlawed for a year for slaying the Welsh knight, and in the Inquisitiones ad Quod Damnum of 11 Edward II. we find him designated "a felon."

Mab's Cross stands at the top of Standish-gate, at the entrance to the town from the Standish road, and consists of the base of a pillar and half a shaft of four sides rounded off by time,* to which the lady made her weekly pilgrimages, in penitential attire, from the chapel at Haigh-hall, a distance of two miles, in an age when ten years' widowhood was not thought a sufficient expiation of the crime of taking a second lord.

On the east wall of Wigan church is a long Latin monumental inscription, surmounted by the arms of the Bradshaighs, to the memory of sir Roger Bradshaigh, knt. and bart., elected knight of the shire for the county of Lancaster in th parliament that restored Charles II., who died at the age of 56, March 31, 1684. Upon a massive marble bearing the family arms, (crest, a stag couchant,) is this inscription:—

"ROGERUS DOWNES de Wardley, Armiger, filius Johannis Downes hujus Comitatus Armigeri Obijt 27 Junij 1676, Ætatis Suæ 28."

Within the chapel of the Gerards of Ince are the family arms, and an inscription on a tablet in memory of the *Gerards* of Ince in Mackerfield, lords of Ince and Aspull for centuries, whose remains are interred here.

* See the initial letter of this chapter.

Wigan Parish.

LIST OF THE RECTORS OF WIGAN.

From the Episcopal Registers and other sources.

DATE OF INSTITUTION.	RECTORS.	ON WHOSE PRESENTATION.	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
	Thomas Langton		
Aug. 16, 1506	Richard Wiot	Henry VII. by reason of the minority of Tho. Langton, son & heir of Ralph Langton.	Death of Thomas Langton.
Aug. 8, 1543	Richard Knyghtley	Thomas White.	Death of Ric. Knyghtley.
	John Harbert	Do.	Do.
	Richard Smyth	Do.	Do.
March 2, 1554	Richard Gerrard	Edw. Earl of Derby, by grant of Thomas Langton, knt.	Death of Richard Smyth.
Aug. 9, 1558	Thomas Standley, bishop of Sodor	John Fletewodd and Peter Farrington, patrons for this turn on the grant of sir Tho. Langton, knt.	Death of last incumbent.
Feb. 8, 1571	Edward Fleetewod		Resig. of last incumbent.
1600	John Bridgeman		
Oct. 1604	Bryan Vincente		
Oct. 12, 1604	Gerrard Massie	King James	
	Ch. Hotham, ejected 1662		
1700	Edward Finch		
April 30, 1714	Samuel Aldersey	Sir John Bridgman, William Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill, & Orlando Bird, Esq.	Resig. of Edward Finch.
May 12, 1740	Roger Bridgman	Sir John Bridgman, Bart. and William, Lord Digby.	Death of Samuel Aldersey.
July 9, 1750	Shirley Coates	Do.	Death of Roger Bridgman.
July 30, 1776	Guy Fairfax	Sir Hen. Bridgeman	Death of Shirley Coates.
July 30, 1790	George Bridgeman	Sir Henry Bridgeman, Richard Hopkins, & John Heaton	Cess. of Guy Fairfax.
Feb. 26, 1801	Hon. George Bridgeman	Orlando, Lord Bradford, Hon. J. Simpson, & J. Hinton	Cess. of Geo. Bridgeman.
Jan. 4, 1833	Henry John Gunning, the present incumbent	Earl of Bradford	Death of Hon. George Bridgeman.

The living of Wigan ranks amongst the most wealthy of the benefices in the county, and the patronage has long been in the family of the earl of Bradford. The rectory house, or, as it is sometimes called, Wigan-hall, is a large ancient edifice chiefly of brick, at the bottom of Hallgate, to which street it gives its name, and was greatly improved by the late venerable rector. Wigan Parish. Benefice.

A beautifully carved font, which, after having been taken from its proper place in the church, was placed for a long time to receive rain-water from a spout, has since undergone still further degradation, and is now to be seen in a lumber cellar adjoining the vestry.

The earliest date of the parish register that has been preserved in this church is subsequent to the restoration of the Stuarts, and from these records are obtained the following

COMPARATIVE RETURNS OF THE BILLS OF MORTALITY.

	1663 - 1664		1700 - 1701		1831 - 1832	
Baptisms . . .	59	89	112	163	783	847
Marriages . .	17	45	49	57	312	338
Burials	26	79	122	139	432	627

Exclusive of the baptisms and burials at the Roman Catholic chapels, and at the meeting-houses of the Protestant Dissenters.

The population of the parish of Wigan has nearly doubled itself within the present century,* and is still increasing, though not perhaps in an equal ratio.

There is in Standishgate an Episcopal chapel, built by subscription in 1781, dedicated to St. George. There are also two Roman Catholic chapels in the same street, the upper of which edifices, dedicated to St. Mary, was built in 1818, at a cost of about £6000; and the lower, dedicated to St. John, was completed in July, 1819, at a cost of upwards of £8000, contributed principally by the society of the Jesuits to which it belongs. The other places of worship are the Presbyterian chapel in Chapel-lane, built in 1777; the Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Wallgate, built in 1775; the Independent chapel (St. Paul's) in Standishgate, built in 1786; the Baptist chapel in Lord-street, built in 1803; the Independent chapel in Hope-street, built in 1818, and enlarged in 1820; the Swedenborgian meeting-room in Wigan-lane, opened in 1824; the Independent Methodist Connexion chapel in Scholes, erected in 1830; and the Baptist chapel, in a part of the building called the Commercial Rooms, opened in 1832. Chapels.

In addition to the rectory house there are two mansions of considerable antiquity in Wigan, the one called "the Meadows," erected in the time of Elizabeth, and Ancient Mansions.

* See Vol. II. p. 108.

Wigan Parish.

occupied by the Marklands; and theother called Whitley-hall, existing at the beginning of the last century, long the residence of the Holts, is now the property of sir Robert Holt Leigh, bart., and is occupied by Alexander Haliburton, esq. The town and its vicinity abound with modern mansions, the indications of rising wealth, but they are fortunately too numerous in this and the other parishes of Lancashire to be brought even by name within the prescribed limits of a county history.*

Having sketched with a rapid hand the history of the three great institutions of Wigan—the manor, the borough, and the church—we return to the chronological order of events.

Wigan in the reign of Henry VIII.

Leland's description of Wigan in the reign of Henry VIII. conveys a favourable impression of its rank among the towns of Lancashire. He says—"*Wigan* pavid, as bigge as *Warington* and better builded, there is one Paroch Church amidde the Towne, summe Marchauntes, sum Artificers, sum Fermers. Mr. Bradshaw hath a place caullid Hawe a Myle from *Wigan*. He hath founde moche Canal like Se Coole in his Grounde very profitable to him, and *Gerade* of Ynse dwellith in that paroch. The great Myne of Canale is at *Hawe* 2 Miles from *Wigan*. One *Bradshaw* dwellith at Hawe."†

Soon after this, Wigan, with some of the other principal towns of the county, seems to have sunk into decay; and in the preamble of an act of parliament passed in the reign of Henry VIII. soon after the Reformation, it is declared, "that there hath been in times past many beautiful houses in Lancaster, Preston, Lyrepool, and Wigan, but that they are now falling into ruin." The declension, it may be presumed, was of short duration, for in Elizabeth's reign we are told by Holinshed that formerly the accommodation at the principal inns even in the town was very deficient, but that they had now so much improved in Lancaster, Preston, Wigan, and Warrington, that they were well furnished with "napierie bedding and tapistrie," and that each commer was sure to lie in clean sheets wherein no man had been lodged since they came from the landresse. That if he travelled on horseback his bed cost him nothing, but if on foot he had a penny to pay for this luxurious accommodation.‡

In Elizabeth's reign.

Conflicts of parties.

At this time the county of Lancaster was much agitated by religious differences, and in no place did the zeal of the contending parties glow more fervently than in the parish of Wigan. The queen's commission for promoting the ordinances of the

* The Birkenheads, of Birkenhead-hall, near Wigan, are mentioned by Leland, but there is now no such place as the hall. The Birkenheads bore for arms three brooms; their lands went to the Tildesleys.

† Leland, Itin. Vol. VII. fo. 56, p. 45.

‡ See Vol. I. p. 578.

church, according to the rites of the reformed faith, held its sittings under the earl of Derby, occasionally in Wigan; the popish recusants, as they were styled, were rigorously pursued in this parish, and the Rev. Edward Fleetwood, the rector, exerted himself, with great zeal, to free the commission of the peace for the county from all Catholic leaven.* Wigan Parish.

In these distracted times two great parties arose, contending for the ascendancy of the principles whereby religious faith and civil government were in future to be regulated in this kingdom; but, in our more happy days, we find the professors of different religious creeds harmoniously amalgamating, both in the senate and on the bench.

Approaching to another great era in our national history, we find Wigan ranking amongst the first of the boroughs in the county of Lancaster, and when, in the year 1636, Charles I. in an evil hour determined upon the levy of ship-money, Wigan, probably from its superior wealth, was called upon to contribute towards this unpopular impost £50, while Preston was only required to pay £40, Lancaster £30, Liverpool £25, and Clitheroe and Newton £7. 10s. each.† Ship-money levies.

In the wars that ensued, Wigan, from its vicinity to Lathom-house, as well as from the strength of its position and the undeviating attachment of the inhabitants to the earl of Derby, took a distinguished part. As early as the year 1642, on the breaking out of the wars between Charles I. and the parliament, Wigan became a sort of central garrison for the king, and, throughout the whole period of the civil Wars of the commonwealth.

* See Vol. I. p. 551.—The following copy of a letter from an original paper in the Harl. Coll. Codex 286, purporting to be a "a strange libel thrown into the pew of the Rev. Edward Fleetwood, parson of Wigan, about 1596, is illustrative of the spirit of the times:—

"I. H. S.

"Edward Fletewood parson of Wigane I heaire of yo^{r} Invious Hereticall words againste our Feathe that I canot stay my pen from writing vnto youe to commande you to leaffe blasfeminge againste thees our Catholike Feath or eles yo^{w} will drink of Joudas sope moreover if yor hereticall mind will not be stayed againste or Feathe I most nidϱ a counte yo^{w} woorse then the Rovinge Souldeerse that Persequted Christe for they would never stint vntell the had Christ for to persequt him therfore I most nydϱ acount yo^{w} one of those becauc yo^{u} will never stintt vntell that you hav persequted the poore Catholickϱ. And Againe it is very on naturall a speretuall mãe so to forswere him self† in so indetinge so many of yo^{r} town wiche ar as good Goers to the Churche as you ar therfore I most nidϱ Acount yo^{u} worse then Jou or turke or Infideile. I worse then A doupe thinge In so For swer Ringe yor selfe I if tyme and plase did so Requer I could so proff it therfor Reste wth this and be contented and I will writ vnto yo^{u} her After. "G. C."

† I was not sworn.

Indorsed

"L̃e intercepted Pap."

† See Vol. II. p. 4.

Wigan Parish.

wars, it retained its character of "the faithful and loyal town of Wigan." The first operation undertaken from this place was in the month of December, 1642, when captain Bradshaw and captain Venables marched forth to Bolton, with their companies consisting of 250 men, who encountered a body of parliamentary force on the way, and, after a desperate struggle overcame them, capturing some and slaying others,* according to the parliamentary despatches, this victory, though of no great importance, inflated the *cavaliers* with pride, and, on their return to Wigan, they pulled down the pulpit in Hendon (Hindley) chapel, played at cards in the pews, took away the holy bible and tore it in pieces, sticking the leaves upon the posts in several parts of the town, and saying, "this is the *Roundhead's* bible." On Christmas day, in the same year, the earl of Derby, at the head of several thousand men, marched from Wigan, provided with three field-pieces, to attack the town of Blackburn; but night coming on, he was obliged to withdraw without completing his enterprise. An attack upon Bolton made by the earl from Wigan was equally unsuccessful.

Attacks upon Bolton and Blackburn from Wigan.

Wigan taken by the parliamentary forces.

Early in the year 1643 sir John Seaton, major-general of the parliamentary force, having obtained possession of Preston and Lancaster, marched to Wigan, where the earl of Derby had thrown up strong intrenchments, and formed a camp in the parson's meadow, on the banks of the Douglas, where a zigzag mound, a broad ditch, and several trenches, are still visible. On the arrival of the parliamentary force before the town, supported by a large body of club-men, a desperate battle ensued, which was well contested on both sides, but victory at length declared in favour of the assailants. The number of prisoners made on this occasion by the major-general amounted to about 800 men, with a thousand stand of arms, and £2000 in treasure. The earl of Derby, who had withdrawn from the town at the close of the battle, soon after re-possessed himself of this place, when it was again attacked in the month of March, by colonel Ashton, at the head of 2000 horse and foot. The struggle on this occasion was less resolute than in the former month, the principal part of the garrison having withdrawn to Lathom-house, but a body of sharp-shooters retired to the church steeple, and kept up an incessant fire, by which more of the assailants were killed than had fallen in taking the town. On the threat of colonel Roseworm, to blow up the church if the troops in the steeple did not desist from firing, they were obliged to surrender, and their whole number, amounting to eighty-six, became prisoners. Finding that the inhabitants were warmly attached to the royal cause, colonel Ashton ordered the outworks and the fortifications of the town to be demolished, and the gates and posts placed in aid of

Retaken by the earl of Derby.

Taken a second time.

Works destroyed.

* King's Pamphlets, No. LXXXVIII. Brit. Museum.

the works at the entrances to Standish-gate, Wall-gate, Hall-gate, and Mill-gate, were pulled up and destroyed. Wigan Parish.

From the period of the active campaign of 1643 to the year 1648 this place remained tranquil, though it was known to contain such treasure as the supporters of the king's cause in Lancashire had at their disposal; but when Oliver Cromwell had driven the Scotch army, under duke Hambleton, from Preston, he pursued the fugitives through Wigan, where they found quarters in the night of the 18th of August, and overthrew them at the pass of Winwick.*

Three years afterwards, when the hopes of the royalists were once more revived by the appearance of Charles II. in the field, despatches were sent by that prince to the earl of Derby, summoning him from the Isle of Man, to join the royal standard. Having landed at the mouth of the Wyre, in the Fylde, at the head of 300 troops, his lordship marched to Preston, whence he sent precepts, requiring the inhabitants of the county to join him at that place in arms. This call was but feebly obeyed; and when his lordship marched from Preston to the south, the number of his troops did not exceed six hundred.† Manchester was at that time occupied by the Cheshire and Lancashire militia, and colonel Lilburne, who had arrived from York with ten troops of dragoons, to join the army of Cromwell, which was daily expected from Scotland, advanced at the head of his forces to Wigan, for the purpose of intercepting the march of the earl of Derby. Having posted his horse in Wigan-lane, and lined the hedges with his infantry,[a] the earl of Derby on his approach was saluted with a galling fire of musketry. Astonished but not dismayed by this reception, the earl halted, and dividing his small force into two bodies of three hundred each, he took upon himself the command of the van, giving the rear to sir Thomas Tyldesley. A charge was then sounded, and this gallant little band twice cut their way through the main body of the enemy, but, attempting it a third time, and being environed and oppressed by unequal numbers, the lord Widdrington, sir Thomas Tyldesley, and many other brave and worthy men, were slain. Sir Robert Throgmorton, knight marshal, was left also for dead upon the field, but, being taken up by a poor woman, and consigned to the care of sir Roger Bradshaw, he recovered.‡ After displaying prodigies of valour, the earl of Derby, who was wounded and had had two horses shot under him, took refuge in a house in the

Battle of Wigan Lane.

[a] Aug 25, 1650.

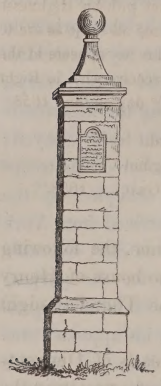
* See Cromwell's Letter, Vol. II. p. 46.

† In *Whitelocke's Memorial*, p. 504, it is said that the earl of Derby had got together 1500 men; Secombe, in his History of the House of Stanley, says "about 600."

‡ According to Whitelocke, p. 505, the earl of Derby lost on this occasion in prisoners, five colonels, the adjutant-general, four lieutenant-colonels, one major, four captains, two lieutenants, and 400 men; and had slain lord Widdrington, major-general sir Thomas Tyldesley, one colonel,

Wigan Parish.

market-place, at Wigan, from whence he escaped the same night, and pursued his route towards Worcester, attended by three faithful followers. His lordship, on his departure, left behind him a brass plate with the arms of Man, encircled by the garter, and this plate remained in the same house (the Dog inn) till the year 1824, when it was sold to the earl of Derby by a descendant of the family that afforded refuge to his noble ancestor. A monumental pillar in Wigan-lane marks the spot upon which the gallant sir Thomas Tyldesley fell, and records the military achievements of that gallant knight in these appropriate terms :—



An high Act of Gratitude, which conveys the Memory of
SIR THOMAS TYLDESLEY
To posterity,
Who saved KING CHARLES THE FIRST as Lieutenant-Colonel at Edge-Hill Battle,
After raising Regiments of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons ;
And for
The desperate storming of Burton-upon-Trent, over a bridge of 36 arches,
RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD.
He afterwards served in all the wars, in great command,
Was Governor of Lichfield,
And followed the fortune of the Crown through the Three Kingdoms,
And never compounded with the Rebels, though strongly invested ;
And on the 25th August, A. D. 1650, was here slain,
Commanding as Major-General under the EARL OF DERBY,
To whom the grateful Erector, ALEXANDER RIGBY, ESQ. was Cornet ;
And when he was High Sheriff of this County, (A. D. 1679)
Placed this high obligation on the whole FAMILY of the TYLDESLEYS.

The pillar is a plain tall single block of stone, surmounted by a pediment, crowned by a ball, and within a niche beneath the pediment, upon a brass plate, is the inscription, which is now nearly obliterated.

The battle of Worcester was still more disastrous than that of Wigan ; and soon afterwards the earl of Derby, on his return from that place into Lancashire, having fallen into the hands of his enemies, was brought to trial at Chester, on a charge of high treason against the Commonwealth, when sentence of death having been pronounced upon him, he was conveyed to Bolton, and there beheaded on the 15th of October, 1651. In the evening of that day his remains were conveyed to Wigan, where they remained during the night, and on the following day they were removed to Ormskirk, the burial-place of the family.

two majors, and divers others of quality. So highly did the parliament estimate the "victory of Wigan Lane," that they voted to colonel Lilburne £500, and £200 per annum as a mark of honour for his services, with £100 to the lieutenant who conveyed the despatches ; and public thanksgivings were ordered to be offered up in the churches of London and Westminster for this victory.

Wigan Parish.

From a written official notice, of which the following is a copy, it appears that the receiver-general of the Commonwealth held his annual audit in the borough of Wigan for the county of Lancaster, in the year 1658.

Audit at Wigan during the Commonwealth.

Lanc. ss. Thes are to give Notice to all p̃sons concerned that his Highnesse Receipt for the County of Lancaster aforesaid, is to bee kept at the house of Mr. Rowe, being the Rose and Crowne in Wiggan, beginning Munday the 19th day of July 1658, and there to Continue untill Friday at night followeing, and such p̃sons as have any Rents or other dues to pay and due to his Highnesse the Lord Protector from Michalmas last past to the 25th day of June 1658 are hereby required to appeare and pay thyr money at the Time & place aforesaid and to cleare the same with his Highnesse Receivers at theyr p̃ills, bringing with them theyr former acquittances and alsoe all those as are to Receive any money, by Order for his or theyr Augmentations or otherwise are to appeare at the place aforesaid upon Saturday being the 24th of July aforesd where they shall receive what in Right belongeth to them or any of them, by vertue of the same Orders: Dated the 10th day of June 1658.

JOHN BARKER, Receiver General,
Ver. Cop. Concord. Cū Original.
Examinat. p Will. Grice. 1658.

A similar notice in a printed form, dated the 11th day of June, the following year, was also issued, and required the payments to be made at the house of Henry Row, beginning on Friday the 8th of July, and continuing till the Thursday night following.

Rebellions of 1715 and 1745.

The invasion of the north of England by the Scots, under the earls of Derwentwater, Wintown, and others of the Jacobite party, for the purpose of reinstating the Stuarts on the throne of these realms, in the year 1715, scarcely extended itself so far south as to reach Wigan, but when the rebellion was suppressed by the battle of Preston,* five of the rebels, namely, James Blundell, James Finch, John Macilliwray, William Whalley, and James Burn, having been tried and sentenced to death at Preston, were sent to Wigan, where they were executed on the 10th of February, 1716. In the rebellion of 1745 prince Charles Edward, the young pretender, passed through this town at the head of his army, on their way to Manchester, and returned by the same route, when they spent the night of the 10th of December at Wigan, where they forced contributions, but not to any great extent.†

Charities.

The charities of this parish are very numerous, and the following summary of their dates, objects, and amounts, with the names of the donors, are collected from the XXI Report[a] of the parliamentary commissioners.

[a] p. 263.

* See Vol. II. p. 65—68. † Ibid. p. 68—71.

Wigan Parish.

WIGAN PARISH.—*Free Grammar School*, founded by James Leigh in 1619, with a rent of £6. 13s. 4d., to which were afterwards added tenements in Aspull, and a rent charge of £20 in London. In 1723 sir John Bridgman, bart. having given £100 towards a new school-house, the inhabitants and corporation subscribed £100, and purchased Cockerham's house and croft in the Millgate, which were mortgaged for a sum of £193. 9s. 9d. with interest. According to the act of 52 Geo. III. for incorporating the school, its revenue then amounted to no more than £154. 4s. The Aspull estate was sold for £3796, and an estate at Appleton was purchased in 1816. The income from the school property now amounts to 201. 4s. 10d., out of which £100 is paid to the schoolmaster, and the residue appropriated to incidental expenses.

WIGAN TOWNSHIP.—*Charities for the benefit of the poor of the township*, in money, lands, rents, or rent charges:—in 1613, Molyneux left per annum £55; 1632, Markland £1; 1642, Bullock £5; 1653, Guest £3. 15s.; 1688, Sixsmith £30; and 1757, Markland £74; yielding annually £168 15

Charities for binding Apprentices. In 1632 Mason and Bullock left per annum £20; in 1720, Baldwin £3; in 1726, Baldwin of Wigan £3; and in 1729, Mort £16; yielding annually £42

Charities for Cloth. In 1705 Ford left per annum £3, and in 1742 Hardman £4.

Charities for Cloth, Bread, Religious Books, and Binding Apprentices. In 1613, Molyneux, land now producing per annum £55; in 1726 Willis and Diggles, per annum £42; 1758, Pennington £9; and in 1761 Forth, £1; yielding annually . £107

Charities of Welles, Holt, and others, for Cloth, Bread, Apprenticing, and Schooling Children. Several sums left from 1704 to 1707, on account of which there is distributed among the townships of Wigan, Haigh, Aspull, Ince, Pemberton, Hindley, Abram, and Winstanley, an annual sum of £36 5 3

ABRAM.—*Charities for the benefit of the Poor*, in money and rent. In 1622 Duckenfield left per annum £1. 12s.; in 1688, Crook £1; in 1726, Abigail Crook and others £18. 2s.; yielding annually £20 15

Charity for Cloth. In 1724 Newton left per annum 6 6

ASPULL.—*School.* A school-house supported by the rents of two closes; the schoolmaster teaches forty scholars English, writing, and accounts, and has the house and land rent-free, and a salary of £1

Charity for the benefit of the Poor. In 1786 Houghton and Hodkinson left per annum £5 10

BILLINGE CHAPEL END.—*School*, built by subscription. The master receives from Eddleston's Charity per annum £10 10

Eddleston's Charity, in 1672, to the minister, schoolmaster, and poor of Billinge, per annum £92

Poors' Stock and Cottage. Several sums and a dwelling-house in 1799, yield annually £5 3 3

For Bread, by an unknown donor, per annum £2 12

For the Poor of Billinge Higher and Lower End, in 1775, Bankes left per annum £1 16

BILLINGE HIGHER END.—*School.* The master has the liberty of letting a cottage and garden, worth about £5 per annum, and receives £10. 10s. from Eddleston's Charity. £15 10

Digmore Estate. The rents of a house and land so called belonging to the poor. £10

DALTON.—*Lathom's Charity.* See *Croston*, Vol. III. p. 402.

1786. *Ashurst's Charity*, is a rent charge upon Ashurst Hall of £1 5

HAIGH.—*School*, founded in 1634 by Miles Turner, and endowed with the rents of Outley Snape, and a sum of £100 left by dame Dorothy Bradshaigh. The estate lets for £25 per annum. The rent previous to the parliamentary commission was received by the agent of earl Balcarres as part of his employer's general rental, paying £20 a year to the schoolmaster. From 1813 the estate let for £50, but no addition was made to the schoolmaster's salary. On a statement of the accounts, the earl was found indebted to the estate £351. 2s. 6d., which he agreed to pay, and the schoolmaster also agreed to receive £50 in full of all demands. The average number of scholars is about seventy.

Receptacle. An almshouse erected in 1775 by dame Dorothy Bradshaigh, and endowed with stock of £4555. 8s. 8d. in the 3 per cent. consols. Annual dividend £136 13 2

1696. *Charities of Greaves and others.* Several sums amounting to £105, for binding apprentices and clothing poor people. Lost by insolvency.

1790. *Kindsley's Charity.* For the poor, per annum £1

1822. *Grimshaw's Charity.* £40, part of a principal sum of £200; for which £7. 14s. in interest was paid in May, 1828.

Poor's Stock. Several sums given to the poor, amounting to £68. 5s., but no information could be obtained respecting it.

HINDLEY.—*Low School.* In Hindley is a school with the following inscription—"This school was built by the gift of Mrs. Mary Abram, whose soul I trust triumpheth now among the just. A. D. 1632." This charity is endowed with £150, for which the corporation of Liverpool pay £7. 10s. interest, and the master receives in addition £2 from the charities of Crook and Duckenfield. £9 10

Sunday School. The master of a Sunday School is paid from the rents of three cottages, amounting to about £10

1662. *Duckenfield's Charity.* Rents of £2. 10s. to the minister, and £2. 8s. to the poor, in cloth £4 18

1776. *Charities of Collier and others.* £100 in trust for linen cloth.

INCE.—1726. *Walmesley's Charity* for cloth £100; interest £4

1727. *Whittle's Charity*, for the poor, 40s. per annum from an estate called Fillyhey, belonging to Thomas Legh, of Lyme, whose agent disputed the payment at the time of the inquiry.

1784. *Richardson's Charity* consists of an annual distribution of five loads of oatmeal, of 240lbs. each.

ORRELL,—*Charities of Leigh, Holt, and others.* Several small bequests in 1707 and 1723, yielding annually £6 2

1730. *Thomason's Charity.* The interest of £200 originally, but half having been lost, it yields annually £5

PEMBERTON.—*School* on Goose Green, built in 1787, at an expense of £75. 18s. 4d., partly borrowed from charities, and partly raised by the township. The income of the school property, paid to the schoolmaster, is about £7

Charities of Molyneux, Rainford, and Kitts. On a list of benefactions 1767 The interest of £130 to the poor. £6 10

Wigan Parish.

UP-HOLLAND.—*Grammar School*, founded in 1668, and endowed with farms and small rents, yielding annually £65 18 3

Charities for Bread and Blankets. In 1636 Fairclough left per annum £5; and in 1803 Holmes £5; produce annually £10

1638. *Charities of Prescot and others.* Sums amounting to £446. 13s. 4d. said to be in the hands of the township.

1674. *Barton's Charity.* To the poor a yearly sum of £3 6 8

1728. *Mawdsley's Charity.* Land producing annually £17 10

Bispham's Charities. Two estates, called Pimbo-lane House and Sephton's Estate, the rents of which amount to £226. 10s., of which £109 is applied to binding apprentices in Up-Holland, Billinge, Orrell, Pemberton, Rainford, and Windle; and £117. 10s. to the purchase of cloth and bread for the poor of Up-Holland, Billinge, Orrell, and Pemberton. £226 10

WINSTANLEY.—1742. *Charities of the Rev. J. Bankes and others, for linen cloth.* Several benefactions, amounting to £402. 10s., yield annually £19 11

Public buildings.

The public buildings usual in corporate towns are to be found in this place. The Town-hall in the market-place is a large brick structure, rebuilt in the year 1720, at the joint cost of the borough members, the earl of Barrymore, and sir Roger Bradshaigh, to which a colonnade was added in the year 1828. The Moot-hall, or Sessions-house, was formerly an antique building, as depicted on the corporation seal, but was rebuilt A. D. 1829. In Millgate there is a small prison called the borough gaol, venerable alone for its antiquity, having stood since the reign of Henry VIII. The Old Cloth-hall in Wall-gate, no longer applied to the purposes of trade, is used as a barrack for soldiers; and the Commercial-hall, built in 1816, affords accommodation to the clothiers who resort to the fairs with their drapery. A good subscription library, established on the 1st of January, 1787, may be enumerated amongst the valuable institutions of this borough. Besides these, there are many other modern establishments for charity and for education.* The town is supplied with water and gas from public works, the former established in the year 1761, and the latter in 1823.

The Wigan Dispensary, established in the year 1798, is supported principally by annual subscriptions and charitable bequests. The building applied to this benevolent purpose is a stone erection, situated in King-street, and built in the year 1801. The poor, under the sanction of a subscriber's recommendation, receive advice and medicine, as well as surgical aid, when it is required, gratuitously. In

* It may be mentioned as a circumstance highly honourable to the public spirit of this town, that it contains at present (October, 1834,) fifteen Sunday-schools, conducted by 446 teachers, giving instruction to 4690 children, and that in the whole parish there are thirty-five Sunday-schools, and 620 teachers, giving instruction to 7400 children.

this house of mercy the children of the poor are vaccinated free of expense to their parents. Wigan Parish.

When Richard, afterwards sir Richard, Arkwright was practising the useful but humble art into which he had been initiated before he became a mechanist, and before he had dreamt of advancing himself to fame and to fortune by improvements in manufacturing machinery, that potent engine, the foundation of all the improved processes, the cylindrical carding-machine, was brought into the parish of Wigan by Mr. Morris, of Brock Mill.* Mr. Morris laid no claim to the invention of this engine, which was Lewis Paul's, but to him the county of Lancaster was indebted for its first introduction, and it was not till two years afterwards that Mr. Peel, with the aid of James Hargraves, erected a machine with cylinders at Bolton for the carding of cotton.† Since that time the manufacture of cotton fabrics has existed to a considerable extent in Wigan, and this town may now rank among the first manufacturing stations in south Lancashire. At present the manufacturing part of the inhabitants are principally employed in the carding and spinning of cotton, in power-loom weaving, the hand-loom weaving of jacconettes, muslins, calicoes, and fustians, the weaving of coarse linen and checks, for which they have long been noted, and of silks, more recently introduced. Formerly blankets were made here, but that trade has been superseded by the lighter fabrics. There are also in the parish bleach works, brass and pewter works, and nail-making and machine-making establishments, iron-foundaries, and a large steam-engine manufactory, with extensive mordant and vitriol works. The abundant supply of coal of excellent quality, furnished by the mines, gives great facilities to all these operations, and the excellent inland navigation, with the never-ceasing connexion with the modern "port of Lancashire," emphatically so called, augments those advantages to an incalculable extent. In the township of Wigan there are fifty-five steam-engines with the power of 1375 horses; and in the out-townships sixty steam-engines of 738 horse-power; making in the whole parish 115 engines, of the aggregate power of 2113 horses. In 1719 an act was obtained for making the river Douglas navigable from Wigan to the Ribble, and in 1727 a cut parallel with the Douglas was formed: subsequently this navigation became by purchase a section of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, by which medium 400,000 tons of coals are sent annually from Wigan to Liverpool, and to the north of Lancashire. A branch canal extends also into the interior of the county from Wigan to Leigh, Worsley, and Manchester. Manufactures.

Keeping pace with the progress of public improvement, Wigan does not wrap herself up in her local advantages, great as they are, but has already added to her inland navigation, at a cost of £70,000, a railway, which was opened on the Railways.

* See Vol. II. pp. 425 and 439. † Ibid. p. 441.

Wigan Parish.

3d of September, 1832, and extends from Chapel Lane, Wigan, to Park Side, above the ex-borough of Newton, where it terminates in a junction with the Manchester and Liverpool railway, thereby opening a communication to Liverpool on the west and to Manchester on the east. The length of this railway, which was constructed under the direction of Charles Vignoles, esq. the civil engineer, is six miles and a quarter, and the journey is regularly performed with a train of carriages and passengers in fifteen minutes. A branch railway is also laid from hence to the Lancaster canal. An act has been obtained, which received the royal assent on the 23d of April, 1831, for making a railway from Wigan to Preston; and on the 26th of May, 1834, an act was passed incorporating the Wigan and Newton and the Wigan and Preston Railway Companies. The length of the proposed railway from Preston to Wigan will be thirteen miles and a quarter, and the estimated cost is £320,000, by means of which Preston will attain a railway connexion with Manchester and Liverpool, as well as with the great coal mining district of Wigan, from whence the fuel for the hundreds of Amounderness and Lonsdale is principally derived.

Markets.

Two markets are held weekly in Wigan, on Monday and Friday, the latter being the principal market day. These markets are held by virtue of the first charter of the corporation granted to John Maunsell, parson of Wigan, in 30 Henry III. and lord high chancellor of England.

Fairs.

Three fairs are held here annually, namely, on Holy Thursday; on the 27th of June, called Scholes fair; and on the 28th of October, for cattle, pedlery, and pastime. The tolls of the October fair, which is held by prescription, appertain to the corporation, and those of the fair of Holy Thursday and Scholes fair, are claimed by the rector.

Townships of the parish.

The townships in the parish of Wigan consist of the township of Wigan, co-extensive with the borough, and the twelve townships of

Aspull,	Dalton,	Winstanley,	Abram,
Haigh,	Up-Holland,	Billinge Higher,	Hindley, &
Orrell,	Pemberton,	Billinge Lower,	Ince.

Aspull.

Aspull is a small but populous manufacturing township in the parish of Wigan, but in the hundred of Salford, to which it closely adjoins. Richard, the son of Robert de Lathom, in the reign of Henry III. held a carucate of land of Robert, the son of Albert de Gresley the younger;* and in 1322, the eighth part of a knight's fee was held by Richard de Ince and Robert de July, whose tenants were bound to contribute to the maintenance of the bailiff of the Manchester barony.† The grand-

* See Vol. II. p. 172.

† Ibid. p. 187.

Bradshaigh, of the Haigh.

Sir JOHN BRADSHAW, of a Saxon race, living at the time of the Conquest, when he was repossessed of his estate. = ... dau. and sole heir of Sir Robert Remington, of Remington.

Sir ROBERT BRADSHAW. = ... dau. of Sir William Fitz John, a Norman.

Sir JOHN BRADSHAW, living 13 Hen. I. = ... dau. of Sir John Molyneux, of Sefton.

Sir GEORGE BRADSHAW, ancestor of Bradshaw, of Atherton. = ... dau. and heir of Humphrey Atherton, of Atherton, co. Warw.

JOHN BRADSHAW, living 8 Stephen. = ... dau. of — Brackenbury, of Brackenbury.

WILLIAM BRADSHAW, 6 Hen. II. = ... dau. of Sir William Trollop, of Thornley, co. Durham.

Sir JOHN BRADSHAW, 2 Ric. I. = ... dau. of Sir Walter Harcourt, of Stanton.

Sir JOHN BRADSHAW. = ... dau. of Sir Richard Musgrave.

THOMAS BRADSHAW, living 23 Hen. III. = ... dau. of Sir Adam Houghton, of Houghton Tower.

Sir JOHN BRADSHAW. = ... daughter and heir of Sir John Bromley, of Bromley, co. Stafford, 10 Edward I.

Sir THOMAS BRADSHAW.

Sir WILLIAM BRADSHAIGH, lord of Haigh and Blackrod, in right of his wife; knight of the shire of Lanc. 19 Edw. II. and 2 & 4 Edward III. = MABEL, dau. and coheir of Hugh Norris, lord of Sutton, Rainhill, Whiston, Haigh, Blackrode, and Westby; living a widow.

JOHN died s. p. leaving his estate to his brother. = ... daughter of Langton, of Langton.

RICHARD BRADSHAIGH. = ... dau. of Sir Robert Holcroft, of Holcroft.

THOMAS BRADSHAIGH, ancestor of Bradsh. of Kent. = ... dau. and heir of Sir John Twisden, of Twisden, co. Kent.

JOHN, son of William de Bradshagh, 11 Edward III. per Ped Fin. = ...

ROGER BRADSHAIGH, 6 Ric. II. = ... dau. of John Osbaldiston, of Osbaldiston.

WILLIAM, son of John de Bradshagh, had a fine for the manor of Haigh, from William Fitz John de Knottyngley and William de Hugh Chaplain.

Sir THOMAS BRADSHAIGH, knighted 11 Hen. IV. = ... dau. of Sir William Sherburne, of Stonyhurst.

JAMES BRADSHAIGH, lord of Haigh, &c. 3 Hen. VI. = ... dau. of Sir Richard Prescot.

A daughter, married to Sir John St. John of Bletso, ancestor of the earls of Bolingbroke, and barons St John of Bletso.

WILLIAM BRADSHAIGH, living 1 Ric. III. = ...

JAMES BRADSHAIGH, died 16 Hen. VIII. = JANE, dau. of Ralph Standish.

Sir ROGER BRADSHAIGH died without issue.

Sir RALPH BRADSHAW died without issue.

WILLIAM BRADSHAIGH, temp. Hen. VIII. = MAUD, dau. of Christopher Standish, of Duxbury

ROGER BRADSHAIGH, of Haigh, Esq. 1567, ob. 41 Eliz. = JANE, dau. of Ralph Standish, of Standish, Esq.

MABIL, ALICE.

MILES, JOHN.

EDWARD, a priest.

RICHARD, serjeant at arms t Q. Elizab.

THOMAS, serjeant at arms to Q. Eliz. and King James.

DOROTHY, dau. of Robert Tatton, of Withenshawe, 2d wife. = JAMES BRADSHAIGH, died in his father's life-time. = JANE, sole da. & h. of Thos. Houghton, of Houghton Tower.

ANNE, w. of Ric. Grosvenor of Eaton.
ELLEN, w. of Ra. Hoghton of Kirkley.
MARY, w. of Robt. Berkenhead.

WILLIAM, died s.p.

ALEXANDER, 2d son.

DOROTHY, dau. of William Jennings, co. Derby.

MABEL, w. of Robert Goodyeare of Hargreave.

ANNE, w. of Reginald Royle.

MAUD died young.

ROGER BRADSHAIGH, died 1641, son & heir. = ANNE, dau. of Christopher Anderton, of Lostock.

JOHN.

KATHERINE.

JANE, wife of Rich. Emme, citizen of London.

HATTON BAMOS, Esq. co. Westmor. = MARGARET, dau. of Sir Francis Inglefield, 1st. wife of Sir Will.

Sir WILLIAM BRADSHAIGH, 3d son. = DOROTHY, Lady Butler, co. Hants.

CHRISTOPHER, PETER, RICHARD.

JAMES BRADSHAIGH, died before his father, 7 Car. I. = ANNE, dau. of Sir Wm. Norres, of Speak.

JANE, w. of Nic. Blundell, of Crosby.

DOROTHY, wife of Hamond Massie, of Rixton.

FRANCES, w. of Edw. Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick.

ELLEN, ELIZABETH, nuns.

WILLIAM, æt 17, Sept. 23, 1664, had 2 daus. = TROATH, dau. of John Kennett, of Corkshaw.

Sir ROGER BRADSHAIGH, knighted 12 Car. II. created a bart. 31 Car. II. died 31 Mar. 1684. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Will. Pennington, of Muncaster.

WILLIAM, ROGER, died young.

ELLEN, a nun at Gravelines.

ANNE married in 1649 Thomas Culcheth, of Culcheth.

Sir ROGER BRADSHAIGH, Bart. M. P. for county Lanc. 1685, died 17 June, 1687. = MARY, dau. and coh. of Henry Murray.

WILLIAM, JAMES, RICHARD, } died young.

ANNE, CATHERINE, died young.

ELIZABETH, æt. 13 ann. 1664.

THOMAS HOLCOCK, of Preston.

Sir ROGER BRADSHAIGH, died 25 Feb. 1746. = RACHEL, dau. of Sir John Guise, Bart.

HENRY died 1710.

JAMES died young.

WILLIAM died 1725.

RICHARD died young.

THOMAS, rector of Stradford. = MARY, dau. and heir of Robert Stephens, of Ardley Week.

ANNE died young.

ELIZABETH mar. 1st Job Yates, 2dly Gabriel, Marquis du Quesne.

Sir ROGER BRADSHAIGH, ob. s. p. m. = DOROTHY, dau. and coheir of William Bellingham.

ELIZABETH, eldest daughter. = ALEXANDER LINDSEY, 6th Earl Balcarres.

son of Richard Ince left a daughter and heiress, Ellen, married to John, the third son of sir Peter Gerrard, of Bryn, about 42 Edward III. from whom descended the Gerrards of Ince. Anciently the Gerrards held a manorial court in Aspull. The manor was transferred by sale to the last earl of Balcarres by William Gerrard, esq. and it now appertains to the manor of Haigh. Bradshaw Hall, formerly the residence of the Bradshaighs, is now the property of sir Robert Holt Leigh, bart. of Hindley Hall, who is the chief landowner in this township. Hall Giddle, or Gidlow House, in Aspull, was probably erected by the "Goodlaws of Ashpool," who were otherwise called Gudelawe and Gydelowe in the inquisitions of 26 Henry VIII. and 4 James I.* Thomas Goodlawe of this family married Anne, the daughter and heir of Thomas Gerard, of Ince, who died 36 Henry VIII. Gidlow House and Highfield House, of some note in Catholic times, are now homesteads of extensive farmers. Kirklees Hall existed in 1570. There is here an episcopal chapel for Haigh and Aspull, dedicated to St. David, built in 1832, under the direction of the church commissioners, and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel. Wigan Parish.

The most interesting amongst the numerous townships of Wigan is HAIGH, a well-cultivated and populous district, stored with mines of coal and cannel, and rich in iron ore, though the latter has not been worked for some years. There is here a large iron foundry, the property of the baron of Wigan, earl Balcarres, who resides at the stately mansion of Haigh Hall, having succeeded to the estates on the death of his father, on the 27th of March, 1825. The hall is a stately edifice of brick, faced with stone, with three semicircular projections in front. Over the door are the arms of Bradshaigh quartered with Stanley. Placed near the summit of a high hill, in a large and well-wooded park, the house commands a view of thirteen counties, of the Irish sea, and of the Isle of Man; and, by the liberality of the earl, the public are admitted to the park and grounds almost without limitation. Haigh.

The manor of Haigh was originally held by a family, named in Latin records Norrenses, and in Norman-French le Norreis, or le Norreys, who were also lords of Sutton, Rainhill, Whiston, Blackrode, and Westley.† Hugh Norreis, in 1 king John, obtained a charter for Blackrode;‡ and in 3 John, he paid to the king two marks and two chascurs for a confirmation of his title.§ A William le Noreys appears among the inquisitors of the wapentake of Derbyshire for the scutage of Gascony in 25 Henry III.‖ Another Hugh Norreys, who held the manors of Haigh and Blackrod, had a daughter and coheiress, Mabilla, who married sir William

* Duchy Records, Vol. III. n. 6. Vol. VI. n. 12. Vol. XIX. n. 88. from which it appears that they possessed considerable property in Aspull, Coppull, Longtree, and Ince.

† Kimber, Baronet. Vol. II. p. 433.

‡ See Vol. III. p. 107.

§ Rot. Cancell. 3 Joh. *Tit.* De Oblatis. m. 7.

‖ Rot. Pip. 25, H. III.

Wigan Parish.

Bradshaigh, and thus conveyed the manor into this family,* who made Haigh Hall their principal residence until the death of the last baronet of that name. The family of Bradshaigh were of Saxon origin, and sir William was the tenth in descent from John Bradshaigh, who was repossessed of his estates by William the Conqueror.

Of the lady Mabell we have already spoken, and of her lord who slew the Welch knight, her second husband. Sir William Bradshaigh was returned knight of the shire for the county of Lancaster, in the 7th and 9th, and in the 19th Edward II.;† and lady Mabell, who survived him, was living in 11 Edward III. exercising the rights of lady of the manor of Hagh.‡ Their descendant, sir Roger Bradshaigh, was created a baronet 31 Charles II. Sir Roger, the fourth baronet, dying without male issue, the estate devolved upon Elizabeth, his eldest daughter, the lady of Alexander Lindsey, the 6th earl of Balcarres.§

For nearly three hundred years the Cannel of Haigh and the Burning Well of Hinley, have attracted the attention of the curious: Leland, the itinerant, we have seen, mentions the former; and the following graphical description is given of the latter by the honourable Roger North, in his Life of Francis North, baron Guildford,[a] in the year 1676, with some introductory remarks on the cannel of Haigh, illustrative of early manners. In a circuit through the north of England, the lord keeper visited Lancaster, and his biographer says:—

[a] p. 143.

"In the return homewards from Lancaster his Lordship took all the advantage he could of seeing great Towns & places of note. He staid some days with Sir Roger Bradshaw, whose lordship is famous for yielding the canal (or candle) coal. It is so term'd, I guess, because the manufacturers in that country use no candle, but work by the light of their coal-fire. The property of it is to burn & flame, till it is all consumed, without leaving any cinder. It is lighted by a candle like amber, and the grate stands not against the back of a large chimney, as common coal grates; but in the middle, where ballads are pasted round, & the folk sit about it, working or merry-making. His lordship saw the pits, where vast piles of that coal were raised; and it is pity the place wants water carriage; else London would be, in the better part, served with it.‖

* See Vol. III. ut supra. In further confirmation is the following extract from the genealogical roll of the Bradshaighs:—"Sir William Bradshaighe, 2d son to Sir John, was a great traveller and a souldger, and married to Mabell, daughter and sole heire of Hugh Norris de Haghe and Blackrode and had issue."

† See Vol. I. pp. 298, 300.

‡ Bag of Pedes Finium, in the Chapter House.

§ Wood's Scots Peerage, Vol. I. p. 175.

‖ How far this hint had any influence in producing the Douglas navigation half a century after it was given, it is difficult to say, but certainly Haigh is no longer deficient either in water or land carriage, it never having probably occurred either to his lordship or to his biographer that land carriage by railways would compete closely, even in point of cost, with water-carriage.

"But the greatest wonder his Lordship saw, was that which they call the Burning Well. The manner of it is this. First, in some place, where they know the sulphurous vapour perspires (often in a ditch) they dig up a turf, & clap it down in its place again; & then they are ready for projection. When the Shew Company are come, a man takes up the turf, & after a little puffing of a brown paper match gives fire, & instantly the hole is fill'd with a blue spirituous flame like brandy. It seem'd to waste, & I believe would not have burnt in that manner long; but while it was burning they put water in the hole, & the flame continued upon the water as if it had been spirits. And some people said they used to boil eggs there. That which seem'd most strange was that the vapour should come through the water & burn, & no bubbling of the water appear. It seems to infer that the vapour permeates the body of the water, as water through sands. But, I question, if the body were not fluid, but rigid, as glass, whether the vapour would so easily pass it; for the perpetual action of the fluid parts facilitates the passage. And it is some demonstration how easily the effluvia of a magnet may permeate glass, metals, and every palpable substance we are acquainted with, as we continually observe of them."*

Other accounts of these burning wells, which continue to attract visitors, are given in the Philosophical Transactions,† and other publications, with some variations, and with the details of a number of experiments, but they all resolve themselves into the same phenomena. In Mr. Stirling's account of the Burning Well he speaks of it as at one place only, and says that the water at the boiling place boiled and rose up like water in a pot upon the fire, though his hand put into it felt no warmth. The flame rises in a cone-like form, with a circular base about the circumference of a man's hat at the brim. To these accounts it may be proper to add, that the Burning Well is in Derby-lane, about a mile from Hindley-hall, and that, as it now appears, the gas ascends out of a small hole through a heap of clay, near a little rill, and takes fire on the application of the flame of a candle, the carbonated hydrogen, a black oily liquid, boiling up and bubbling continually at the bottom, while the flame ascends about half a yard high. At Petoa Mala, near Fierenzota, in Italy, there is a well similar to the Burning Well of Wigan, with this difference, that the Italian spring sends up an incessant flame, except in heavy rains, and, when they are over, a spontaneous ignition takes place. Another difference may be observed between the English and Italian "Burning Wells;" the inflam-

* If, as his lordship justly observes, the greatest wonder was the burning of the ignited vapour on its watery bed over the coal-pits of Haigh, what would have been his astonishment at seeing not merely the bottom of a ditch, but whole cities illuminated with inflammable coal-gas? And the inquiry may be properly made, how far is the country indebted for those brilliant lights with which the cities and towns in England are now illuminated to the suggestion given by the Burning Well at Wigan.

† See article Wigan Well, by Thomas Stirling, esq. 1667.

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mable principle of the former consists of carbonated hydrogen, produced by the decomposition of water acting upon ores and sulphate of iron, while that of the latter consists of a sulphuretted hydrogen, formerly called brimstone effluvia.

Orrell.

The township of ORRELL is pleasantly situated upon the banks of the Douglas, and is noted for the value and excellence of its coal mines. In Saxon times, Orrell, under the names of Otegrimele and Otringemele, containing half a hide of land worth 10s., and was held by five thanes; and in the Domesday survey it is returned as exempt from danegeld, and fines for wounding and rape.* In the reign of Richard I. Richard de Horul held half a carucate in thanage and a render of 10s., together with the service of finding one judger of old. This Richard gave to his brother John, in the time of king John, one bovate of land, and to the hospital (Jerusalem ?) four acres in the time of king Henry; and William, who held half a bovate of Richard by ancient feoffment, gave two bovates in free marriage to Thomas de Harul in the reign of Richard I.† As these possessions were drengages, it should seem that the Haruls were descended from the thanes of the Domesday survey, and they were ancestors of the Orrells of Turton, who had also property in the adjoining township of Dalton, in the reign of Henry VIII. In 32 Edward I. Robert de Holand had a charter for free warren in Holand, Hale, Orhull, and Martelan:‡ and in 35 Edward I. he endowed the priory of Holland with lands in Orrell.§ In 18 Edward II. the manor of Orell was subjected to an inquisition ad quod damnum, as held by John de Langton.‖ In 23 Edward III. Matilda, the wife of Robert de Holland, was possessed of the manor,¶ which in 46 Edward III. was found by inquisition to be in the tenure of Robert de Holland,** her son, whose granddaughter and heiress married sir John Lovell, ancestor of Francis viscount Lovell, who was attainted in 1 Henry VII., when the manor was granted to the earl of Derby, whose representative is the present lord. In 36 Henry VIII. John Holcroft purchased the lands in Orrell which had been given to the priory of Holland.††

Orrell-hall, now a large farm-house, is a mansion in the Elizabethian style of architecture, belonging to sir Robert Holt Leigh, bart. the principal landowner in this township. Orrell Mount, sometimes designated the hall, is at present occupied as a nunnery of French Benedictines. The ladies of this establishment quitted France the 18th of October, 1792, in the midst of the tragical scenes of the French revolution, under the guidance of their superior, Madame Louisa Levis de Montargis

* See Vol. I. pp. 98, 99, 100, 101, and 112.
‡ Rot. Chart. 32 Edward I. n. 48.
‖ Inquis. ad Quod Damnum, n. 68.
** Escaet. 46 Edward III. n. 19.
† Testa de Nevill, fo. 406.
§ Escaet. 35 Edward I. n. 115.
¶ Escaet. 23 Edw. III. 1ª pars, n. 58.
†† Original grant in Court of Augmentation.

de Mirepoix, and established themselves at Heath, in the West riding of Yorkshire, from whence they removed to Orrell in the year 1821, and on the death of Madame Montargis de Mirepoix, on the 24th of May, 1830, Madame de Chatelet, the present principal, became head of the nunnery, in which there is a sisterhood of from forty to forty-two ladies. A Catholic chapel, erected in 1821, is attached to the nunnery: there is also a chapel belonging to the Catholics in Orrell, built in 1798, and a chapel belonging to the Protestant Dissenters of the Independent persuasion, built in 1810. A neat stone pillar, of considerable antiquity, called Orrell Post, stands in this township. To the manifest injury of public morals, females are suffered to labour in the coal mines of this neighbourhood. Wigan Parish.

Dalton. DALTON, a small township at the termination of the high hill of Ashurst Beacon, stands on the banks of the Douglas. Dalton was held by a thane named Uctred in the Domesday survey, but became the property of the lords of Manchester, by whom a knight's fee in Dalton, Parbold, and Wrightington, was given to Orm Fitz Ailward.* In 1322 Robert de Holland held half a knight's fee in Dalton and Parbold of the barony of Manchester for the prior of Burscough,† and in 15 Edward III. Gilbert de Haydok was the trustee of that house for the same property.‡ In 46 Edward III. the manor, or at least a part of it, was held by sir Robert de Holland, as of the barony of Manchester; § and in the same year Thomas de Forneby and Alianora his wife sued Thomas de Marchell for one-fourth of the manor of Dalton, then designated as near Lathom.‖ In the reign of Henry V. sir Peter Legh, of Lyme, having married Joan, daughter and heiress of Joan, daughter and heiress of sir Gilbert Haydock, died of a wound which he had received at Agincourt, possessed of the estates of that family; and in 20 Henry VIII. his descendant, Peter Legh, held the manor,¶ which was held by his descendant, sir Peter Legh, in 12 Charles I,** but a family named Holland still held lands here in 29 Elizabeth†† and 3 James I.‡‡

Ashurst-hall, the principal mansion in Dalton, existed in 1649, and probably at an earlier period; it is a large castellated building, with the remains of an ancient gateway, but is now used as a farm-house. The Ashursts of Ashurst were a family of considerable note. William Ashurst occurs in the parliamentary sequestration of property in Lancashire in 1643. Thomas Ashurst, esq. was high sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster in 1694, from whom descended sir William Ashurst, judge of the court of king's bench. Henry Ashurst, esq. sold the property here

* See Vol. I. p. 117. Vol. II. p. 172.
† See Vol. I. p. 184, 187.
‡ Escaet. 15 Edw. III. n. 30.
§ Ibid. n. 19.
‖ Bag of Pedes Finium in the Chapter House.
¶ Duchy Records, Vol. VI. n. 63.
** Ibid. Vol. XXVIII. n. 32.
†† Ibid. Vol. XIV. n. 20.
‡‡ Ibid. Vol. XIX. n. 70.

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in 1751 to sir Thomas Bootle, of Lathom, ancestor of lord Skelmersdale, the present owner. In the time of the French revolutionary wars, a beacon was erected on the high hill of Ashurst, when the danger of French invasion was proclaimed by the prime minister to be so near that we were not to calculate the time of the enemy's arrival by months and weeks, but by days and hours, and men were placed day and night upon the watch-tower, to announce the landing of the invaders. Fortunately the torch was never lighted, and the women of England, who for seven centuries have never seen the smoke of the enemy's camp, were not doomed to see the light even of their own beacon. This building is formed of strong masonry, with the entire absence of any material in its composition that is inflammable.

Up-Holland.

The ancient and celebrated township of Up-Holland, so called in contradistinction to Down-Holland, in the parish of Halsall, though now only a village of ordinary size, formerly ranked amongst the market-towns of Lancashire. A castle and a priory adorned this place when the de Hollands were its lords; but the castle has disappeared, and of the monastic edifice nothing remains but the church and a diminutive ruin. There is no record to prove that the Romans ever were stationed here, but the casting up of a figure, probably of Roman workmanship, in a field at this place, fourteen hundred years after the conquerors quitted our island, gives some countenance to the supposition, that this parish contained a Roman station. Dr. Leigh conjectures, on what ground he does not state, that this was the genius of the place, and that it is meant to portray the figure of Victory.* But though we should fail in claiming for Up-Holland so high an origin as Roman times, there is the most conclusive evidence that it was the seat of a Saxon chief named Stemulf.† In the division of territory between de Busli and de Greslet, Up-Holland fell to the share of the latter, by whose descendant, in 25 Edward I., it was held of Edmund, earl of Lancaster, the king's brother, by a rent of 12s.‡ Thomas, earl of Lancaster, among other donations to his favourite secretary, sir Robert de Holland, conferred upon him vast estates in Lancashire and other counties, among which were several manors in this hundred. In 35 Edward I. he endowed a church or chapel collegiate, dedicated to St. Thomas the martyr, in this place, which was changed on his petition by Walter de Langton, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, into a priory of Benedictine monks of which sir Robert was the founder, endowing the house with

* Leigh's Nat. Hist. of Lanc. book iii. p. 81. † See Vol. I. p. 98-9. ‡ Escaet. 25 Edw. I. n. 51.

lands* in Holland, Orrell, and elsewhere in 11 Edw. II.† In 39 Edw. I. he had a charter for free warren in Holand, Hale, Orhall, and Martland,‡ and in 1 Edw. II. a license to fortify his mansion at Holland.§ The manors of Holland, Hale, Mel, Dalton, and Haydok, in his possession, were confiscated at the same time, and under the same circumstances, as that of Samlesbury, already mentioned.‖ The return to the writ, issued in consequence of sir Robert's remonstrance, enumerates the manor of Holand with its appurtenances, viz. Wygan, Orel, Markland, and Dalton.¶ An attempt was made to recover these estates by force, in the reign of Edward III., the year uncertain, when John de Holand and Aleyn de Raynford came with others and seized the manors of Holand, Hale, Mel, Dalton, and Haydok into the hands of sir Robert de Holland, so that John de Lancaster, who had the custody of them, was unable to discharge his functions in the king's name.** Probably John de Lancaster was the king's farmer, for it appears by a roll without date in the duchy office, containing particulars of the partition of the lands of the earl of Lancaster and Robert de Holland, in the reign of Edward II., that Holand, Orrell, and Pemberton, in this parish, were let to farm.†† However that affair might have terminated, the Hollands were in peaceable possession of these and other manors in 46 Edward III.‡‡ From this family the manor of Holland passed into that of Lovell; for it is found among those which were forfeited by Viscount Lovell, and granted to Thomas earl of Derby, in the reign of Henry VII.,§§ and held by him in 13 Henry VIII.‖‖ In 1717 it was sold to the Ashurst family by Maria, Lady Ashburnham, the only surviving daughter and heir of William-George-Richard, the ninth earl of Derby; and Henry Ashurst, esq. sold it to sir Thomas Bootle at the same time with the Dalton estate, from whom it has descended to the present lord Skelmersdale, the representative of that family. On the dissolution of the monasteries, an inventory of the priory was taken, 28 Henry VIII.,¶¶ and the site was purchased by John Holcroft, esq., 36 Henry VIII., for £344. 12s. "with all the demayne lands belonging and c̄tein lands, teñts and hereditaments, lying in the townes and hamletts of Holland, Orrell, Wygan, Markeland and Pemberton in the said countie of Lancaster belonging to the said late pryory, being of the clere yerely value of 18^{l}. 11^{s}. 2^{d}."

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About this time the priory was seen by Leland, who has left the following brief memorial of his visit:—"*Holand,* a Priory of Blake Monkes a ii. Miles from Wigan.

* See Vol. I. p. 489.
§ Holland Watson's MSS.
** Rot. Parl. Vol. II. p. 380.
§§ Duchy Records, Bundle H. n. 3.
† Escaet. de An. n. 115.
‖ See Vol. III. p. 350.
†† Bundle R. n. 30.
¶¶ Ibid. Bundle Z. n. 8.
‡ Rot. Chart. n. 48.
¶ Rot. Parl. Vol. II. p. 29.
‡‡ Escaet. de An. n. 19.
‖‖ Ibid. Vol. V. n. 68.

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The Wottons were founders there;"* probably the Waltons of Walton, a family of great note in Lancashire, and of extensive possessions in the hundred of West Derby. The priory became the property of the Bisphams, of Bispham and Billinge, in whom it descended to Margaret, the daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Bispham, who having married Thomas Owen, died in 1762. Mr. Owen died in 1763, leaving two daughters and coheiresses, Frances and Mary, the latter of whom married Holt Leigh, of Hindley Hall and Whitley, esq. from whom the priory descended to his son, sir Robert Holt Leigh, bart. the present proprietor.

The Priory Church is used as a chapel of ease under the rector of Wigan, but, by virtue of the monastic privilege, the land in Uphold is exempt from the payment of tithe. The posterity of the founder of Up-Holland Abbey rose to the greatest honours during several of the following reigns; but they were of the number of those who set public opinion at defiance, and their fate may serve as an instructive lesson to court favourites. Sir Robert, the founder of the monastery, was secretary to Thomas of Woodstock, earl of Lancaster, and, after betraying his master, he lost his head by the rage of the people, in the beginning of the reign of Edward III. Thomas de Holland, second son of Robert, became earl of Kent, and fell a victim to popular indignation at Cirencester, in an attempt to restore his master, Richard II. His brother John, duke of Exeter, and earl of Huntingdon, shared the same fate from the hands of the populace at Plessy. And his grandson, Henry, duke of Exeter, experienced a fate as various as it was calamitous: though he had more power during the reign of Henry VI. than any other subject, yet *Commines* relates, that, during the first deposition of his unfortunate sovereign, he was seen a fugitive in Flanders, running barefoot after the duke of Burgundy's coach, to beg alms: after having made an unsuccessful attempt, in the battle of Barnet, to reinstate his master on the throne, he became dependent upon a faithful domestic, and his dead body was afterwards, from some unknown cause, found floating on the sea in the Straits of Dover; and thus ends the melancholy history of this branch of the Hollands of Up-Holland, the most powerful of subjects, and the most unfortunate of men.

The existing remains of the priory consist of a high wall of red sand-stone, with a western aspect, entirely shrouded in ivy, through which are discernible five windows of a square form, pointed a little at the top. Portions of walls are extant on the north and south, and near a house that has been lately built on the eastern outline of the site are mutilated parts of arches and columns. Whether the western wall, which is by far the greatest portion remaining, is an outer or inner wall cannot be decided. The parochial chapel of Up-Holland, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, the martyr, was the church of the priory, and is certainly the most admirable ecclesiastical building in the parish. It consists of a tower, nave, side aisles, and chancel,

* Itin. Vol. VII. fo. 55. p. 44.

The tower is strong, but low, and partly covered with ivy. The northern wall of the body appears comparatively modern: the three windows on the south side, are large, pointed, and divided into oriels, but the great glory of the structure is its noble east window, held together entirely by its geometrical construction. In the centre is a large rose window, and beneath are two smaller circles, connected together by various irregular and fanciful chip-stones, but *apparently* unconnected with the outer arch of the window. All the windows contain a profusion of stained glass, so irregularly jumbled together, that few pieces convey the impression of their original intention. Many of them have shields, probably of the Hollands; and in one pane the mitre of an abbot is depicted. The western arch in the tower is semicircular, and has many internal mouldings. Instead of buttresses there are on the north and south sides of the tower small perpendicular round columns, now partly broken, ascending along edges to the top. The interior of this interesting pile strikes the beholder with the solemnity and awe so peculiar to gothic stateliness. The four arches on each side of the nave are very lofty, and, springing from strong pillars of moulded plinths and clustered boltels of the gothic style, ascend to the very roof. Modern necessities have induced the rate-payers of the parochial chapelry to erect galleries within the last thirty years, at the expense of materially detracting from the boldness of the expanse, and the reverence inspired by "high ascending space" void of abstraction. The niche where holy water was preserved, and large rude stones, the vestiges of the steps to the high altar, remain. By the liberality of the monastic grantees this ancient church was transferred to the inhabitants of Up-Holland, Orrell, Billinge Higher End, Winstanley, and Dalton, and has since been the parochial chapel of those townships, which are liable to keep it in repair. In the churchyard this singular sarcasm upon monumental pomp appears upon a grave-stone, carved in antique characters:—"Here underneath thou dost approach the body of John Smith, the coachman." There are brasses of Thomas Bispham, of Billinge, buried 1677, and of Frances Bispham, buried 1703. Wigan Parish.

The market at Up-Holland was anciently held weekly, on the Wednesday, but it has long been discontinued; and the annual fair, for horses, held on the 15th of July, is declining.

Pemberton is a populous and extensive township, containing the manufacturing village of Lamberhead Green. Adam de Pemberton was living in the reign of Rich. I., and in 3 John his son Alan paid ten marks to have seisin of his lands in Pemberton and for his relief, as also to have justice of forty shillings against Nicholas Pincerna, or Butler.* Adam de Pemberton, who, in the same reign, gave one bovate of land to the hospital, held two carucates in thanage by a rent of twenty Pemberton.

* Rot. Cancell. 3 Joh. m. 7.

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shillings, and the service of finding one judger,* probably for the court of Newton, to the fee of which Pemberton is subject. Henry, the son of Lawrence, held four bovates of Adam de Pemberton by ancient feoffment, and Alan, the son of Aldich, held one bovate of Henry.† In 34 Edward I. another Adam de Pemberton brought an action of trespass against Thurstan de Northlegh, and Matilda, the wife of Adam de Northlegh, for cutting down and trespassing upon his woods at Pemberton under pretext of taking estovers.‡ This branch of the family terminated in coheiresses, one of whom, Emma, was married in 8 Richard II.§ In 41 Edward III. sir Robert de Holland obtained a license to convey to the priory of Up-Holland a mill and sixty acres of land with their appurtenances in Pemberton.‖

The reputed manor of Pemberton is claimed by Thomas Legh, of Lyme, Haydock, &c. in right of his ancestors, and Mr. Legh is lord of Newton, in Mackerfield, to the fee of which Pemberton is subject. Last year (1833) a court leet was held on behalf of Mr. Legh, for the manor of Pemberton. The chief land-owner in this township is lord Francis Egerton, of Worsley; and the hall of Worsley, as it is called, built in the seventeenth century, is the property of his lordship. Hindley-hall, a large old fabric of the same age, is the property of Merrick Banks, of Winstanley. An ancient half-timbered habitation, called Pemberton-hall, the abode of the De Pembertons in the reign of Henry VIII., and subsequently of the Marklands, is now scarcely remembered. Walthew-house, erected in 1650 by Robert Walthew, esq., whose daughter and sole heiress conveyed it by marriage to the Marklands of the Meadows, having fallen into decay, was rebuilt in 1832, and is now occupied by William H. Bullock, gent. From the Marklands this property passed to the Percivals, of whom is John Percival, esq. Hawkley-hall, a very ancient structure, embosomed in a dark wood, is now in a state of deplorable dilapidation. In one of the windows of the hall are the arms of the Hawkleys, the original proprietors, who came into England with the Conqueror, a blue shield with a cross pointed or. In 1567 the Molyneuxes were seated here, and Bryan William Molineux, of Hawkley-hall, who died 1805, and Bryan

* Testa de Nevill, fo. 406. † Ibid.

‡ Placit. Pasch. 34 Edw. I. apud Westm. Rot. 53.

§ "A little west from Ince," says Holland Watson, "this place gave name and seat to an ancient family, of which Sir Goddard Pemberton settled at St. Albans 1615, whose son, Ralph P. esq. was twice mayor of that place, father of Sir Francis Pemberton, knt. Lord Chief Justice of both benches, and Privy Counsellor, who died in 1697, aged 72." Lewis Pemberton, esq. succeeded sir Goddard in the shrievalty of Hertfordshire for the latter part of 1615, and in 1617 was knighted by James I. at Bewsey-hall, along with sir Thomas Ireland, on the king's visit to that place.

‖ Duchy Records, Bag I. n. 11. and Escaet de eod. an. n. 12.

Molineux, esq. of Warrington, a descendant of Bryan William, now possesses the estate. In the village of Lamberhead Green there is an Episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. John, built for the township of Pemberton by the church commissioners, and opened on the 5th of August, 1832; there is also at Lamberhead Green a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built about the year 1800. Wigan Parish.

Formerly there was a burning well of considerable fame in this township, of which, it is said in a system of geography published about 100 years ago:*—

"At Ancliff 2 miles from Wigan is a very rare phenomenon much visited by curious travellers, which is called the Burning Well. 'Tis cold & hath no smell, yet so strong a vapour of sulphur issues out with its water, that upon putting a lighted candle to it, it instantly catches the flame like spirits, which lasts several hours, and sometimes a day in calm weather, with a heat fierce enough to make a pot boil, though the water itself remains cold, & will not burn when taken out of the well, any more than the mud of it."

This well, which is said to have existed at Ancliffe, in the land of William Molineux, of Hawkley-hall, in the township of Pemberton, esq., is now unknown, or, more properly speaking, such a name as Ancliffe does not exist in the parish; there is, however, an escape of the inflammable gas, which burns on the application of a candle, near Goose Green, in the township of Pemberton, which is probably the well described as at Ancliffe. Similar escapes of carburretted hydrogen gas occur in a wood in the township of Haigh, and near the rectorage at Wigan.

Winstanley is a fertile and picturesque township, rich in the prevailing mineral of the district. At the period of the Conquest, Uctred, a Saxon, held Wibaldeslei,† and in the reign of king John, Roger de Winstanesley held, of old, one bovate and the third part of a bovate of Adam de Rulling, of whom also Simon held a like quantity of land.‡ A long race of gentlemen, taking their name from Winstanley, succeeded these ancient proprietors, of whom Hugh married one of the four daughters and coheiresses of Robert de Heyton, of Billinge. A branch of the Winstanleys settled in Leicestershire, and were several times high sheriffs of that county. In the Herald's College is a memorandum by sir William Dugdale, that Winstanley of Liverpool appeared at Ormskirk April 8, 1665, and proved that they came from Winstanley about 1565. In 16 James I. the manor of Winstanley was held by James Bancks,§ second son of William Bankes, a descendant of Bankes, of Bank Newton, in Craven, who seated himself at Wigan in the reign of Winstanley.

* Bowen's System of Geography, Vol. I. p. 213.
† See Vol. I. p. 96-7.
‡ Testa de Nevill', fo. 406.
§ Duchy Records, Vol. XXII. Inq. n. 7.

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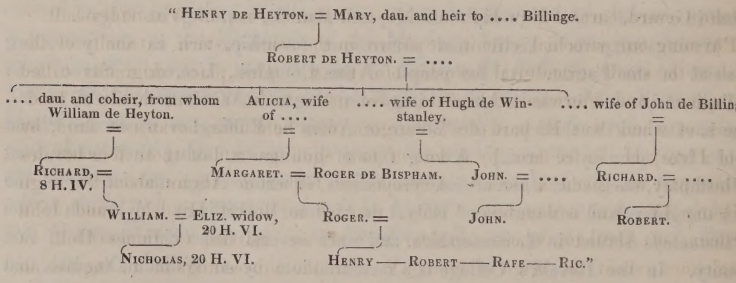
Henry VIII.* William, the grandson of James, married about 1658 Frances, daughter and heiress of Peter Leigh, of Birch. The present lord of Winstanley, Meyrick Bankes, esq., is descended from Anne Bankes, the daughter of William Bankes, who married Hugh Holme about 1731, and whose grandson, Meyrick Holme, changed his name to Bankes, in which he served the office of high sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster in 1805. He died March 1, 1827, leaving two sons, Meyrick Bankes, the present lord, and Thomas, his younger brother. Winstanley-hall, existing in the sixteenth century, the seat of Meyrick Bankes, stands in a spacious and delightful park, and has been lately re-edified and improved.

Billinge.

Billinge township is so extensive, that it is divided into two hamlets, governed as separate townships, and called Billinge Chapel or Lower End, comprising the southern portion of the district, and so called because the chapel is within it; and Billinge Higher End, containing the northern part of the township, which is within the chapelry of Up-Holland. Billinge anciently gave name to a family, of which the chief line terminated about the reign of Edward I. in a female heir, Mary de Billinge, who, marrying Henry de Heyton, had Robert de Heyton, lord of the manor of Billinge. "It appeareth," says Mr. Roger Dodsworth,† "by ould papers of pleadings of the heirs of Heyton that Billinge was divided among four coheirs.


"Henry de Heyton. = Mary, dau. and heir to .... Billinge.
Robert de Heyton. = ...
.... dau. and coheir, from whom William de Heyton.
Auicia, wife of ....
.... wife of Hugh de Winstanley.
.... wife of John de Billinge.
Richard, = 8 H. IV.
Margaret. = Roger de Bispham.
John. = ...
Richard. = ...
William. = Eliz. widow, 20 H. VI.
Roger. =
John.
Robert.
Nicholas, 20 H. VI.
Henry —— Robert —— Rafe —— Ric."

In 40 Edward III. the eighth part of the manor of Billynge was the subject of a final concord between John de Camsale and Henry del Causee, chaplain plaintiffs, and Allan de Raynford and Agnes, his wife.‡ The fourth part descended in the

* From the first son of William Bankes descended the late sir Joseph Bankes, president of the Royal Society.

† Harl. MSS. Cod. 2042, Fol. 273 b.

‡ Bag of Pedes Finium, in the Chapter House.

family of Bispham to Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Bispham, born in 1701, who married Thomas Owen, and had two daughters coheiresses, who married Edward Leigh, of London, and Holt Leigh, of Whitley, whose descendants now possess the estates. Wigan Parish.

Bispham-hall in this township is an ancient dwelling on one of the slopes of Billinge Beacon, for ages the residence of the Bisphams; at present, with the surrounding lands, the seat and estate of John Holt, esq. Blake Hurst, a neighbouring mansion, existing in the sixteenth century, and Birchley-hall in the seventeenth, are both the property of sir John Gerard, bart. It is difficult to fix upon the residence of the De Billinges, who were undoubtedly seated here before the reign of Edward I. An Episcopal chapel existed here in 1662, from which the Rev. John Wright, the minister, was ejected: this chapel was rebuilt in 1717-18, when Mr. James Seabroke, of Liverpool, merchant, contributed the liberal sum of £200 towards the cost of the erection. There is also a Catholic chapel at Birchley-hall, in Billinge Lower End, built in 1826. In the yard of the Episcopal chapel is a huge stone formed into the shape of a coffin, with an inscription so much obliterated as to be illegible. On the highest elevation of Billinge Chapel is the Beacon, a circular stone building, erected as a sea-mark fifty years ago, and commanding a view not only of the Irish sea to a great extent, but expanding also over sixteen different counties. The chief landed proprietors in this township are sir John Gerard, bart. of New-hall, and Meyrick Bankes, esq. of Winstanley-hall.

Pursuing our parochial circuit, we arrive, in the south-eastern extremity of the parish at the small agricultural township of Abram. This place, originally called Adburgham, and afterwards Abraham, gave name to an ancient family of landowners, of whom was Richard de Edburgham, who held four bovates of land, by gift of Henry II., in fee farm, by a rent of four shillings, and of those four bovates the third part was given in alms.* A descendant, Gilbert de Abram, about the reign of Henry IV., had a daughter, Cecily, married to Robert Hindeley, and John Abraham, of Abraham, whose daughter and heiress married to James Holt, of Grizzlehurst, about the reign of Henry V. In the proceedings of an inquisition taken at Wigan March 28, 1627, before John Bridgman, bishop of Chester, and other commissioners ad pios usus, it is found that "diverse yeares since Mary Abraham of Abraham in the pish of Wigan did lend unto Miles Gerrard late of Ince Esqr. the some of Fowrescore Powndes, in trust for the use of a free school to be erected in Hindly."† There are in this township several Abram.

* Testa de Nevill', fo. 406.

† Harl. MSS. Cod. 1727, fo. 44. This school was superseded a few years ago by a new school at Hindley, endowed with £30 a year.

Wigan Parish.

ancient seats: Abram-hall is a moated brick mansion, existing in the time of Henry VI. in the possession of the Abrams, but purchased in the last century by John Whitley, esq., of Ashton in the Willows, whose son, John Whitley, esq., of Brockside, is the owner of the estate. Abraham New-hall, built in the last century, is occupied by John Whitley, esq., and is the property of the Rev. Nicholas Robinson, of Liverpool. Bamfurlong, or Bromforlong, a wood, plaster, and brick building, of an age contemporaneous with Abram (old) hall, is the property of William Gerard Walmesley, esq., of Westwood-house, in Ince. Bickershaw-hall, the residence and property of Abraham Ackers, is of the age of Elizabeth, when it was moated, but it has been recently modernized. The Claytons of Adlington and the Hortons of Chadderton, conveyed the estate attached to this house by sale to several purchasers, in the last century. Bolton-house is also the property of Mr. Ackers. An ancient Catholic chapel existed at Bamfurlong, but divine service has long ceased to be celebrated in it.

Hindley.

The township of HINDLEY is amongst the most populous and thriving districts in the parish of Wigan. A hill in this township, called the Castle Hill, is supposed to have been the site of a watch-tower, the existence of which is indicated by the remains of a moat or trench, the plough and the spade having destroyed all traces of the building. At the base of the hill is a pleasant valley called the "Danes," which is supposed to have received its name from a visit made by those invaders to this place. Swane, the son of Lofewine, a Saxon, in the time of Henry II. gave to Gospatric half a carucate of land in Hindele in free marriage, and Roger, the son of Gospatric, held that land of Thomas Burnhul in the reign of king Henry. Adam de Hindele held two bovates in Hindele of ancient feoffment; Robert, the father of Richard de Hindele, gave to the hospital thirty acres of the half carucate, in the time of king Henry; and the same Robert, in the time of king John, gave two acres and a half to the hospital, and six acres to the abbey of Kokersand.* Of this family was Hugh Hindley, of Hindley-hall, whose son Adam married Cecily, daughter of Henry Tildesley, of Wardley, and had a grandson Robert, married in 8 Richard II. to Emma, one of the heiresses of Pemberton. Roger Hindley about the age of Henry VIII. married Beatrix, daughter of Robert Molyneux, of Melling, whose descendant, Robert Hindley, was living at the hall in 1613, having by his two wives four sons and three daughters. In 1664 Hindley-hall was the seat of James Duckenfield, esq., an utter barrister of Gray's Inn, younger son of Robert Duckenfield, of Duckenfield, Cheshire. Hindley-hall is now the property and residence of sir Robert Holt Leigh, bart. An ancient residence of the Hindleys was called Oldfilde-house in the reign of Philip and Mary.

* Testa de Nevill', fo. 406.

The "Burning Well," as it is popularly called, has already been described. The water of this well has no particular properties; a stream of gas from the coal formation underneath, in effecting its escape, has formed a passage through the small duct or channel in which the water springs up to the surface, presenting an appearance like that exhibited by the pneumatic trough when gas is passing through it. The term "Burning Well" is therefore a misnomer, although the disengaged gas is inflammable. Hindley, at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century, was subject to inundations, and hence two briefs were granted in this place, the one in 1795, and the other in 1802, to repair the damage suffered by the inhabitants; the former of which yielded £1310, and the latter £1002. Wigan Parish.

Hindley-hall, the property and residence of sir Robert Holt Leigh, bart., late M. P. for Wigan, by which borough he was returned to five successive parliaments, is a massive brick edifice of the last century. Higher-hall, in Hindley, is the seat of John Hodson Kearsley, esq., late M. P. for Wigan. The places of public worship in this township are numerous: the Episcopal chapel, built in 1641, and rebuilt in 1766, by a brief to the amount of £1291, is a large fabric with a handsome cemetery: there is also a Catholic chapel, built in 1788; a Presbyterian chapel, built subsequent to 1662 for Mr. Bradshaw, the ejected minister of Hindley; an Independent chapel, built in 1815, and another built in 1830; and a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1832.

Our parish circuit, which, commencing with the township of Aspull to the north-east of the town of Wigan, and proceeding from north to south by the west side of the parish, and from south to north by the east side, terminates with the township of Ince. The family of Ince mentioned in Aspull township were anciently lords of the manor of Ince,* which was conveyed to John Gerard by his marriage with Ellen, the daughter and heiress of Richard de Ynce by dispensation 1 Henry IV., being related in the fourth degree of consanguinity. Although the manors were thus transferred, a branch of the old family of Ince still continued there, for in 1630 Thomas Ince compounded for his estate, including Ince-hall. His descendent, Christopher Ince, had a daughter and heiress, Frances Sobieski, who died in 1816, married to William Anderton, esq., whose son, William Ince Anderton, of Euxton, esq. is the present proprietor of Ince New-hall. The manor of Ince descended in the Gerards to Thomas, who died in 1673, leaving an only child, Anne Gerard, called "the heiress of Ince," living in 1686, who became the wife of John Gerard, son of sir William Gerard, the third baronet, by whom she had no issue. The manor was sold by Thomas, the father of the "heiress," to his cousin, colonel Richard Gerard, son of the second baronet. The late William Gerard, of Ince, esq. Ince.

* Testa de Nevill', fo. 405.

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sold the manor to the last earl of Balcarres, whose representative is the present lord. Ince Old-hall, after having been for seven centuries the property of the Gerards, became the property of the Walmesleys, descended from the Sholgher family, of whom John, a second son, married Mary, sister, and with her sister coheir, of their brother, William Gerard, the last lord of the manor of that name. The hall, which is in the Elizabethian style, is now the property of captain John Walmesley, of Bath.

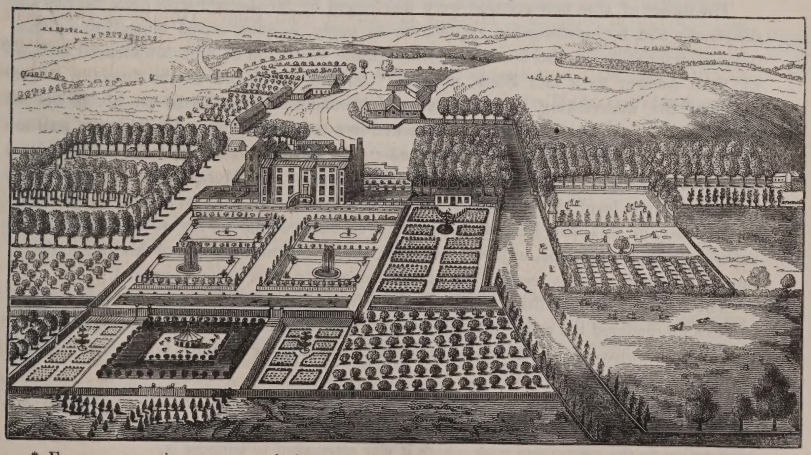
The ancient family of Gerard is descended from Walter Fitzother, who at the time of the general survey by William the Conqueror was castellan of Windsor; William, the eldest son of that Walter, took the surname of Windsor from his father's office, and was ancestor to the lords of Windsor; and from Gerard, brother of William, the Gerards of Bryn in this county are lineally descended. This Gerard was originally surnamed De Windsor, and also Fitz-Walter; and Maurice Fitz-Gerald, the second son, was one of the adventurers with Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, in the conquest of Ireland in 1170, when the first English colony settled in that country. This family distinguished itself in the early periods of English history; and John Gerard de Bryn married Helen, only daughter of Richard de Ince, in the reign of Edward II., from whom the earls of Macclesfield and other illustrious branches are descended. By this alliance two great families in the parish of Wigan became united; and sir Thomas Gerard, knt. was created a baronet at the first institution of that honour, the 9th of James I. 1611.

The house called Ince-hall on the Peel Ditch estate was built by Roger Browne in the reign of James I. He was descended from Roger Browne de Ince, gent. 14 Richard II., whose sons, under the names of Roger and Ralph, successively inherited the estate from that period to 22 Henry VIII., when Ralph, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother James, who settled the property on his son William in 2 Elizabeth. William was succeeded by Roger, who built the hall and mortgaged the lands, which were redeemed by his brother Ralph in 12 James I. In regular descent Ince-hall came to Henry, who by will dated 24 September, 1726, left it to Edward Holt, gent. eldest son and heir of his nephew, Robert Holt, of Wigan, esq., and is now the joint property of general Clegg and Thomas Case, of Liverpool, esq., in right of their marriages with the two daughters and coheiresses of Edward Holt, esq. of Holt, in Shevington and Ince. Holt's-hall is a large old-fashioned wood-and-plaster structure, and with its gables and squares exhibits a fine specimen from the termination of the avenue (whence it is seen to the best advantage) of the old Lancashire halls, once so numerous, but now so rapidly falling into decay. Ince New-hall, already mentioned, is the residence of John Lord, esq. Westwood-house, a handsome mansion, is the seat of William Gerard Walmesley, esq. The only place of public worship in this township is a Roman Catholic chapel,

built in the year 1760. A rural festival called Smithy Green fair occurs in Ince yearly on Whit-Tuesday. Wigan Parish.

No part of the coal field of Lancashire has been cultivated, or rather excavated, with more success than that portion of it which lies within the parish whose history has thus been sketched, with as much of detail as the limits of this work will permit. Pemberton, Winstanley, Orrell, Up-Holland, Ince, and Haigh, are the great coal districts, and old workings of coal have been recently found under the market-place in the town of Wigan. The cannel coal is principally found in Haigh, Aspull, and Ince:* this mineral, which receives a beautiful polish, was formerly used for making toys, fancy boxes, candlesticks, and inkstands; and it is not more than two years ago that a summer-house made entirely of cannel stood at Haigh-hall. The elevated ridge of land extending from Ashurst Beacon to Billinge Beacon contains several capital stone-quarries, out of which shell-stone, flags, and grey slate are procured, and scythe-stones of excellent quality are obtained in Billinge Hill. The soil generally in the parish of Wigan is a moderate loam, in some places peaty, and the pasturage and meadow is in the proportion of one in three to the arable land. Curious specimens of fossil remains are frequently found in the coal pits.

The following engraving, on wood, presents a correct view of HAIGH HALL, with the gardens in front, as they existed at the beginning of the last century, when the grounds of our English gentry were laid out after the Flemish fashion:—



* For many ages it was supposed that cannel and coal never existed under the same surface; but an experiment made at Kirk Hey, about twenty years ago, disclosed the important geological fact, that fine beds of coal are sometimes to be found under exhausted seams of cannel.

Wigan Parish.

The parish of Wigan has the honour to rank amongst its worthies the Rev. Dr. Leland, one of the most powerful and eloquent advocates of the Christian religion.

Birth.

JOHN LELAND, D.D., a learned Protestant Dissenter and author, was born at Wigan on the 18th of October, 1691.

When very young, his father, who had lived in good repute for many years, being involved in difficulties, gave up his effects to his creditors and removed to Dublin; and, finding an opportunity for settling in business to advantage, sent for his wife and family, and was enabled to support them in a very decent manner.

Alarming malady.

Young Leland was in his sixth year seized with the small pox, which was of so malignant a kind that it entirely deprived him of his understanding and memory, in which melancholy situation he remained twelve months; and when the use of his faculties was restored, all his former ideas seemed expunged, and he had quite forgotten whatever he had learned before he was attacked by this distemper.

Recovery.

Upon his recovery, however, he discovered great quickness of apprehension, by which he recommended himself so much to notice, that his parents resolved to bring him up to one of the learned professions. Being sent to a proper school, he soon made such a proficiency as fully answered the expectations of his friends, and, being placed under a proper tutor, was educated among the Dissenters, and soon became qualified for the ministerial office.

Ordained.

He was invited to become joint pastor of a congregation in Dublin, and was ordained, and settled there in 1716.

Controversial writings.

The duties of this new relation were discharged by Mr. Leland with great fidelity and diligence; and by indefatigable application to study, he soon raised himself to a distinguished reputation in the learned world. In the year 1733 he first commenced author, by "An Answer to a late Book, entitled 'Christianity as old as the Creation'" and executed the undertaking in a manner which reflected great credit on his diligence, learning, and sagacity. In 1737 he embarked in a controversy with Dr. Morgan, another of the same class of writers, and published "The Divine Authority of the Old and New Testament asserted," in answer to the doctor's book, "The Moral Philosopher;" which induced him to level the second volume of the same work chiefly at our author. In consequence of this, Mr. Leland published a second volume of his work, in which the various misrepresentations, unjust aspersions, and confident attempts of his antagonist to impose falsehoods on his readers, are very satisfactorily detected and exposed.

The learning and abilities displayed by Mr. Leland in these publications, and the services he rendered the cause of religion procured him many marks of respect, and in the year 1739 the University of Aberdeen conferred upon him, in the most honourable manner, the degree of doctor of divinity.

In 1742 he answered a pamphlet entitled "Christianity not founded on Argument," and represented its absurdity and ill tendency in a very clear light, and gave a plain confutation to the arguments with which it was attempted to support it.

In 1753 he wrote his "Reflections on the late Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Use of History, &c.," by the advice and at the request of his friend, Dr. Thomas

Wilson, prebendary of Westminster, who thought it proper to notice the abuse of Christianity and the holy scriptures by a writer of so great a name as his lordship. Wigan Parish.

Dr. Leland, being now justly considered a master in this branch of controversy, undertook, at the desire of some persons for whom he had a particular regard, "A View of the Principal Deistical Writers that have appeared in England in the last and present century." The design of this work was to give some idea of the productions of the deistical writers, and of the several schemes they have advanced, as far as the cause of revealed religion is concerned. In 1750 he added a second volume, with observations upon Mr. Hume, who had been overlooked in the first edition, and on lord Bolingbroke's works and opinions, conducted like the former, in the epistolary way.

Soon after its appearance he received several letters, which induced him to retouch some parts of it, and therefore he thought it advisable to publish a distinct volume, comprehending his additions and illustrations, together with a new edition of the "Reflections on Lord Bolingbroke's Letters, &c." The whole was thus comprised in three volumes, and secured to the author very general approbation.

The Doctor, thus encouraged, continued his active exertions in the good cause to a very advanced age. When he was more than seventy years old he was attacked by so violent a fever, that his recovery was doubtful: he did recover, however, and lived to write and publish "The Advantages and Necessity of the Christian Revelation, &c." in two volumes, quarto; a work which met with the reception it deserved.

From this time he enjoyed a greater share of health and spirits than he had known for many years before, until a few months before his death, occasioned by a violent inflammation on the lungs, which proved fatal to him on the 16th of January, 1766, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was interred in the Eustace-street chapel, in Dublin. Death.

Dr. Leland was distinguished by considerable abilities, and very extensive learning. He had a quick apprehension, a solid judgment, and a memory so remarkably tenacious, that he was often called *a walking library*. His moral character was also equally amiable and excellent. As he entertained the noblest sentiments of the Deity, and of his perfections and providence, so his piety was rational, liberal, and manly; and the whole of his conduct regulated itself by the principles of that religion he so well knew how to defend. His temper was naturally warm; but by maintaining a strict discipline over his passions, he never suffered it to betray him into improper behaviour; and in the discharge of every relative and social duty he was truly exemplary. His character.

The following is a list of his works:—

"An Answer to Tindall's Book, entitled 'Christianity as Old as the Creation.'" Dublin, 1733, 2 Vols. 8vo. "The Divine Authority of the Old and New Testament Asserted against the unjust Aspersions and false Reasonings of Morgan's Book, entitled 'The Moral Philosopher.'" London, 1738, 2 Vols. 8vo. 1739, 2 Vols. 4to. "Remarks on a Pamphlet, entitled 'Christianity not Founded on Argument,' in Two Letters." London, 1744, 8vo. "Remarks on the late Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Use of History, especially so far as they relate to Christianity and the Holy Scriptures; to which are added, Observations on some Passages in those Letters His works.

Wigan Parish.

concerning the Consequence of the late Revolution, and the state of things under the Present Establishment." Dublin and London, 1753, 8vo. "The Case Fairly Stated." Dublin, 1754, 8vo. "A View of the Principal Deistical Authors that have appeared in England in the Last and Present Century; with Observations upon them, and some Account of the Answers that have been Published against them. In several Letters to a Friend." Vol. I. London, 1754, 8vo. Vol. II. and III. London, 1755, 8vo. "Supplement to Vols. I. and II. containing Additions and Illustrations relating to those Volumes; in several Letters to a Friend: to which is added, Reflections on the late Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Use of History, as far as relates to the Holy Scriptures; with a large Index to the Three Volumes." London, 1756, 8vo. "Supplement to Vol. III." London, 1756, 8vo. "New Edition of the Whole; to which is added, an Appendix, containing a View of the Present Times with regard to Religion and Morals, and other important things; by W. L. Brown, D.D. Principal of the Marischal College, Aberdeen." London, 1798, 2 Vols. 8vo. "Inquiry how far the Clause lately rejected by the House of Commons would, if it had passed, have affected the Liberty of the People of Ireland." Dublin, 1754, 8vo. "The Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation, shewn from the State of Religion in the Ancient Heathen World, especially with respect to the Knowledge and Worship of the One True God; a Rule of Moral Duty; and a State of Future Rewards and Punishments: to which is prefixed a Preliminary Discourse on Natural and Revealed Religion." London, 1764, 2 Vols. 4to. Third Edition, Glasgow, 1819, 2 Vols. 8vo. "Discourses on Various Subjects; with a Preface, giving some Account of the Author, by the Rev. Dr. Isaac Weld." London, 1769, 4 Vols. 8vo.

Sherburne, of Stonyhurst.

Robert de Shyrburne, grandson of Geoffrey l'Arbalastrier, (or Galfridus Balistrarius,) to whom, temp. Ric. I. John, earl of Morton, gave 6 carucates of land in Haconsall and Preesall. Robert had the manor of Hameldon by gift of his grandfather, and survived to 45 Hen. III. = Matilda, his wife, 40 Hen. III.

Sir John de .... Blakeburne.

Adam de Blakeburne. =

William, eldest son, 40 Hen. III.

John de Shyreburne, brother of William, 40 Hen. III. = ...

John de Blakeburne, of Wiswall. = Margaret, sister of Robt. de Holland.

Sir Robert Sherburne, knt. Senescal of Wiswall and Blackburnshire, occurs from 6 Edw. I. to 16 Edw. III. = Alicia, dau. and coheiress of John de Blackburne, of Wiswall; widow temp. Edw. III.

Jordan de Bayley had the manor of Stanihurst by gift of Hen. Wath and Margaret his wife, by deed without date. =

Sir John Sherburne, attended Edw. III. at the siege of Calais, died 29 Edw. III. = Margaret, a widow.

Robert Sherburne, 2d son.

William Sherburne. = Ymarne de Bradekirke.

Katherine, w. of Sir John Tempest, of Bracewell, 27 Ed. III.

Walter de Bayley, 23 Ed. III. =

Sir Richard de Sherburne, 35 Edw. III. died 47 Edw. III. = Alicia, dau. of Sir William de Plumpton.

Sir John Butler, of Warrington, 2d husb. 12 Ric. II.

Robert, 23 Ed. III. = Emma, dau. of Sir William de Plumpton.

Ralph Bayley.

John de Bayley, obiit 15 Ric. II. = Mabilla, a widow, 4 Hen. IV.

Richard de Sherburne, 42 Edw. III.

Johanna, dau. and coheiress.

Margaret, dau. and coheiress, 51 Edw. III. a widow 11 Ric. II. = Richard Bayley, son of John de Bayley.

Richard Bayley, *alias* Sherburne, born at Stonyhurst on the Feast of St. Wilfrid, 5 Ric. II. died 19 Hen. VI. = Agnes, dau. of William Stanley, of Hooton, died 25 Hen. VI.

Richard de Sherburne, died before his father; will dated January 3, 1436; buried in the chapel of St. Nicholas of Mitton, Ascension Day, 1441. = Matilda, daughter of Laurence Hamerton, of Wicklisworth, Esq.

Robert, John.

Nicholas, James.

Robert Sherburne, died 10 Hen. VII. Aug. 29. = Johanna, dau. of Sir Thomas Radcliffe, of Wimmersley.

Isabel, 2d wife. = John, son of Richard Townley, of Townley, 23 Hen. VI.

Agnes. = Henry, son of Rich. Rishton, of Rishton, 27 Hen. VII.

Thomas, ... 2d son.

.... Sir Richard Sherburn died intestate 4 Hen. VIII. = Johanna, d. of Hen. Langton, of Walton.

Katherine, wife of John Malham, of Craven.

Elizabeth, w. of Sir Thos. Fairfax, of Walton.

Roger Sherburne, 3d son first of Wolfhouse in right of his wife, 7 Hen. VIII. = Isabel, d. & h. of John Knoll, of Chippindale.

.....

Thomas, 28 Hen. VIII.

Roger, 28 Hen. VIII.

Richard.

Hugh Sherburn founded the chantry at Mitton, and died 19 Hen. VIII. = Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Talbot, of Bashall.

Anne, wife of John Boteler, of Rawcliffe.

Elizabeth, Grace.

Robert, son and h. 7 Hen. VIII.

Thomas Sherburne, son and heir, died 28 Hen. VIII. = Jane, dau. of Sir John Townley, of Townley, 7 Hen. VIII.

Robert, 2d son.

Grace, wife of Roger Nowell, 3 Hen. VIII.

Anne, wife of John Talbot, of Salisbury.

Jane, wife of Ralph Cliderow, of Awkeley, 27 Hen. VIII.

Ellen, wife of John Brockolls, of Claughton.

Dame Isabel Wood, 2d w. 37 Eliz. = Richard Sherburne, son and heir, died July 26, 1594. = Matilda, dau. of Richard Bold, of Bold, died 1588.

John, 2d son, first of Ribleton, in right of his wife.

= Katherine, dau. to Evan Browne, and coheir to Jas. Browne, her br.

Robert, 3d son, first of Mitton, in right of his wife.

= Dorothy, dau. and coheir of Thos. Catteral, of Little Mitton.

Grace, wife of Roger Sherburne, of Wolfhouse.

Richard Sherburne, 1st of Dunnow, near Sladeburn. = Dorothy, d. of Ric. Ashton, of Grimsargh.

Grace, w. of Wm. Hoghton, of Houghton.

Jane, w. of John Southworth of Samlesbury.

Isabel.

Kath. = dau. of Chas. Lord Stourton.

Rich. Sherburne died before 3 April, 1628. = Anne, d. of Hen. Kighley.

Anne, d. of Holden, of Chaighley.

Marg. w. of Lord Townley of Barnside.

Dorothy, wife of Thomas Fleetwood, of Caldwick.

Thomas a minor.

Hugh. = ..

Sister of Sir Roger Dyneley.

Mary, w. of John Edwards, of Cheeke, Wales.

Henry Sherburne died 1612, s. p. = Anne, dau. of Francis, Lord Dacres.

Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Richard Molineux, of Sefton.

Richard Sherburne, æt. 37, 4 Car. I. died 1667, Feb. 11. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Walmesley, of Dunkenhalgh.

Katherine, w. of Wm. Pennington, of Muncaster.

Henry Sherburne died young.

Elizabeth died young.

Richard Sherburne died Aug. 16, 1689. = Isabel, daughter of John Ingleby, of Lawkland.

Anne. = Sir Marmaduke Constable, of Everingham, co. York, Bart.

Elizabeth Sherburne. = William, son & heir of Sir John Weld, of Lulworth Castle.

Richard Sherburne, of Wigglesworth, died s.p. April 6, 1690. = Anne, dau. of John Causfield, Esq.

Sir Nicholas Sherburne, created a baronet, Feb. 4, 1685. = Catherine, dau. and coh. of Sir Edward Charlton, Bart.

Humphrey Weld, of Lulworth Castle, Esq. = Margaret, daughter of Sir James Simeons, Bart., of Aston Hall, co. Stafford.

Richard Francis, born 1693, died 1702.

Maria Winifreda Francisca, died without issue, 25 Sept. 1754, when the estates reverted to the issue of her aunt, Elizabeth Weld. = Thomas, 8th duke of Norfolk.

Nicholas, 1 died young.

James, 2 d. young.

Edward Weld, Esq. died July 21, 1761. = 3

Teresa, dau. of John Vaughan, of Courtfield, co. Monmouth.

Mary, died 1749.

Elizabeth, died 1790.

Thomas, 4.

Juliana, dau. of Edw. Lord Petre, 1st wife. = Edward Weld, Esq. died, s.p. 1776.

Mary Anne Smythe, now Mrs. Fitzherbert, 2d wife. = Thomas Weld, Esq. died 1810. = Mary, eldest dau. of Sir John Stanley, of Hooton, bart.

John, died young.

Joseph, died young.

Mary, unmarried.

Thomas, Weld, eldest son, (Cardinal.) = Lucy, of the Hon. Thos. Clifford, co. Stafford. 2d d.

Juliana, died 1810.

Mary, unmar.

Edward, 2d son, died Jan. 17, 1796, aged 20.

Joseph Weld.

Charlotte, 3d da. of Ld. Stourton. = Cathe-rine.

Hon. William, now Lord Stourton. = John, d. 1782.

John, died Ap. 7, 1816.

Teresa, mar. — Vaughan of Courtfield, esq. Issue.

Humphrey Weld, has issue. = Christiana-Maria, 2d dau. of the late Lord Clifford.

Mary-Lucy, an only dau. = Hon. Hugh, now Lord Clifford. Several children.

Edward. Joseph. Thomas. And several other children.

James Weld. = Juliana-Anne, 2d dau. of the late Lord Petre. Several children.

George Weld. = .. dau. of John Searle, esq.

Francis, died 1788.

Elizabeth, wife of — Bodenham, esq.

Clara, unmarried.

John. George. Arthur. Alfred. Walter. 4 daughters.

ROMAN ROADS.

The following Observations on the Roman Roads converging to Wigan, are obligingly contributed to this work by a reverend gentleman, whose attention has for many years been directed to the subject, and who speaks on the authority of personal investigation.

SOME ACCOUNT OF

THREE ROMAN ROADS

WHICH MEET AT WIGAN, IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER,

BY EDMUND SIBSON,

MINISTER OF ASHTON, IN MAKERFIELD, IN THE SAID COUNTY.

Situation of Roman Stations.

To make this subject easily understood by common readers, it is necessary to premise a few words on Roman Roads and Stations.

The Roman Stations were generally on the site of British Stations; and the British Stations were in places strongly fortified by nature, and near a river.

The Stations were first made, and then they were connected by roads. Hence, where three or more roads meet at any place, that place must have been a station.

The word Chester always indicates a Roman Station.

There were, however, frequently, small camps, or fortresses, placed on commanding eminences, and one narrow road connected these small camps or fortresses with the stations. These small stations are sometimes on the line of a great road; but, when they are not on a great road, the roads which lead to them are called vicinal ways.

Burgh, Bery, Ber, Bury, Burrens, Caer, Car, Castle, and Wall are the names of both large and small stations.

Construction of Roman Roads.

The great roads appear to have been about twelve yards in breadth, and a yard in thickness. They were first formed with earth, about half a yard in thickness: the earth was generally covered with a stratum of large pieces of stone, a quarter of a yard in thickness; and the stones were then covered with a layer of gravel, about a quarter of a yard in thickness.

Where stones were scarce, and particularly where the ground was marshy, the road was formed wholly of earth and gravel.

In passing over the summit of a hill, the road was generally four or five feet below the surface.

Indications of a Roman Road.

The road is frequently indicated by the names of places.

It was called *street*, because it generally continues in a straight line, from one station to another, except it turns off to avoid a hill, a hollow, or a morass. Thus we find Stretton, Stretford, Chester-le-Street.

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It was called *strangeways*, because it was the way of the stranger.

It is frequently called the *old causeway*, or *causey*.

Whit, or *wheat*, is an indication of the road: for, from the construction of the road, it appears that whether the road passed through woods or marshes, or over dry ground, the herbage which grew on the road, would be of a paler green, than that on the ground adjoining; and, therefore, the ground on which this white line of road passed, was called Whitworth, Whithill, &c. This mark of a Roman road does not appear to have been noticed before.

In most places the road has been nearly obliterated by cultivation; yet in those soils that are naturally free from gravel, it is generally easy to discover the line of the road, in a newly ploughed field, from the smooth stones and brown peppery gravel, which are mixed with the soil, in that part of the field only, over which the road passed.

The road is often discovered on moorland, on those pieces of waste land which are sometimes found on road-sides, and on barren and uncultivated parts of fields, near hedges and water-courses. The road is also frequently discovered by the roundness and elevation of the hedges at those places where they cross it.

Though the Roman road takes the shortest practicable line from one station to another, yet it does not always happen that in a Roman iter, the shortest route is taken; but, on the contrary, it appears to have been usual to visit the most important stations, notwithstanding the iter might thereby become more circuitous. Therefore, in a Roman iter, that line of road was chosen which passed through the most important stations; and the best road seems to have been chosen, rather than the shortest.

The following are instances in which a circuitous route is taken, for the purpose of passing through an important station:—

In Richard's first iter, instead of going in a direct line from Wroxeter to Caer Segont, a circuitous route is taken for the purpose of going through Chester.

In Richard's third iter, instead of going directly from London to Godmanchester, a very circuitous course is taken, for the purpose of visiting the great stations at Colchester, and at Castor, near Norwich.

In Richard's sixteenth iter, a circuitous route is taken for the purpose of going through Winchester.

It may also further be remarked, that in the description of a Roman iter, it frequently happens that all the stations are not enumerated through which the iter passes. It seems that, in some cases, only those stations are specified which are necessary to determine the route taken by the iter along parts of several different roads.

The following are instances in which stations appear to be passed without notice:—

In Richard's fourth iter, passing from Castleford to York, no mention is made of Tadcaster: also, in going from Lanchester to Halton Chester, no mention is made of Ebchester or orbridge.

In Richard's fifth iter, Lanchester, Pierce Bridge, and Aldborough, are passed without notice; and in the sixteenth iter, the names of the stations from London to Winchester are not mentioned.

Roman Road from Wigan to Warrington.

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The road appears to have run along that street in Wigan which is called Wallgate, and to have crossed the valley of the Douglas at its narrowest point, at Haddon Bridge:* for the road is discovered by several patches of brown gravel on a slip of waste land, on the west side of the turnpike road, near the cottages at Robin-lane End, in Pemberton.† The Roman road leaves the turnpike road at the old iron foundry; and it runs in a high ridge about fourteen yards broad, across the Nearer House Field, leaving the Stone House a little to the west, and across the Barn Meadow and Well Meadow, in front of Hindley Hall. The road appears to have gone out of the straight line to the east, for the purpose of avoiding the deep ravine, at Smithy Brook, and it seems to have crossed the brook a little below the mill.

The ridge of the road appears again very plainly in the Puet Meadow, in front of the Ben Jonson public-house; and the road is again found on the west side of the turnpike road near to a farm-house, called Derbyshire's, in the fields called Nearer Nag Wood, and Further Nag Wood.

From Haddon Bridge to the Nearer Nag Wood, the road has continued nearly in a straight line, and has been formed entirely of earth and gravel; but, in the Nearer Nag Wood, the road changes its direction by turning a little to the east, and it continues in a straight line from this field to the top of Whithill, where the road crosses the Long Lane, in Ashton in Makerfield.‡ It appears that at the Nag Wood there is a change in the construction of the road: for, from the Nag Wood in Pemberton, to the Old Hey in Newton, the road is formed of large pieces of freestone, together with earth and gravel.

The Roman road must cross the turnpike road near the Red Lion public-house, in Park-lane, in Ashton in Makerfield: for a large patch of the Roman road, in a very perfect state, is found on the east side of the turnpike road, in a corner of a field called the Outlet, close to the gate. Its course is marked with gravel, in the field called Chapel Hey; and it is easily traced across the next field, called Brook Hey, near Land Gate.

The road is again found, perfectly formed, of large stones and gravel, in an orchard, at Land Gate, about a foot below the surface. The Road here appears to have been made into Garden Land by a covering of earth, and the broad, round ridge of the Road is is very visible. The road is also found in the Little Cow Hey, near Land Gate, about four inches below the surface, and it is perhaps remarkable, that, though the Road is here very perfect, there is no indication of it on the surface of this field. The direction of the road having been previously ascertained, it was conjectured, that the road would be found here, and on digging, it was discovered that the road here was formed of large stones and gravel, and that it was twelve yards broad and eighteen inches in thickness.

The Road is again found in the Padroad Meadow, and in the Outlet along which it rises

* Haddon is Eye-don, Water-wavy or running water.

† Pemberton is Pen-berg-ton, a fortress on the top of a hill: so Pembroke is Penbroke.—Camden's Britannia.

‡ Makerfield is Mag-er-feld, a great plain cultivated: mag and er being Gaelic and feld Saxon. Thus Maghull, near Liverpool, is a hill on the plain: thus, also, Magherafelt in Ireland.

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to the top of Whithill. The line of the road is indicated by a hollow, up the middle of these two fields; and by digging with a spade in this hollow, the road is found about half a yard below the surface, ten or twelve yards broad, and formed of large stones and yellow-coloured freestone.

It is perhaps worthy of remark, that the Roman road frequently crosses high ground, in a hollow, about a yard below the surface, for by this means the ascent would be more easy, and the road would be more sheltered from storms. Thus the Roman road crosses the high ground on Kentmere High Street, near Kendal, in a hollow, about a yard below the surface. And, thus also the Roman road, from Manchester to Ribchester crosses the high ground, in a hollow, about a yard below the surface, not far from Pike-lowe, above Haslingden Grange.

But, to return to the Roman road, at Whithill. The top of this hill commands a very extensive prospect; and the Saxons have called it Whithill because it was intersected by the long, broad line, of *white*, or pale coloured, herbage, then growing upon the Roman road. On the top of Whithill, the road again changes its direction, by inclining a little to the west, and it continues nearly in a straight line, from the top of the hill, to the White Pits, at the top of the hill, near the Old Hey Wood.

The road is again found in a very perfect state, in a small field, called the Croft, adjoining to the Long Lane, on the south side. The line of the road, in this field, is discovered by a round ridge, about thirty yards broad, and a yard high, at the centre; for, the road here has been converted into arable land by a covering of earth, about half a yard in thickness at the centre, which slopes gradually from the centre of the road to the level of the field.

The road is again found on a piece of waste land, in Nichol Lane, at Whitledge Green.* The road is here formed of large stones and gravel; and the elevation of the road is very visible in the curvature of the hedge, which crosses the Roman road on the south side of Nichol Lane; and the direction of the road is plainly indicated by the gravel and stones, on the line of the road, in the next field.

A few fields further south, the Roman road again crosses the turnpike-road; for it is found, on the west side of the turnpike-road, in a field called the White Pits. A small piece of the road is very perfect in a swampy part of this field, called the Wambs.† The road, on this soft ground, is formed of large quantities of brown gravel; and the line of the road, across the boggy ground, is easily distinguished by the pale green colour of the grass that grows upon it. It then crosses the next field, called the Great Red Earth, and it is found in the hedge of this field, about four feet below the surface, on the north side of the Old-road, near the Steam-engine.

On the north side of the Old-road, near its junction with the turnpike-road, are the remains of an ancient wall, constructed of large stones of red freestone; and one of the stones, in the face of this wall, has been deeply channelled, apparently for the purpose of conveying water from the interior of the wall. A large channelled stone, similar to this, is found a few yards from the Roman road, at Longford Bridge near Warrington. It is probable that this ancient wall has been part of a Roman fort; and that the stone channel

* Whitledge Green is Whithill-edge Green. † Wamb is Saxon, Womb.

has belonged to a Roman bath, for a field near this wall is called Bury-grave.* and Bury indicates a Roman fortification. Wigan Parish.

The Roman road then runs near the west end of the new cotton factory, at the Steam-engine, in Ashton, where it crosses the brook.†

In 1827, in digging the foundations of this cotton factory, the workmen, after passing through two feet of common earth, and seven feet of blue loam, came to a stratum of carbonized vegetable matter, lying on the red freestone rock, about ten feet below the surface, where they found two horse-shoes. The form of these shoes was not much different from that of shoes of the present day. They were not large, and they were narrow and light. The surface of the shoes was not channelled at the nail holes, and the edges of the shoes were considerably bulged by the nail holes. There were six nail holes in each shoe; and there were nails in several of the holes. The nails had large heads, and were not well shouldered at the head. The nails were strong considering the size of the shoes: some of them were much bent, and they seemed made of tough iron. One shoe with heels seemed for the hind foot, the other shoe without heels seemed for the fore foot; and the horse had been subject to cut the inside of his leg with his fore foot, for this shoe was turned off in the inside.

In 1829, a brass coin of Trajan was found by a labourer, while digging in the ground near the cotton factory.

As the coin and the horse-shoes were very little corroded, it is probable that the coin had been thrown to the surface when the horse-shoes were found; and that they had both been preserved by the carbonized vegetable matter.

The following is a fac-simile of the two sides of this coin.

IMPERATOR CAESAR NERVA TRAIANVS AVGVSTVS GERMANICVS PONTIFEX MAXIMVS TRIBVNITIA POTESTATE CONSVL ITERVM SENATVS CONSVLTO.

The coin and the horse-shoes are in the Earl of Derby's museum at Knowsley.

It is probable that the place where the horse-shoes and the coin were found was a stone quarry, from which the Romans got the red freestone, of which the Roman road in this neighbourhood is formed.

* Bury Grave is, in Saxon, Bur-græf: a fort dug in the ground.

† The brook appears to be the Sankey, which, meeting with another branch, called the Black-brook, retains the name of Sankey, till it falls into the Mersey. Sankey is Sunk-eye, or Sunk-water, because it flows sluggishly in a deep channel. This stream gives its name to the Sankey Canal, which is the oldest canal in the kingdom.

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Here shoes of a similar kind have been found on the Roman road, in Furness, see West's Antiquities of Furness, by Close, page 360: also on the road to Overborough, see a late edition of Rauthmel's History of Overborough.

Though it is generally supposed that the Romans did not fasten their horse-shoes by nails, yet the Britons, who were expert charioteers, might have discovered that art, and have taught it to the Romans.

The Roman road, after leaving the new cotton factory at the Steam-engine, passes under the parsonage of Ashton in Makerfield.

The road is again found in the plantation, on the west side of Haydock Lodge, in the township of Haydock.* There is here a complete line of road two hundred yards in length. It is here fourteen yards wide, and a yard in thickness. It is formed of earth, covered with a layer of red freestone, on which is a coat of gravel. This piece of road is mentioned by Whitaker, History of Manchester, book i. chap. 5. see. 4.

The Roman road then runs along the plantations on the east side of the turnpike-road; and a little on the west side of the porter's lodge, the Roman road leaves the plantations, and falls upon the line of the turnpike-road, and enters the township of Newton.

The Roman road is again found on a small piece of waste ground, on the west side of the turnpike road, near the foot road leading into the Crow-lane; and it leaves the turnpike-road at the water pits, for it is very visible in a field called Mather's Croft, near the turnpike-road.

The Roman road crosses an old lane, called Townfield-lane. This old lane runs in a westerly direction from Newton, and, about a mile from Newton, it divides into two branches, one of which leads to Bradley Hall, and the other leads to Hall Meadow, in Haydock, and, passing through the Town of Haydock, is called Haydock-lane. This lane is in most places enclosed by stunted oaks; and it is probable, that from this hedge of oaks, the township of Haydock derives its name. This old lane is six feet below the level of the adjoining field, where it is crossed by the Roman road, and the Roman road appears to have descended to the level of the old lane, at the crossing; for the materials of the Roman road are visible, at the bottom of the hedge, on the north side of the old lane. This seems to prove, that the old lane was made before the Roman road.

The road is found by the plough in the School-field; and in the next field, which is called Little Rushy Hey, it is found very plainly in the ditch which separates that field from Great Rushy Hey.

The Roman road then crosses the turnpike-road, in the Crow-lane, opposite to the Tanyard Barn, where it is discovered by the gravel in a piece of waste ground; and it is again found in the Tanyard Meadow, near the foot road.

The road is again traced by a bed of stones and gravel, through the Water Meadow, and through two fields, called the Further Eight Acre, and the Middle Two Acre.

The road is again visible in a field called the Moss Two Acre, near the Higher Green Mains Pits, at the Old Hey Wood, on the crown of the hill, from which you see Warrington and Ashton. The course of the road is here marked by fragments of red freestone, and by a great quantity of gravel. The line of the road, from the Whithill, in

* Haydock is Saxon, Hæg-de-ac, Hedge of oak.

Ashton, to this hill, points to the west of Hill Cliff, near Warrington; but on the summit of this hill, the road changes its direction, and, running to the east of Hill Cliff, it points nearly upon Warrington parish church. If the road had been continued towards the west side of Hill Cliff, it must have passed over the flooded meadows in Hulme, and Orford. Wigan Parish.

The road is found in the next field, called the Four Acres.

A field, on the crown of the hill, is called the White Pits, the name of the field, indicating the track of the road.

The course of the road is plainly marked by gravel and stones, in the large fields called Brownsworth, and the Gable Heys,* belonging to the New Hey Farm; and the curvature of the road is still visible in one of the hedges of the Gable Heys.

The road is again found near the Sankey Brook, in the corner of a field called Atherton Stock Meadow. A large block of old red freestone is found in the bottom of one of the ditches, in these meadows, on the line of the road, which probably has been there since the time of the Romans.

On crossing the Sankey Brook, from the township of Newton, to the township of Winwick, the road is found close to the Brook, in a little field called the Parson's Meadow. The remains of the road are very visible at the hedge between this field and the next field, called the Gerard's Coppice. The road here is sixteen yards wide, and about four feet thick; it is formed of large stones covered with gravel.

The road crosses the Horse Pasture, and it is found at the edge of the ditch between the Big Alder Field and the Little Alder Meadow.

The road is again found in the ditch between Birch Tree Croft and Winwick Field.

The road is again found in the ditch in the Dog Kennel Field; and in the next field, its course is strewed with gravel.

The road seems to be nearly obliterated in the meadows in Winwick and Hulme.

The road is again found in Orford, in the parish of Warrington, in the fields called Meadow Side on the west side of the Wigan and Warrington turnpike-road, near Clambrook.† The curvature of the road is here visible in some of the fences; and its course is traced by stones and gravel, and is nearly parallel to the turnpike-road.

Mr. John Robson, of Warrington, surgeon, discovered the Roman road, in the second meadow on the north side of Longford-bridge; on the west side of the turnpike-road, the ridge of the Roman road is very visible here, and the road is here formed entirely of earth and gravel. There are here some large blocks of red freestone, deeply channelled, which seem to have been a conduit for water.

The Roman road crosses the turnpike-road and the Orford-brook at Longford-bridge; and here as at Haddon-bridge, near Wigan, the present turnpike-road crosses the brook at the ancient ford of the Romans.

* The Gable Heys probably takes its name from the gable-formed elevation of the Roman road on which the hedge stands.

† Clambrook is Col-am-broc; in Celtic, Col is narrow, and Am is a stream, and Broc, a brook, is Saxon. In this case, as in many others, the Celtic name has been retained by the Saxons, who, not understanding its meaning, added the significant term, broc.

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Mr. William Beamont, of Warrington, solicitor, and Mr. Robson, have traced the Roman road, near Warrington with much labour, great accuracy, and at considerable expense; and a considerable part of the information, relative to the Roman road, both near Warrington, and also in Cheshire, has been derived from them. They have found that the road crosses the Green-lane, then passes throgh the Alder-lane Field, Little Further Meadow, Jockey Field, Borron's Field, Knowl's Field, and Sand Holes; and that then crossing the lane, near the corner of Orford Avenue, it runs through the Barn Field, towards the parish church of Warrington.

In a field, called the Mote Hill Field, on the east side of the church, is a large artificial hill, called the Mote. The height of this hill is about three yards: its form is circular; and its top is a flat surface of about thirty yards in diameter. This hill was opened in 1832, by the Honourable and Reverend Horace Powys, rector of Warrington. It appears that the inside of this hill has been originally hollow, in the form of a bason, the sides of which are constructed of sand and gravel. A great part of the internal surface of this large bason is covered with a layer of bones and carbonized animal matter, from three to six inches in thickness. The animal matter is indicated by a stratum of black, viscous earth with a strong and offensive smell, like that of the wick of a large lamp, immediately after it has been extinguished. In this stratum are found bones of horses, oxen, sheep, and deer; and it is remarkable, that every bone is broken. At the bottom of the stratum were found pieces of coal, lumps of burnt earth, like very brittle red brick, an earthenware button, veined like marble, some plates of lead, that had been melted, and run abroad, and several pieces of carburetted iron, which must have been fused by a very strong heat. Part of a deer's horn was also found, which had never been in the fire. The whole of the large concavity of the bason, above this stratum, is filled up with red marl; and this circumstance is the more remarkable as there are no marl pits, very near Warrington. This mote seems to have been the funeral pile, after some great battle, at the pass of the Mersey; probably that in which king Oswald was slain.

There is a tradition that the Roman road passed the Dye-house on the bank of the Mersey, and it is probable that it crossed the Mersey near the parsonage-house at Latchford.* This continued to be the ford of the Mersey, till the stone-bridge was built, when King Henry VII. visited Knowsley. Near this ford stood the old town of Warrington,† which is now called Church-street, and which, like Newton and Frodsham, contained only one broad street.

Having traced the Roman road from Wigan to Warrington, it is perhaps not improper to observe, that the line of the Roman road is leveller, and very much shorter, than that of the present turnpike-road between these towns.

* Latchford seems to be Llêch-ffordd, which is British for Flat-stone-ford; and it is probable that large flat stones were placed here, in the channel of the Mersey, by which a person might ford it dry-shod. Thus Camden derives Lactorodum, and makes it Stone-ford. Gibson's Camden, p. 282.

† Warrington is probably Guarth-ing-tun, being Guarth, British for fortress, and in Saxon, *ing*, a meadow, and *tun*, a town. Thus Camden derives Warwick from *Warring-wic*, its Saxon name, which, he says, comes from the British word *Guarth*, (Gibson's Camden's Britannia, p. 501). Near Warrington there is a large field, on the banks of the Mersey, which is still called the Gate-warth.

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The Roman road is found again, at Wilderspool. It was discovered here in 1787, by Edward Greenall, Esq. when he was digging the cellars for his house.—In the Town Fields, near Wilderspool ruins of buildings, fire places with ashes in them, pottery, coins, and fibulæ, have been found scattered over at least four acres of ground.—A copper coin of Vespasian, a silver coin of Domitian, a Roman urn, fragments of amphoræ, a very large quantity of Roman pottery, and a terra cotta saltcellar of beautiful workmanship, were found in 1823, by Mr. Greenall, at Wilderspool.—Mr. John Gaskell, of Warrington, says, that when the Mersey and Irwell Canal was cut, in 1803, bases, shafts, and capitals, of Roman columns, were found near Wilderspool.—This ground, therefore, which is called Stockton Heath, has been the site of a large Roman station. And if the station, near Warrington, was called Veratinum, that station must be placed at Stockton Heath, and not where Mr. Whitaker has placed it, in his History of Manchester, (book i. chap. 5. sec. 4.) on the peninsula once formed by the channel of the Mersey, in Latchford, where no remains of Roman antiquity, or vestiges of a Roman station, have ever yet been discovered.

It is very probable that there was a Roman road from this station to Manchester, which passed over the Street Fields, at Barton on Irwell. See Mr Whitaker's History of Manchester, book i. chap 5. sec 4.

The Roman road was found in 1831, by Mr. Beamont and Mr. Robson, in a field called Stony Lunt,* near Wilderspool; and the road was here traced by them with great accuracy, and at considerable expense. The road here is about thirteen yards broad, and it is formed of a substratum of red freestone, about two feet in thickness, which is covered with a layer of gravel, about twenty inches in thickness. This great road runs nearly at right angles from the banks of the Mersey, and points southwards to Stretton and Frandley. In the Stony Lunt, a narrow road, about four yards in breadth, branches from the main road, and appears to run along the banks of the Mersey in a westerly direction, probably to Chester.

The great Roman road, after crossing the canal, is found again in the Tounfield, and passes through a field called Street Lunt Back. It is again very visible in the Hulcarl Field;† and it is found in the next field, called Gorse-hill. It then crosses the stone quarry, near the windmill, at Hill Cliff.

The Roman road is again seen in the bank on the west side of the road to Stretton, in a field called the Rough Warrant, about four feet below the surface. And it is found again near the New Barn, in Stretton. It is found again in the bank, on the west side of the road about a quarter of a mile north of Frandley Stocks; and it there points towards the Roman station at Kinderton; from which it goes either to Exeter, by the 10th Iter of Richard, or to Dover, along the 1st Iter.

* Lunt is probably from *lond* or *lont*, Saxon for land.

† Hulcarl is *Hul-caer-hill*, or Hill-fort on the hill. So Pendle Hill is *Pen-hul-hill*.

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Roman Road from Wigan to Manchester.

The Roman road from Wigan to Manchester, was first discovered on Amber's Wood Common,* about a mile and a half from Wigan. The road runs across the Common from Common Nook towards Hindley. It is about fourteen yards broad; and near Common Nook, it is about a yard in thickness. It is formed wholly of earth and gravel. Its course across the common is marked by the gorse bushes which grow upon it. Thomas Bushel, and other old men in the neighbourhood, say that there is a tradition, that this was once the Highgate road from Wigan to Manchester; and that it passed over Car Common.

The Roman road was traced from Common Nook towards Wigan, by Ralph Thicknesse, Esq. jun., of Beech Hill, near Wigan, the son of one of the Members of Parliament for the Borough of Wigan. The road was found in the Coal-pit Fields, in Ince: † it was found to cross the Leeds and Liverpool canal, near the foot bridge; and it was found in a field, near the old foundry in the Scholes. The gravel of the Roman roads is very visible in the gardens, in the Scholes, on the west side of the road from the Scholes to Plat Bridge: and it, therefore, appears, that the Roman road has crossed the river Douglas near the bridge at the bottom of the Mill Gate.

A remarkable shoe was found in Ince Moss, near Amber's Wood, which is described in Gough's Camden.

The line of the road from Amber's Wood Common towards Manchester, is very visible in the Common Close, which is the next field to the common. The curve of the road is seen in the hedge; and the course of the road is strewed with stones and gravel.

The narrow grassy lane, called Lord-street, near Hindley, most probably derives its name from the Roman road.

The Roman road was found in a meadow, on the south side of Hindley Parsonage, by Rev. Edward Hill, M. A. the incumbent of Hindley. The road here was formed of stones and gravel, and was about two feet below the surface.

The Roman road was again found beyond the Hindley Parsonage, in the lane which leads from Hindley to Chowbent, and it is here formed of a thick layer of round stones and gravel.

The road is again found in Tildsley, in the Rough Field near Clayworth Hall. It is formed here of large pieces of white freestone, and a little gravel.

A small piece of the road is found in a very perfect state on Mawdesley Common, near the Old Brick House. It is here formed of large flat pieces of yellow-coloured freestone, which are covered with a thick coat of sand.

Ellenbrough,‡ at the bottom of this Common, has probably been the site of a Roman fortress.

The road is again found in the curvature of the hedge of one of the fields belonging to Worsley Hall.

By supposing that the Roman road runs in a straight line from Clayworth Hall over

* Amber is *Am-berg*, which is Celtic for water-fortress. So we have Ambresburg, near Stonehenge, in Wiltshire.

† Ince is *Ings*, Saxon for meadows.

‡ Ellenbrough is *Al-am-berg*, which is Celtic for Stone-river-fort, or Stone-fort on the river.

Mawdesley Common, the Roman road would cross the road from Manchester to Leigh, near Booth's Bank. Wigan Parish.

The Roman road then passing through the meadows below Worsley Hall, falls into the line of road described by Mr. Whitaker (History of Manchester, book i. chap. 4. sec. 3.); and its course is through Brookside estate, Westwood-fields, Chorleton-fold, a field near Heath-lane, Heath-fields, and the Hope Hall estate.

The track of the road is still very visible in the Heath-fields, and in the Heath-lane, and in the next field to the Heath-lane; but it is nearly obliterated at Chorleton-fold, and in the Westwood-fields, and in the Brookside estate.

There is little doubt that this road entered Manchester by the ford at Salford, and not, as Mr. Whitaker supposes, by the ford at Old Trafford.

The whole of this road, from Wigan to Manchester lies nearly in a direct line.

Mr. Whitaker brings the road, from Manchester to Blackrode, through Chorleton-fold, by which there is a great deviation from the direct line between the two places. And he says that the road which was found at Blackrode was only three yards broad, and was paved; and he also says that the same line of road was twelve yards wide, and was made of gravel, in Mr. Blomeley's closes, near Chorleton-fold. The road, therefore, from Manchester to Blackrode is very narrow and inconsiderable, when compared with the road from Manchester to Wigan.

Roman Road from Wigan to Preston.

The Roman road was found by Ralph Thicknesse, esq., jun., in a field called Beggar's-walk, near Ryland's factory, about a mile and a half from Wigan, in the direction of Standish; and there is a tradition, that this was the great road from Wigan to Preston.

Considerable pains have been taken in tracing the road from this place towards Wigan; and the road has been found in the bleaching crofts, near Ryland's factory, in a valley at the north-east end of Wigan Mains, and in the next field to the Mains, near the foot road, on the east side of the Mains.

The road from Beggar's-walk towards Standish, passes through a field called Patten Hey. It is here about fourteen yards broad; and it is formed of yellow-coloured freestone and gravel, about a yard in thickness.

The Roman road is again found crossing the middle of a field called the Old Meadows, and passing up the side of the next field. In both these fields the cart-road to Standish, runs along the line of the Roman road.

The road is again found in Barn Hey, in the parish of Standish;* and it is easily traced up the hill to Standish, by the gravel and stones which mark its course.

If the direction of the road is not changed in the town of Standish, the road will run a little on the west side of the church.

Above a hundred years ago, a copper urceolus was found near Standish, containing two gold rings, a signet, and two hundred Roman coins. Drawings and descriptions of most

* Standish, or Stan-dîs; *stan* being Saxon for stone, and *dîs*, in Celtic, a square pillar. In the same manner, Disley, near Lyme, derives its name from the many rude pillars of stone which are still found in that neighbourhood.

Wigan Parish.

of them are given in Leigh's Natural History of Lancashire. No person could be found at Standish who knew any thing of these coins.

The Roman road then passes through Welch Whithill,* Euxton Burgh,† Rose Whithill,‡ Bamber Green,§ to Walton,‖ where, it is probable, there has been a fortified camp, to protect the pass of the Ribble.

The Roman road from Preston to Lancaster appears to have gone over Fulwood moor, Cadley Causeway, through Broughton, Burton and Bilsborough, along Fleet-street in Claughton, and through Borough, near Lancaster.

The number of fortresses on the Roman road from Manchester, through Wigan and Preston to Lancaster, plainly proves that this has been a very important line of road.

Roman Station at Wigan.

Three Roman roads meet at Wigan, the road to Warrington, that to Manchester, and that to Preston; and each of these roads is about thirteen yards in breadth. And the hill on which Wigan stands, and its situation on the banks of the Douglas, point it out as a proper place for a station. The name also of the town seems to be derived from its site on the Roman road.¶

In the Commentary on the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester, published by White and Co., London, 1809, page 116, it is said, that "In many places are vestiges of a continued road, skirting the western side of the island, in the same manner as the Ermyn-street did the eastern, of which parts were never adopted by the Romans. There is great reason to suppose it British, because it connects many of the British towns. It appears to have commenced on the coast of Devon, perhaps not far from the mouth of the Ex, and to have gone by Exeter, Taunton, Bridgewater, Bristol, Gloucester, Kidderminster, Claverley, Weston, High Offley, Betley, Middlewich, Northwich, Warrington, Preston, Lancaster. Here, probably, dividing into two branches, one ran by Kendal, Penrith, and Carlisle, to the extreme parts of the island, while the other passed by Kirby Lonsdale and Orton, to Kirby Thure, from whence it continued, under the name of the *Maiden Way*, by the Wall and Bewcastle, into the interior parts of Scotland."

"On this street were *Isca*, Exeter, *Uxella*, possibly near Bridgewater, *Glevum*, Glocester, *Branogenium*, Worcester, *Salinæ*, Droitwich, *Coccium*, Blackrode, and *Luguballium* Carlisle."

It may be proper to remark, that Wigan is in the direction, and at the right distance of Coccium from Manchester, in the tenth iter of Richard.

* Welch Whithill is most probably Walls-whit-hill, that is, the vallum, or fortress on the Whithill, over which the Roman road passed.

† Euxton Burgh is *Ex-tun-burh*, which is Saxon for Water-town-fort.

‡ Rose Whithill is *Rose-whit-hill*.

§ Bamber appears to be *Bamberg* or *War-town*. See Whitaker's Hist. Manchester, book i. ch. 5. sec. 4.

‖ Walton is *Val-tun*, or fortified-town.

¶ Wigan, or *Wæg-on*, which is Saxon for *Way-on*, a town on the Roman way.

Remains of the ditch and agger, by which the station at Wigan was fortified, are still visible. The ditch appears to have commenced at the Douglas, near St. George's church, to have crossed Standish-Gate at the bottom of the hill, and to have gone about half-way across the gardens towards the Mains. The ditch then takes a new direction, and points towards the National School. Part of the old ditch is still open in the gardens, and is used as a drain. Both the ditch and the agger are very visible in the gardens near the National School. It is probable that the ditch again altered its direction, and ran along the meadows near the Hall-Gate, towards the Methodist chapel. The ditch then took a new direction, and passed along King-street, where both the ditch and agger are very visible. And the ditch appears to change its direction again, and to pass near the Grammar School, across the Mill-Gate to the Douglas. The Roman station was, therefore, on the crown of the hill on which Wigan stands, and was well supplied with water. Wigan Parish.

The names of four of the streets in Wigan are Wall-Gate, Hall-Gate, Standish-Gate, and Mill-Gate. Wigan has therefore been a walled town, with four gates: the Wall-Gate has stood on the road to Warrington; the Mill-Gate, on that to Manchester; and the Standish-Gate, on that to Preston; and it is probable that these three gates have stood on the Roman roads to these towns.

Coccium was a British town, and was occupied by a Roman garrison (Richard of Cirencester, book i. chap. 6. sec. 34.): it had the privilege of the *Jus Latii*; but it was not the site of a Roman colony (Richard, book i. chap. 7). Whitaker, in his History of Manchester (book i. chap. 8. sec. 1.) informs us what the *Jus Latii* was, "This was an exemption from the ordinary jurisdiction of the prætor. And the inhabitants of a Latin town were no longer governed by a foreign præfect and foreign quæstor, but by a quæstor and præfect elected among themselves. A Briton was their president, a Briton was their justiciary, and a Briton was their tax-gatherer. And every inhabitant of such a town, that had borne the offices of prætor or quæstor, was immediately entitled to the privileges of a Roman citizen." It is, therefore, not probable that many Roman antiquities should be found at Coccium; for it was not built by the Romans, was not inhabited by a Roman colony, and was not governed by Roman laws.

In digging the foundation for the gas works at Wigan, the workmen found a Roman urn, containing a quantity of burnt bones. Ralph Thicknesse, esq., jun., also found, in the ground near the gas works, about three feet below the surface, a piece of a Roman urn, and a quantity of calcined bones mixed with charcoal and carbonized animal matter. He also found a brass button, which had probably been used to fasten the Celtic sagum on the shoulder of some Briton of distinction (Whitaker, Hist. Manchester, book i. chap. 7. sec. 5.) And he found some small pieces of iron, and several pieces of Roman pottery.

Whatever reasons there may be for supposing that Blackrode is Coccium, there appear, on examination, to be much stronger reasons for supposing that Wigan is Coccium. Mr. Whitaker, in his History of Manchester (book i. chap. 4. sec. 3.) says, "I find Mr. Watson and Mr. Percival both agreeing with me in fixing Coccium at Blackrode." But it has not been discovered that any Roman roads met at Blackrode, or that any great Roman road passes through Blackrode. Only one narrow road leads from Manchester, by

Wigan Parish.

Stony-street and Street-gate to Blackrode; and it appears probable, that this narrow road has run forward from Blackrode, by Streetfold and Water-street, near Rivington, and by White Hough, in Tockholes, to the small Roman station at Blackburn, near the new road to Preston. This road is traced in the fields near Anglezark; and a tradition is still preserved among the inhabitants of that district, that this was the old road to Blackburn. There are not any vestiges either of a Roman station, or even of a Roman road, in the fields called the Rie-hay, and the Smithy-field, where Mr. Whitaker places the station at Blackrode. Nor have any Roman antiquities been found at Blackrode, except that in Castle Croft, on the summit of the hill at Blackrode, there appears to have been a small fortress of observation.

Whether Coccium be placed at Blackrode or at Wigan, it will always be objected that in the tenth iter of Antoninus, Bremetonaeg is before Coccium; and as it is agreed, that Bremetonaeg is Overborough, the route from Manchester through Wigan, Preston, and Lancaster, to Overborough, would be much more circuitous than that from Manchester through Ribchester, to Overborough. For this reason, both Camden and Dr. Whitaker, the learned historian of Whalley, place Coccium at Ribchester; and Dr. Whitaker, by a strained etymology, in his History of Whalley, shews that Rigodunum is Coccium. It is necessary, therefore, to examine the route from Manchester, through Ribchester, to Overborough, and to compare it with that through Wigan and Lancaster to Overborough. The road from Manchester to Ribchester, goes over the bleak, mossy ground between Ug-lowe * and Pik-lowe, above Haslingden Grange; and the road is found here in the peat moss, about four feet below the surface, and is formed of nothing more than a layer of white sand about a foot in thickness, spread over the soft, boggy earth. Rauthmel, in his Antiquities of Overborough, thus describes the road from Ribchester to Overborough:—"This Roman way begins at the fortress of Ribchester, and runs north over Long-ridge Fell, and discovers itself by being green, when the rest of Long-ridge is heathy and morassy on both sides the way; upon which account the inhabitants call this way, the Green Lane. As soon as this military way reacheth the north summit of Long-ridge, it makes a right angle, and runs on to the north side of the hill towards the east; and after some length it turns by degrees to the north, and then points directly towards Overborough. This military way enters Yorkshire a little below Dawford-bridge, and proceeds in a direct line on the north side of Newton and Slaitburn, through Cross-a-Greet. It is very apparent on the north side of Tatham chapel. It runs through Bentham towards Overborough." Dr. Whitaker, in his History of Richmondshire, says that this road from Ribchester to Overborough is "one of the most rugged and difficult stages in Britain; and for that reason was probably abandoned, during the lower empire, for the longer and more practicable line through the low country, and by Lancaster." The road on the north

* Ug-lowe, from *ug*, in Gælic, an egg, and *laiw*, in Gothic, a hill.—At the end of Dr. Whitaker's History of Whalley, is an account of an ancient perambulation of the boundary of the parish of Whalley, from which it appears, that the boundary line runs from Uglowe to Pikelaws; and from which, therefore, it is evident, that Yate-bank and Pikup-bank were not at that time in the parish of Whalley. Pikup-bank seems to be Pike-cop-bank.

side of Overborough has been traced along Wandel's-lane, towards Casterton, in the direction of Sedbergh, in an appendix to a new edition of Rauthmel's Overborough; and it is probable that this road went through the valley of the Lune to Sedbergh. Wigan. Parish.

Beyond Sedbergh, the road probably passed by Blue Caster, over Rothay, by Street-side, Street and Street-side, in Ravenstonedale, towards Kirkby Stephen, and from thence to the Roman station near Brough. Very different from this, however, is the road from Manchester, through Wigan and Lancaster, to Overborough. This road runs through a level country, on hard and dry ground: this road is much broader and better constructed than that through Ribchester; and it has been shewn that this road passes through a continued line of small fortresses, from Manchester to Lancaster. Also, at the beginning of this paper, it has been shewn, that the route of an iter does not always take the shortest distance; but, that it frequently takes a circuitous course, for the purpose of passing through the principal stations.

Upon this antiquarian dissertation it may be observed, that the learned and reverend author, and his coadjutors, have established their point, by shewing that three Roman roads united at Wigan, and that they diverged from this common centre, to Manchester, to Warrington, and to Preston; but that Wigan was the ancient Coccium is by no means equally clear, though the hypothesis is sufficiently sustained by evidence to give to the conjecture a high degree of probability.

Leigh Parish.

Leigh Parish.

BUTTING upon the township of Hindley to the south-west is the parish of Leigh, bounded on the north by the parish of Dean, on the east by the parish of Eccles, and on the south-west by the parish of Winwick. The length of this parish, from the southern limit of the township of Bedford to the northern limit of the township of Atherton, is six miles and a half; and its breadth, from Astley to Pennington, at the eastern division line of the former and the western division line of the latter, four miles and a half, comprehending in the area of the whole parish 11,969 statute acres.

Boundaries.

Waters.

A rivulet descending from Warton Chapel, in the parish of Dean, enters Atherton and passes Shackerley, near which it is joined by three small affluents: in the township of Bedford it is increased by a stream that flows out of West Houghton, and by another from Little Hulton: the whole of these rills make their final confluence on the margin of Chat Moss, where they give rise to the little river Glazebrook, which separates the parish of Eccles from the parishes of Leigh and Winwick.

Name.

The present abbreviated name, Leigh, (which is pure Saxon, and synonymous with the English "Lea,") is pronounced by the inhabitants with a peculiar guttural sound, said to be the shibboleth of Lancashire men, and quoted in the Archæologia, as indicatory of their descent from the Cambrian Britons. We have here West-Leigh, Ast-ley, or East-Leigh, and Tilds-ley, each deriving its name from the fields or meadows of which the respective townships were in early times composed, and their relative situation to each other.

The parish of Leigh appears to have been under the feudal control of the barons of Warrington; and Astley, Atherton, and Tildesley were held of Almeric Pincerna in the reign of Henry III., when Pennington was the property of Atherton of Atherton. At a still earlier period, some of the townships had communicated their

names to local families, such as Tildesley, Shakerleigh, Westleigh, Atherton, and Bedford. In the time of Richard I. lived Gefferey de Westleigh, whose brother or son, Adam de Westelegh, was on the Gascon inquest of Derbyshire hundred about 25 Henry III. Shortly afterwards, the manor of Westleigh is found in the possession of the Urmstons of Urmston, who settled in this township. The oldest deed among the evidences of the Urmstons, according to a manuscript schedule made in the early part of the eighteenth century,* is an indenture by which Sygreda, formerly the wife of Richard Urmston, in her pure widowhood, grants to Richard, her son, and his heirs for ever, all her manor of Westleigh, with the appurtenances, and the advowson of the church of Westleigh. Sygreda was probably the heiress of the first local family. The manor descended in the Urmstons to John Urmston, in the reign of Edward IV., when letters of attorney for seisin and delivery to and for John Urmston, and Margaret his wife, daughter of John Holcroft, of divers messuages, lands, and tenements in Westleigh, were issued 4 April, 1462. In 23 Henry VII. by inquisition it was found that the manor of Westley was then held by John Urmston, for the fourth part of a knight's fee.† In 10 Henry VIII. livery was granted from the king, dated 10 February, to John Urmston, as son and heir to John, and cousin and heir to Gilbert, deceased, of the following particulars:— Leigh Parish.

The manor of Westley with appurtenances, to be held of the king, as of his duchy of Lancaster, with per annum	£23	8	8
Lands in Abram, held of the abbey of Cockersand	13	0	9
in Hindley, of the lord of Hindley	2	0	0
in Wigan, of the rector		2	0
in Astley, of the lord of Astley		3	6

An exemplification of a writ of *diem clausit extremum* passed the seal of the county palatine 29 March, 1659, upon the death of Richard Urmston, when the manor of Westleigh appears to have been in danger of sequestration, and it was necessary to issue a quietus, dated January 24, 1660. A supersedeas, dated in November, 12 Charles II., finally discharged the estates from sequestration. Richard was the last of the Urmstons of Westleigh. He left three daughters,—Mary,

* Entitled, "A Catalogue of all y^e^ deeds, evidences, & wrytings belonging to Richard Shuttleworth, Esq. & Richard Eaton, Gent. dec^d^, concerning y^e^ manor of Westleigh, w^ch^ were delivered in by s^d^ Mr. Eaton to be deposited in y^e^ Evidence Chest at Westleigh for the use of both y^e^ said parties, whereof each of them hath a key. Taken by Thomas Nayler, Steward of the Cort Baron held for the said Manor."

† Duchy Records, Vol. III. n. 30.

Leigh Parish.

married to Robert Heaton, of Westleigh; Frances, married first to Richard Shuttleworth, of Bedford, and secondly to George Bradshaw, of Greenacre; and Anne, married to Thomas Mossock, of Heatonhead. By these parties the Urmston estates were sold, in the course of the last century, when the manorial rights passed to the Athertons of Atherton, and the Hiltons of Pennington. In 1797, Thomas Powis, the first lord Lilford, father of Thomas, the present lord, acquired one-fourth of the manor by his marriage with Henrietta Maria, the daughter and heiress of Robert Atherton Gwillym, esq., and the remaining three-fourths is vested in Samuel Chetham Hilton, of Moston-house, the representative of the Hiltons of Pennington. A court leet is held in West Leigh every year, on the first Friday in December.

Civil wars.

Although there was considerable agitation in the neighbourhood of Leigh during the wars of the Commonwealth, this parish is not mentioned as the scene of any actual operations in those disastrous contests, except that, in a "Dispatch from the North" of the date of November 27, 1643, it is said, that a rencontre happened on the preceding day between the earl of Derby's troops and the country people of Leigh, Loaton Common, and Chowbent; wherein the earl's forces were obliged to retreat, some of them being killed, and others taken prisoners.

On the advance of prince Charles Edward, the young pretender, from Preston to Manchester, in the year 1745, at the head of his army, one portion of his troops were quartered at Wigan, and the other in Leigh, on the night of the 29th of November;* but no military operation took place here, though he was hotly pursued on his retreat, by the duke of Cumberland, to the banks of the Glazebrook.

Church.

The parish church of Leigh, called the church of West Leigh in the reign of Henry VI., is dedicated to St. Mary according to some authorities, but, according to others, to St. Peter. This church, which is in the deanery of Warrington, and the archdeaconry of Chester, stands in both the townships of Pennington and West Leigh, but principally in the latter. It is a lofty stone structure in front, but low and decayed on the north side, and consists of a nave, side aisles, and tower, with two private chapels—the Tildsley's to the north, and the Atherton's to the south. The interior is lofty and well lighted, with galleries on the north and west sides. The church of Leigh is not in the return made to pope Nicholas IV. A.D. 1291, but it existed as early as 9 Edward II.; for in that year we find the advowson of the church of Westleigh vested in the Urmston family, to whom it passed from the Westleighs. In 39 Edward III. it was held by sir Robert de Holland for the prior and convent of Up-Holland.† Descending to Maud, sir Robert's grand-daughter and heiress, it passed by marriage to sir John Lovell; and in 23 Henry VI. the Austin canons of Erdbury priory, in Warwickshire, (having obtained the royal

* See Vol. II. p. 296.

† Escaet. de eod. An. n. 33.

license to buy lands, &c. to the value of C. marks) purchased the church of "Westleigh,"* from William lord Lovell, and in 24 Henry VI. had letters patent, "pro Eccl' de *Westlegh* approprianda."†

Among the evidences of the manor of Westleigh is a demise from the prior of Erdbury, dated 3 Henry VII., to Gilbert Urmston, esq., John, his son, and others, of the rectory, glebe, &c. for forty years. In a cross suit between John Urmeston and sir John Atherton, knt. and John Hall, in 2 Edward VI., respecting the tithes of Leighe, among other evidence was produced a decree of 22 Henry VIII., that the plaintiff, John Urmeston, his heirs, executors, and administrators, should peaceably enjoy the rectory or parsonage of Westleigh, under his lease from the prior and convent of the monastery of Erdbury, in the town of Warwick, and the glebe lands, tithes, and profits; and that the defendant, John Atherton, should occupy the tithes of Atherton, paying to the plaintiff £8 per annum.‡ In 35 Elizabeth the moiety of the tithes of Westleigh rectory belonged to sir Gilbert Gerard.§ In 1636 Mr. James Gatley, or Gatcliffe, the then vicar, preferred a petition to Charles I. complaining of the poverty and diminished income of the living, which was referred from the star chamber to the archbishop of Canterbury and the lord keeper, who required the bishop of Chester to certify the value. The latter having convened before him Richard Urmston, esq. "the proprietary," James Gateley, the vicar, and such honest neighbours as knew and best could inform him on the subject, found that the total value of the rectory was £632 per annum, and that the vicar only received £28. 1s. 4d., out of which sum he had payments to make to the amount of £5. 10s. annually.‖

* Dugdale's Warwickshire, edit. 1730, p. 1074.

† Tanner's Notit. Monast. edit. Nasmith, under "Erdbury," and Pat. 24 Henry VI. p. 1, m. 27, in Turr. Lond.

‡ Duchy Records, Vol. IV. Placit. U, 2 Edw. VI. n. 1. § Ibid. Vol. XVI. Inquis. n. 2.

‖ RECTORY OF LEIGH.

The bishop of Chester reports as follows:—

Copy of Certificate. Star Chamber,
White Hall, 8th April, 1636.

"First, that the grandfather of the said Richard Urmeston purchased the inheritance of the impropriation of Leigh about seventy years since, for the sum of £420, as appeareth by his deeds.

"Item that he sold out since some parcells of the said tythes there to diverse, for as much or more money than he paid for the inheritance of the whole.

"Item that there is remaining to him, the said Richard Urmeston, from the said rectory, as followeth.—

"1. The glebe lands of the said rectory, which some parishioners have estimated to me under their hands at the yearly value of £179.

Leigh Parish.

From the period of the restoration to the middle of the last century the patronage of the church of Leigh was in the husbands of the heiresses of Richard Urmston, esq. or their descendants, when it devolved upon James Scholes, esq. and three others; from whom it passed by purchase to the Athertons, and is now in lord Lilford. The present structure is of the style of the Tudors, and was probably erected in the reign of Henry VII. The tower appears to be of a later date. In the year 1777 the organ was erected, and the whole fabric underwent a thorough repair. Sir Thomas Tyldesley, the hero of Wigan-lane, was interred here, in the Tildsley chapel; and James, earl of Derby, on his way through Leigh to Bolton, previous to his execution, wished to visit the grave of his gallant companion in arms, but was denied that gratification by his military guard. The Athertons have a family vault within their chapel, now the property of the Lilfords. On one of the pillars

"But he challengeth some part thereof to be his ancient inheritance, yet saith they are so mingled as he cannot distinguish them.

"2. The tenements leased out by him, worth at an yearly raske, as they likewise testify under their hands, £155.

"3. The tythe corn of the towns of Penington, Westleigh, and half of Bedford, which Mr. Urmeston holds in his own hands, the estimate at the yearly value of (at least) £100.

"4. The water corn mill, and one horse mill, valued by then likewise at £16.

"5. The coal pits on the glebe lands, for which the valuers offered him last year £40, but they prize them for continuance at £20.

"6. The tythe of lamb, wool, calves, piggs, geese, mortuaries, Easter roale, and surplice dues, (for burials, marriages, and christenings, which he receiveth,) valued yearly at £30.

"Total that is reserved to Mr. Urmeston, besides what he sold as aforesaid, worth yearly £500.

"Besides the aforesaid profits remaining to Mr. Urmeston, there are diverse other tythes in that rectory, sold by old Mr. Urmeston upon valuable considerations to divers of the parishioners in fee farm, and rents reserved thereupon, viz.

"7. The tythe corn of the township of Atherton, sold to John Atherton, esq. who pays Mr. Urmeston yearly £8, but valued at £20.

"8. The tythe corn of the townships of the three quarters of Tyldsley, sold to Mr. Shevington, esq. for which Mr. Urmeston receiveth yearly £10, valued at £30.

"9. Another part of the said township of Tyldsley, sold to Mr. Anderton, for which Mr. Urmeston receiveth yearly £2, valued at £10.

"10. Half of the tythe corn of Astley township, sold to Mr. Tyldsley of Morley, who pays for it to Mr. Urmeston £5. 6s. 8d., but worth £16.

"11. The other half of Astley tythe, sold to Thomas Mort, gentleman, whereupon was reserved to Mr. Urmeston yearly £5. 6s. 8d., which Mr. Urmeston sold to the said Mr. Mort, worth £14.

"But the said Thomas Mort has charitably given all his said interest to pious uses, and reserved nothing to himself.

"12. The tythe corn of the town of Shakerley, for which Mr. Shackerly prescribes and payeth yearly to Mr. Shevington £2, worth £8.

of the church is a coat of arms rudely carved, belonging to the Shackerleys. A brass plate affixed to a pillar near the north side of the church is thus inscribed: Leigh Parish.

Here neer adjoyneth the Bvrill Place belonging to the Hovse of Mr. HENRY TRAVICE, late of Light Oakes, who departed this life 7 Avgvst Ano D'ni 1626, aged 64, and gave by his last will forty people of this parish five shillings a peece yeerly, to be delivrd there neer this Gravestone here vnder placed, on Thursday in Passion week for ever.*

An illegible Latin inscription follows.

A coffin formed from a solid block of oak timber, hewn out to the human shape, was found in this church-yard many years ago, and is now deposited in the church-steeple.

"13. The tythe corn of the other half of Bedford town, sold to Richard Urmeston, of Kinknall, for which he pays to the foresaid Richard Urmeston £4. 15s 4d., but worth £24.

Total of rents reserved	£35 6 4
But worth at rask	132 0 0

So the total value of that rectory, if it be set on the raske, is £632.

"Further I find that the said James Gatcliffe, vicar, receiveth for his vicaridge there, and pains in serving the cure.

"Imprimis from Mr. Urmeston, the proprietary, who payeth him in money yearly £15. 13s. 4d.

"Item he hath a poor vicaridge house, and seven or eight acres of land, valued at £10.

"Item he hath some part of the surplice fees, viz. for a marriage 4d., for burials 4d., (but for churchings and christenings nil,) which they value at £2.

"Item he receiveth the rent of a poor cottage, worth yearly at rask 8s.

Total £28 1 4

"Out of which he payeth yearly to an assistant £4.

Besides for tenths subsidies, and other taxations, £1. 10s.

Remaining clearly per annum £23

"Jo. Cesstriens."

* A copy of this bequest, dated the 27th of December, 1624, is in the Harl. Coll. in the British Museum, Cod. 2176, p. 49.

Leigh Parish.

VICARS OF WEST LEIGH.

From the Ecclesiastical Registers at Chester.

DATE OF INSTITUTION.	VICARS.	ON WHOSE PRESENTATION.	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
1487	William Vrmeston		
July 22, 1504	Gilbert Hetton	Prior and convent of Erdbury, by Master Radulph Amtwell	Resig. of Wm. Vrmeston.
Sept. 24, 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary.	Roger Fielden	Thomas Leyland, esq. and John Vrmistone, patrons for this turn	Death of last incumbent.
Oct. 16, 1574	Robert Eatoun	Wm. bishop of Chester	Simony.
	Gervas Lowe		
1616	James Gregson	Richard Vrmistone	Death of Gervas Lowe.
May 2, 1620	James Gatley	The same	Death of James Gregson.
1660	Bradley Hayhurst		
July 31, 1662	Jonathan Gellibrand	Robert and Mary Heaton, and Frances Bradshaw	By deprivation of last incumbent.
Aug. 13, 1685	William Barret	Anna Mossocke, Frances Bradshaw, and others	Death of Jonathan Gellibrand.
Aug. 21, 1691	John Harrison	The same	Death of William Barret.
April 15, 1696	George Ward	Rich. Shuttleworth, Anna Mossocke, and others	Death of John Harrison.
Jan. 14, 1733-4	William Farrington	W. Rawstorne, G. Farrington, and Tho. Hesketh	Death of George Ward.
Dec. 25, 1767	John Barlow	James Scholes	Death of W. Farrington.
Oct. 25, 1784	James Hartley	James Scholes, patron of 3 undivided four parts of the advowson	Death of John Barlow.
April 26, 1798	Hen. W. Champneys	Hon. Thomas Powys	Death of James Hartley.
Jan. 11, 1800	Daniel Birkitt	The same	Resig. of H. W. Champneys.
Nov. 24, 1821	Joseph Hodgkinson	Thomas, Lord Lilford.	Death of Daniel Birkett.
Oct. 30, 1826	Jonathan Topping, present incumbent	The same	Death of John Hodgkinson.

The earliest date in the parish register at Leigh is in the year 1560, and the returns of the two first and the two last years are as follow, many of the intermediate periods being scarcely attainable from the state of the books:—

	1560-1561		1831-1832	
Baptisms	70	69	380	404
Marriages	12	14	123	157
Burials	42	36	222	277

From these returns it appears, that within the three centuries the increase of mortality has been nearly six hundred per cent., and within the present century the population has nearly doubled itself.* Leigh Parish. Population.

In this parish there are three chapels of ease, one Roman Catholic chapel, and twelve places of public worship used by the Dissenters. Chapels.

The charities of Leigh parish may be stated summarily from the Parliamentary Commissioners' XIX Report,[a] as follows:— Charities. [a] p. 214.

LEIGH CHARITIES.

PARISH OF LEIGH.—*Grammar School.* In 1655 John or Piers Ranicars, of Atherton, left a rent charge of £5, to which Richard Bradshaw added another of £6 per annum. Several smaller bequests, amounting to £15 per annum, have increased the schoolmaster's salary to £26.

Charities in money and land, for the poor, the minister, and bread for the poor: in 1624 Travers left per annum £10; in 1682 Hilton, £48; and in 1701 Sales, £5; which, with Westleigh rent charge of 6s., amount to £63 6

ASTLEY.—*School,* founded by Adam Mort in 1630, and endowed by him and others with rents amounting to £25. 14s. 8d. for which all children unable to pay are taught gratis. £25 14 8

1630. *Charities of Adam and Thomas Mort.* Lands and rents; the money arising from the former to be distributed to the vicar of Leigh, curate, clerk, schoolmaster, and poor of Astley, and the poor of Bolton-le-Moors: the poor of Tyldesley, Little Hulton, and Bedford, are also entitled to a share. The property, exclusive of tithes, yields annually £90

Charities in money, for binding apprentices, shirts, the poor, &c.: Parr in 1707 left per annum £10, and Yates 10s.; Whalley and others in 1721 £19, and Parkinson £1. 4s.; yielding annually £30 14

BEDFORD.—*Charities in money for the poor.* In 1673 Spakeman left per annum £1. 10.; in 1679 Lythgoe £2. 10s.; and in 1727 Hilton £5; yielding annually . . £9

PENNINGTON.—*Charities in money and land,* for the Grammar School, vicar and clerk, Sunday-school, and cloth for the poor. In 1679 and 1686, Wright left per annum £4. 10s.; in 1681 Bradshaw left £5; in 1723 Bolton and Starkie £21. 2s. 6d.; yielding annually £30 12 6

TYLDESLEY.—In 1729 Parr left a rent charge for the poor of £2

WEST LEIGH.—In 1709 France and others left in land for cloth for the poor . . £46 3

There are a considerable number of other legacies left for charitable uses to the poor and to the clergy of this parish, for preaching sermons at stated periods, which are recorded upon seven tablets, along with the above, placed in Leigh church, but the amounts are for the most part small, and have not been included in the commissioners' reports.

* See Vol. II. p. 108.

Leigh Parish.

"The Parsonage" in Leigh, the ancient habitation of the Urmstons, has disappeared, but the moat by which it was surrounded is still visible. Highfield is an old

Mansions.

mansion, belonging formerly to the Morts of Dam House. West Leigh Hall, the seat of Richard Marsh, esq. is of much more modern date. The Radcliffes of Radcliffe possessed considerable estates in Leigh, and had in early times a mansion here, which has disappeared. This property is now vested in the heir of Thomas Radcliffe, a minor.

Markets and fairs.

The market of Leigh is held on the Saturday, and although at one time it was likely to become obsolete, as some others of the markets in Lancashire have become, the spread of the cotton business, and the rapid increase of the population, have infused into it renewed life and vigour. There are here two annual fairs, each of two days' continuance, the first on the 24th and 25th of April, and the other on the 7th and 8th of December. Blome, in his Britannia, calls Leigh "a small market town of

A.D.1672.

mean account," and this designation continued to be applicable for nearly a hundred years afterwards; but about the middle of the last century, the local advantages of

Lime.

this place pointed it out as a fit station for manufactures; and the coal and lime found in the parish, with the advantages of inland navigation, all contributed to render its prosperity permanent. A public nuisance in the form of a toll-gate, which had stood in the middle of the town of Leigh for ages, was removed in the year 1829.

Customs.

The bread called "Jannock," introduced into this county by the Flemish weavers, is used here more commonly than in most other parts of Lancashire. Formerly it was the practice in Leigh to use a beverage on Midlent Sunday, called "braggot," consisting of a kind of spiced ale;* and for the boys to indulge themselves by persecuting the women on their way to church, by secretly hooking a piece of coloured cloth to their gowns; a similar custom, it appears, prevails in Portugal at carnival time, when many persons that walk the street on the three last days of the Intrudo, have a long paper train hooked to their dress behind, on which the populace

* Braggot, or more properly Braget Sunday, in Lancashire, is a name given to the Fourth Sunday in Lent, which is in other places called Mothering Sunday. Both appellations arise out of the same custom. Voluntary oblations, called *Quadragesimalia*, were formerly paid by the inhabitants of a diocese to the mother cathedral church, and at this time prevailed the custom of processions to the cathedral on this Sunday. On the discontinuance of processions, the practice of mothering, or visiting parents, began, and the spiced ale used on these occasions was called *braget*, from the British *bragawd*, the name of a kind of metheglin. Whitaker, Hist. Manch. Vol. II. p. 265, observes, that this description of liquor was called by the Saxons Welsh ale. Since Mr. Whitaker's time, the liquor drunk on this day is principally *mulled ale*, of which there is a large consumption in Lancashire on Mid-Lent Sunday.

set up the cry of "rabo leve," which is continued till the butt of the joke is divested of "his tail." Leigh Parish.

Though never ranking high amongst the manufacturing parishes of Lancashire, the town of Leigh is entitled to hold a respectable station; here the spinning-jenny and the water-frame, two of the most potent engines in the cotton manufacture, were early introduced; and claims have been advanced, certainly with much plausibility, both in courts of justice and through the medium of the press, in favour of Thomas Highs of this town, reed-maker, as the original inventor of the spinning-jenny and the water-frame.* Formerly the part of the population employed in the cotton business at this place, were principally engaged in weaving fustians, but at present all the processes of the cotton manufacture are performed here, and it is estimated that 8000 persons are employed in the parish of Leigh and its immediate neighbourhood in spinning and in weaving silk and cotton by hand and by power. There are in the parish twenty-two steam-engines, chiefly employed in cotton spinning and in the collieries, eleven of which are in the township of Tildsley alone; these two and twenty engines perform the work of 405 horses. Facilities have long been given to the manufactures here by the abundance of coal raised from the mines within the parish, and by inland navigation, through the medium of the duke of Bridgewater's canal from Worsley to Leigh, aided by the Leigh and Wigan canal,† which communicates with the Leeds and Liverpool canal. To these advantages of transit, which have been long enjoyed, is now to be added the Leigh and Kenyon tram-road, which joins the Manchester and Liverpool rail-road at the latter place, and the Leigh and Bolton rail-road, which continues the communication to Bolton. This line of road was opened on the 13th of June, 1831; and the act for constructing it passed on the 31st of March, 1825. The work was executed under the direction of George Stephenson, esq., the engineer, at a cost of £10,000 a mile; the Leigh and Kenyon tram-road, executed by Mr. Raistrick, the engineer, under the authority of an act passed on the 14th of May, 1829, is two miles and a quarter in length, and cost £29,000. This admirable mode of conveyance, one of the greatest improvements of the present age, uniting as it does the desiderata of cheapness and expedition, is so much in request, that trains of carriages traverse the road three times a day, frequently carrying immense loads.

Early introduction of cotton machinery.

Conveyances.

* See Trial to establish Arkwright's patent, in Mr. Guest's History of the Cotton Manufactures, with the discussion of the subject in Vol. II. p. 427 and 428 of this work.

† Made by the authority of an act passed A. D. 1795.

Leigh Parish.

The townships in this parish consist of ASTLEY, TILDSLEY, and ATHERTON chapelries: and of PENNINGTON, WEST LEIGH, and BEDFORD.

Pennington.

Of West Leigh we have already treated; the adjoining township of PENNINGTON is principally agricultural. This township gave name to a family who were probably under the barons of Warrington, the original lords of the manor. Hugh de Radeclive, to whom his father, William, (sheriff of Lanc. 6 Ric. I.) gave lands in Hartshead temp. k. John, married Margaret, lady of — Pennington: the lady died, seized of the manor, before 30 Henry III. leaving two sons; Richard, surnamed Hertesheved (14 Hen. III.) and Penington (30 Hen. III.); and William de Penington, who claimed the moiety of the manor of Penington, and recovered of his brother, by fine, &c., 30 Hen. III., divers lands, &c. in Hertesheved, in the county of York. Pennington afterwards came into the possession of the Bradshaws of Aspull, a branch of the Bradshaighs of Haigh. Sir John Bradshaigh, living at the time of the conquest, is said to have married the daughter and sole heiress of Robert Remington, Remington. Sir Richard Bradshaigh, the son of sir William and lady Mabel, was styled of Haigh and Pennington in the reign of Edward III. Of the Bradshaws of Aspull, Roger, the son of Ralph Bradshaw, had three wives; the first, a daughter of Dr. William Downham, bishop of Chester; the second was Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Hindley of Hindley, both of whom died without issue. By his third wife, Elizabeth Owen, he had Richard Bradshaw of Pennington, who married Katherine, daughter and heiress of John Fitton. His son, Richard Bradshaw, living in 1683, left John Bradshaw, whose daughter and sole heiress, Margaret, married George Faryngton, of Worden, in Leyland, esq. The manorial rights were sold by the Faryngtons to Richard Atherton, esq.; and lord Lilford is the present lord, and holds a court-baron for the manor every year, in November. In 15 Edward II. mention is made of Pynyngton wood, called Brokhurste, of which the proprietor was a Simon de Holland.* Pennington-hall, having been sold by George Faryngton, of Worden, esq. to Mr. Hulton, of Aspull, in 1726, for £4550, descended to his son Samuel Hilton, esq., on whose marriage with Miss Clowes, of Smedley, daughter of Samuel Clowes, esq. of Chaddock, in Tildsley, he took up his residence at the place, and rebuilt the hall, which was originally of the date of the seventeenth century. James, his son, married Miss Cross, daughter of Thomas Cross, esq. of Shaw-hall, near Chorley, by whom was Samuel Chetham Hilton, esq. In 1808 the hall estate was sold to Benjamin Gaskell, of Thornes House, near Wakefield, esq., the present proprietor.

* Escaet. de eodem anno n. 33.

"The Meadows" in this township, a venerable edifice existing in the time of Elizabeth, was formerly a seat of the Urmstons, and was probably a jointure house of the manorial owners. There are, in this township, an Independent chapel, erected in 1813, and a Methodist chapel, erected in 1815. Leigh Parish.

Adjoining to Leigh on the east is BEDFORD, a populous manufacturing township. Simon de Bedford is mentioned in the Chancery Rolls of king John, in the third year of that reign, in connexion with Henry Culchet and Alan de Rixton, charged with the death of G. de *Spondon*.[a] This record, than which nothing can be more vague, exhibits a curious specimen of the early compounding of imprisonment before trial by security in hand. According to this ancient document, Henry de Culchet, Alan de Rixton, and their companions, rendered an accompt of 46 marks and one "chaseur," or hunting horse, to be allowed to give pledges to stand to their trial, if any one should speak against them for the death of G. de Spondon; and Simon de Bedeford rendered an accompt of ten marks and one *chaseur* that his outlawry might be reversed, and he be allowed to stand to his trial, if accused of the death of the same person; having paid into the treasury ten marks, and three marks in lieu of the *chaseur*, he was discharged.* After this we lose sight of the Bedfords; but, in 34 Elizabeth, Peter Sergeant held the manor of Bedford.† In 17 James I. the manor of Bedford and the fisheries of Glasbrooke, were held by Richard, the son of Hugh Shuttleworth of Bedford, and Hellen, the daughter of Roger Urmston, of Lostock. His grandson Richard, marrying the daughter and coheiress of Richard Urmston, became joint lord of West Leigh, and died about 1650, leaving a son, Richard, born Sept. 23, 1642. The family of Tyldesley, by the marriage probably of Thurston with the daughter and heiress of Jordan Worsley, acquired property in Bedford, and lord Francis Egerton, lord of Worsley, claims and exercises manorial rights here. A court leet and court baron are held here twice a year. Bedford-hall, existing in the sixteenth century, now a brick fabric, was the property of the late Thomas Speakman, probably a descendant of the yeoman who suffered mortal violence in the reign of king John. Shuttleworth-house, of the seventeenth century, once the seat and the property of the Shuttleworths, is now a farm house; a neighbouring farm house, called Hope Car, once the property of the Sales, bears few marks of its ancient consequence, except the moat by which it is surrounded. The house occupied by Richard Guest, esq. stands on the site of a more ancient mansion, built partly by sir Alexander Radcliffe, and partly by Mr. Sale and Mr. Thomas Guest, the great grandfather of the present occupier. Bedford.

[a] Speakman?

* Rot. Canc. 3 Joh. m. 7. Tit. *Nova Oblata.* † Duchy Records, Vol. XV. Inquis. n. 16.

Leigh Parish.

Light Oaks, a tall brick mansion, on the banks of the Glass, was successively the habitation of the Sclaters and the Travices, and is now the property of Mr. Barker. Grave Oak, another gabled brick edifice, is the property of Blackood school, to which the house and estate, of the value of £120 per annum, were left by Mrs. Elizabeth Tildesley. A stately brick mansion, formerly the Greens, erected in the time of queen Anne, is now the property of Philip Newton, esq. of Leigh; and Platt Fold, a venerable contemporary mansion, the property of the Athertons, in the township of Atherton, occupied by Mr. Hodgkinson, is inscribed with the three several dates of 1689, 1718, and 1719.

There are in this township two places of public worship; a small Catholic chapel at Hall Houses, appropriated to this purpose early in the last century, was superseded by a new chapel at Bedford, built in 1770; and a Wesleyan chapel, in the village of Bedford, built in 1790. There were formerly in this township a considerable number of yeomen, living in a state of comparative independence upon their own freehold estates, of from 20 to 25 acres each, generally about 23 acres, but these primitive arrangements have of late been a good deal disturbed by several of the small farms passing by sale out of the families of the original proprietors into other hands, and by some of them having been divided.

Astley.

Astley is a township and chapelry on the eastern side of the parish, *locus orientalis*, on the banks of the Leigh and Worsley canal, and contrasts strikingly with the brown hue of Chat Moss. This township was an appendance of the fee of Butler, baron of Warrington, of whom Alan de Rixton had the fifth part of a knight's fee in Rixton and Astley in the reign of John and Henry III.* The property of the Rixtons, in 16 Edward III., passed by the marriage of a heiress to the family of Massey, who occur in the reign of Henry VIII. as holding the manor of Rixton, with lands in Glacebroke and Penyngton. Under Thomas, earl of Lancaster, Hugh de Tyldesley held the manor of Asteley by suit and service to the county and wapentake. In this family it descended to Thurstan Tyldesley, who sold it in 1562,† and, in 35 Elizabeth, sir Gilbert Gerard is found holding the manor of Asteley, with the lordships of Tildesley, Bolton, and Darcy Lever. Sir Gilbert was also lay impropriator of half the tithes of Westlegh rectory, and a land-owner in Bedford.‡

The successive owners of Dam House in Tildsley, which abuts on Ashley chapel, have been deemed the lords of the manor from the earliest period; which manor descended in the Tildesleys, until it was sold to Anderton of Lostock, who again

* Testa de Nevill, fo. 396. † See Tildsley. ‡ Duchy Records, Vol. XVI. n. 2

transferred it by sale to the Morts. In Charles I. Adam Mort held this manor with property in Bedford, Tildesleigh, Westleigh, and Pennington,* which descended to Thomas Mort,† who purchased, about 1636, one half of the tithe of Astley, and gave it to charitable uses: the purchaser of the other moiety was one of the Tildesleys of Morley. From the Morts, Dam House and the manor of Astley, passed to the Suttons and the Froggatts, and Thomas Sutton Mort Froggatt, of Liverpool and Chester, esq. is now the lord of the reputed manor of Astley, and the owner of Dam House. Leigh Parish.

Morleys, Moreleis, Morlas, or More Lees, as it is variously called in documents connected with its proprietors, seems to have given name to a family, to whom Glover, the herald, assigns the armorial bearing—sable, a leopard's head or, jessant a fleur de lis, argent.‡ This estate, having the reputation of a manor, is situated in Astley, on the borders of Bedford, and was enjoyed by a branch of the Leylands, of Leyland, in 1536. Sir William Leyland, of Morleis, son of John Leyland, and Eleanor, daughter of sir Richard Molyneux, married Anne, daughter and coheir of Allan Shingleton, of Whightgill, in the county of York,§ and is the "Mr. Lelande," whose house, described by Leland the antiquary, himself conjectured to have sprung from the original stock, presents so interesting a picture of the ancient mansions of the Lancashire gentry. Of this house, the venerable Itinerant has given the following glowing description:—

"Morle (in Darbyshire) Mr. Lelandes Place is buildid saving the Fundation of Stone squarid that risith within a great Moote a vi. Foote above the Water, al of Tymbre after the commune sorte of building of Houses of the Gentilmen for most of Lancastreshire. Ther is much Pleasur of Orchardes of great Varite of Frute and fair made Walkes and Gardines as ther is in any Place of Lancastreshire. He brennith al Turfes and Petes for the Commodite of Mosses and Mores at hand.[a] For Chateley Mosse that with breking up of Abundance of Water yn hit did much hurt to Landes thereabout, and Rivers with wandering Mosse and corrupte Water is within lesse than a Mile of Morle. And yet by Morle as in Hegge Rowes and Grovettes is meately good Plenti of Wood, but

[a] Neere at hand. B.

* Duchy Records, Vol. XXV. n. 33. † Ibid. Vol. XXVII. n. 9.

‡ Ordinary of Arms.—The Morleys of Bradhill manor, no doubt, came from this place. We find them in possession of lands in Kenyon and elsewhere in the reign of Henry VIII. (Duchy Records, Vol. IV. n. 27, Inq. p. m. Roberti Morley, 4 Hen. VIII.) The last who appears among the inquisitions in the Duchy Office is Ughtred Morley, holding in 20 Hen. VIII. lands in Kenyon, (Ibid. Vol. VI. n. 67.) which afterwards sir William Leyland possessed.

§ Visitation of Lanc. 1567.

Leigh Parish.

good Husbandes keepe hit for a Jewell. Syr John Holcroftes House within a Mile and more from the Chirch. Morle stondith in Leghe Paroche a Mile and more from the Chirch."*

Sir William Leyland died about 1 Edward VI. leaving a son and two daughters, Mary married to William Allyson, and Anna the wife of Henry Blundell. Thomas, who succeeded to the patrimonial estates in Tyldysley, Bedforth, Morley manor in Asteley, and other places,† married Anne, the daughter of George Atherton, and had a daughter and heiress, Anne, who by a romantic adventure became the wife of Edward, the second son of Thurstan Tildesley, of Wardley.‡ In the reign of Philip and Mary, Thomas Leylande disputed the title of William Wodde and others to lands called Heathforlonge and Mylleheye in Astley, and died about 6 Elizabeth,§ when his son-in-law, Edward Tildesley, succeeded to the estates in right of his wife, and died in 29 Elizabeth.‖ His son Thomas, the inheritor of the property, married Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Lambert, and died in 33 Elizabeth, seized of the manor of Morley in Astley, and other estates, which had descended to him from the Leylands.¶ Edward, his son, who died 19 James I.** was the father of the celebrated sir Thomas Tildesley, of Tildesley and Morleys, who lost his life in the battle of Wigan Lane. The son and heir of sir Thomas Tildesley, Edward, who was

* Itin. Vol. V. fo. 83, p. 89.

† Duchy Records, Vol. IX. Inquis. n. 43.

‡ A tradition prevails in the parish, that a daughter of Leylands, having formed an attachment to one of the Tildsleys, in opposition to the wishes of her father, the young lady was shut up in her room; but, having provided herself with a rope, she tied one end of it round her body, and threw the other to her expecting lover, on the opposite side of the moat, when, casting herself out of the window into the water, which was thirty feet wide, he dragged her to land, and they were married before the adventure was known to the family.

§ Duchy Records, Vol. XI. Inquis. n. 20. The Leylands are said to have been allied to the females of Trafford of Trafford, Eccleston of Eccleston, and Tildsley of Tildsley; but their pedigree consists of only two or three descents, which appear to be imperfect. "In 1732," says Holland Watson, "died at Lingnasken, in Ireland, Mr. William Leyland, aged 139 years and upwards, (descended perhaps from the Leylands of Morleys.) He was a tall and prodigiously large-boned man, and so strong and healthy, that he never was sick, nor did he lose his sight, limb, or digestive quality, until death; a short time before which he gave the following account of himself:—that he was born in Warrington in 1593; that he remembered the coronation of James I. in 1602; that he lived in Warrington till 1664; and then went to Ireland, where he lived ever since in good credit in the county of Fermanagh." MSS.

‖ Duchy Records, Vol. XIV. n. 10.

¶ Duchy Records, Vol. XV. n. 37.

** Ibid. Vol. XXIV. n. 27.

aged 29 in 1664, sold his estate in Tildesley,* and Morley-hall was sold to the Leghs of Chorley; at a subsequent period the old hall, and a moiety of the demesne, were purchased by Josiah Wilkinson, esq., who devised it to his son, the late John Wilkinson, F.R.S. F.S.A. and the other moiety to Thomas Lyon, of Warrington. Dr. Wilkinson devised his estate in this township to Richard Marsh, esq. of Westleigh, its present possessor; but Morley-hall, once the pride of the parish, is now only a farm-house. Leigh Parish.

The chapel of Astley, dedicated to St. Stephen, a brick fabric, was founded by Adam Mort, of Dam-house, esq. in the early part of the seventeenth century, in consideration of the inhabitants being "very rude and ignorant of good things." The founder by his will devised to trustees a certain messuage and lands, of the yearly value of £18, for the maintenance of a preaching minister, directing that his son, Thomas Mort, should, during his life-time, have the power of nominating and appointing ministers, and of setting down and appointing some due course for the nomination of such ministers after his death; but that if he should not set down such order and course, the said minister should be elected and appointed by all the householders and heads of families in Astley, and the heirs male of Adam Mort's body, and such of his kindred as should have lands in Astley, with the advice of some godly ministers adjoining, the vote of Adam Mort's heir-male to be accounted as six votes. Adam Mort, the founder, it appears, died in the year 1630, and his son Thomas having, in the first year after his father's death, by a deed dated on the 3d of August, resigned all right, title, and interest on behalf of himself and his heirs in the chapel of Astley, to John, lord bishop of Chester, died at a subsequent period, without setting down any order or course of appointment for future ministers. Hence violent disputes, and, on some occasions, riotous proceedings, have arisen regarding the choice of a minister to officiate in this chapel; the householders insisting that the right of nomination is in them, and the vicar of Leigh claiming that right by the ecclesiastical law. In 1760, the old chapel was taken down, and a new and enlarged one built by the land-owners in its stead, when the income of the living was augmented, principally by the munificence of Mr. Froggatt, and it is now of the value of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum. On the death of the incumbent, the Rev. Robert Barker, on the 29th of April, 1822, the vicar made choice of the Rev. Thomas Birkett, and the parishioners of the Rev. Edward Bowman, as his successor. The chapelry became much agitated in consequence of these conflicting claims. Serious riots ensued in the attempt of Mr. Birkett to

* Edward had a son, Thomas, aged 7, in 1664, whose supposed heir male served under prince Edward in Lancashire in 1745, and left male issue, surviving about 1780.

Leigh Parish.

perform divine worship, which could only be effected under the protection of military force; and, amongst other modes of annoyance, the clergyman, on his way to the church, was assailed by the ringing of frying-pans in his ears, on one Sunday in particular, which is now called "Frying-pan Sunday," and will, for two or three generations, be remembered in the parish by that name. At the Midsummer assizes, at Lancaster, in 1823, the matter was brought to trial in the form of an action, instituted by the householders against the bishop of Chester, the vicar of Leigh, and the Rev. Thomas Birkett, the clergyman who officiated at the chapel, to the exclusion of Mr. Bowman, the appointee of the parishioners. The issue to be tried was, whether the householders had exercised the right they claimed in the election of a Mr. Mawdesley, a former minister, and thereby established a precedent; and the verdict of the jury was in favour of the plaintiffs, subject to the opinion of the judges of the court of king's bench, whether there was evidence on the trial to go to the jury. At the sittings after Trinity term, 1824, the matter at issue was brought before the superior court, by solemn argument; and on Monday, the 26th of July, the judges gave their final judgment in favour of the bishop of Chester and the other defendants, whereby the right of appointing the minister is declared to be in the vicar of Leigh, and not in the householders. On this decision, part of the endowment belonging to the chapel went to the curate appointed by the vicar, while other funds, having been left expressly to the curate of Astley *elected by the inhabitants*, or, in default thereof, to the poor, became, in their turn, the subject of litigation in the equity courts; but the vice-chancellor, on the suit coming to a hearing, dismissed the bill on a collateral question, without deciding to whom these funds belong, and they yet remain locked up in chancery. A gallery has been lately erected in this chapel, at the cost of the society for erecting churches and chapels. In addition to this episcopal chapel, there are in Astley a Wesleyan-Methodist meeting-house at Astley Green, built in 1820, and an Unitarian chapel at Black Moor, built in the same year.

It is mentioned as a remarkable fact, indicative of the salubrity of the air of Astley, but probably attributable to some other latent cause, that, in the year 1727-8, an epidemic fever carried off nearly one-third part of the inhabitants of the townships of Atherton, Westhoughton, Pennington, and Tildsley, and that several other townships suffered in an equal degree, whilst the inhabitants of Astley, which stands in a lower situation, were not at all affected by the malady.*

Tildsley.

The largest township in the parish of Leigh is Tildsley, or Tyldesley. The village of Tildsley Banks is situated on a luxuriant mount, and commands an

* Rasbotham's Short-Hand Notes, MS. Coll. Vol. I. p. 331.

extensive prospect over mid-Lancashire, of which it is nearly the centre, and extends to several points in the counties of Salop and Montgomery, ranging between the Cheshire and Staffordshire hills on the left, and Clwydian mountains on the right. Tildsley lies north of the new red-stone formation which composes the vale of the Mersey, and which here abuts on the coal and schistus, rising in gentle elevations, and forming the first swell of the Lancashire hills.

Tildsley, though unnoticed in Domesday, certainly formed part of the Norman barony of Warrington, being claimed to be within its jurisdiction in all pleas to Quo Warrantos by the lords of that honour or barony that have occurred. Under these barons, the proprietors who adopted the local name settled, holding by services of the tenth part of a knight's fee. This is the tenure ascribed to Henry de Tyldeslegh by the compiler of the Testa de Nevill'.* The suit to the courts of the barony and hundred have long been disused; but, as late as 19 James I., sir Thomas Ireland, then lord of Warrington, gave a release from knight's service to the proprietor of the "Banks" estate in Tildsley. The mesne manor is also nearly disused.

In the division of Tildsley, called the Lower Side, several estates pay quit-rents to Wardley Hall, probably in right of the appendent estate of Wardley, where the eldest branch of the Tildesleys was long settled. In the Higher Side, a reputed manor of Tildsley passed by sale, together with Chadwick Hall, to R. H. Bradshaw, esq., but the privileges exercised extend only to common-rights. With respect to the local proprietors, Henry de Tyldesley, mesne lord of Tildsley under Almeric Butler, baron of Warrington, in the reign of Henry III. was a juror of the wapentake of West Derby, when the survey called the Testa de Nevill' was taken, and from him descended the Tildesleys of Tildesley, who divided into two branches immediately before the visitation of 1567. By an indenture, dated October 20, 1562, and 5 Elizabeth, it appears that Thurstan Tildsley of Wardley, esq. in consideration of £1000, and £200, sold to Edward Jackman, alderman, Richard Lambert, grocer, and Richard Carrill, mercer, citizens of London, the manors and lordships of Tildesley, Bolton, Astley, and Darcy Lever, with their appurtenances.† Thurstan was the father of the two brothers, who became the heads of distinct houses; the elder settled at Wardley, which had passed by marriage to his ancestors in the reign of Edw. II., and the younger at Morley Hall in Astley, by marriage with the heiress of Leyland. This younger line retained the Tildsley estate, and four generations afterwards was represented by the celebrated royalist, sir Thomas Tildesley. In 1672, Edward

* Fol. 396. The lord of Tildesley, says the ancient Duchy Feodary, compiled in the reign of Edward III., holds of William le Boteler the tenth part of a knight's fee, which Henry de Tildesley formerly held of the heirs of Almaric Pincerna, and he of the earl of Ferrars, who held of the king.

† Harl. MSS. Cod. 2112, fo. 178 b.

Leigh Parish.

Tildesley, of Morleys, esq. son of this gallant officer, sold the paternal estate of Tildesley, then called Davenports, from the name of a tenant, to Ralph Astley; and from the Astleys and their representatives, this and other estates in Tildesley, including the Banks, which was heretofore the inheritance of the Andertons of Lostock, were conveyed to Thomas Johnson, of Bolton, gent. in 1728 and 1752. This united property, on the death of the purchaser in 1764, descended in consequence of the previous death of his eldest son, who had served the office of high sheriff in 1755, to his grandson, the late Thomas Johnson, esq. who held it until 1823. Tildesley then passed by devise with the other family estates to his nephew, George Ormerod, esq. of Chorlton, in Cheshire, the historian of that county, and of Sedbury Park, in Montgomeryshire, who uses Tildsley House as an occasional residence. During the possession of the last proprietor, the town of Tildsley Banks, built exclusively on this estate, on leases for 999 years, has risen upon land which was occupied fifty years ago by three farms only, and now contains upwards of 3000 inhabitants. This extraordinary influx of population, arising from the healthiness of the situation, and its convenience with reference to the surrounding marts of Lancashire commerce, is still continued.

Near the eastern boundary of this estate is the Dam House, once the head of that portion of it called the Banks, and purchased by the Morts from the Andertons of Lostock, in 36 Elizabeth, under the name of Hope or Langley House. It has subsequently passed with the adjacent manor of Astley to the present proprietor, Thomas Sutton Mort Froggatt, esq. The house, an ancient building of brick, with bay windows and gables, standing in front of the remains of a more ancient half-timbered mansion, is uninhabited, and falling into decay.

Beyond this, and near the verge of the parish and hundred, is Chadwick or Chaddock Hall, which in the early part of the last century was the seat of a family bearing that name, and passed subsequently by sale to ——— Clowes, of Broughton, near Manchester. It is now vested by purchase in R. H. Bradshaw, of Wortley, esq.

On the north-west of Chadwick is the site of Garrett Hall, now a farm-house, but formerly the residence of a collateral branch of the Tildesleys, which passed about 1656 in marriage with Mary, daughter of Lambert Tildesley,* to Thomas Stanley, of Eccleston, an illegitimate branch of the house of Derby, who were afterwards settled at Culcheth. The estate subsequently passed to Mr. Clowes, of Broughton, and is now vested in the Rev. T. Clowes, a collateral descendant from that family.

* The inquisition taken on the death of this gentleman, returns that he was not seized of any manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, or services, on the day on which he died.—Duchy Rec. Vol. XXII. n. 69.

On the high ground north of Garrett is the site of Cleworth Hall, formerly the residence and property of the Parrs of Kempnough, in Worsley, and celebrated in the annals of witchcraft and demoniacal possession, from events† which took place there shortly after the succession of its present line of possessors, the Starkies of Huntroyde. The old mansion was a respectable timber building, with bay windows and gables, and was destroyed about twenty years ago. Leigh Parish.

In the higher division of Tildsley is the hamlet of Shakerley, which is almost exclusively the property of the Shakerleys, now of Somerford, in Cheshire, who descended in the female line from a younger son of Tildesley, who assumed the local name about the time of Henry III. The site of the hall is marked by a moat, and continued to be the residence of the Shakerleys till the middle of the last century.

In consequence of the great and increasing population of this place, the commissioners for erecting national churches have recently formed it into a district co-extensive with the original township of Tildsley, and its hamlet of Shakerley, and have erected on an elevated site near the centre of the village a large church of white stone, dedicated to St. George, calculated to hold two thousand persons. The architecture is in the early pointed style, from the designs of sir Robert Smirke, R. A., and the building consists of a nave, with chancel and side aisles, separated from the body of the church by six pointed arches.

The expense of the building, amounting to £10,000, was defrayed by the commissioners, and the present proprietor of the surrounding estate gave £2000, to discharge the expenses to which the powers of the commissioners did not extend; namely, the inclosure and ecclesiastical requisites, including the cost of an organ and six bells, and three painted windows, executed by Willement, in the style of the fifteenth century. Under these windows is a brief inscription, recording that "The site of this church was given by Thomas Johnson, Esq. MDCCCXX, and inclosed in the year 1825 by George Ormerod, Esq." The first stone of the church was laid on St. George's day, in 1822, and the edifice was consecrated on the 19th of September, 1825.

The other places of religious worship in this township consist of, a chapel built for the members of the countess of Huntingdon's connexion in 1789; a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1815; a Primitive Methodist chapel, built in 1827-8; a Swedenborgian meeting-room, opened in 1829; and a Baptist meeting-room, opened in 1831. Annual fairs for cattle are held at Tildsley Banks on the last Thursday in March and the last Monday in September, having commenced in the year 1833.

† See Vol. I. p. 593.

Leigh Parish.

Tildesley, of Tildesley.

FROM A COLLATION OF THE SUCCESSIVE VISITATIONS WITH HARL. INQ. 1549 AND 1987.

Arms, 3 *Rush-hills vert.* Allowed in all the Visitations of Lancashire; namely, in the years 1533, 1567, 1613, and 1664.

HENRY DE TILDESLEY, sans date.

1. HUGH DE TILDESLEY.
2. ADAM DE TILDESLEY, whose son Geoffrey took the name of Shakerley.
3. HENRY DE TILDESLEY, living at the time of the Inquest called Testa de Neville, and one of the jurors. (temp. Hen. III.)

RICHARD DE TILDESLEY, lord of Tildesley, temp, Edward I.

THOMAS* DE TILDESLEY, (omitted in the visit. of 1567.)

THURSTAN DE TILDESLEY. = MARGARET, dau. and coheir of Jordan de Workesley, lord of Wardley.

1. THOMAS DE TILDESLEY, serjeant at law to K. Hen. IV. s. p.
2. HUGH TILDESLEY. =

THURSTAN DE TILDESLEY, (omitted in visit. of 1567.) =

THOMAS DE TILDESLEY, (omitted ibidem.) =

THURSTAN TILDESLEY, of Tildesley. = ... dau. of — Kighley, of Kighley.

THOMAS TILDESLEY, of Tildesley, Esq., receiver-general, and of counsell to Thomas Earl of Derby, died 1554. = ... dau. of Sir Alexander Radclyffe, of Ordshall, Knt.

PARNELL, dau. of Geoffry Shakerly, of Shakerly, Esq. 1st wife. = THURSTAN TILDESLEY, of Tildesley and Wardley, Esq. = JANE, dau. of Sir Ralph Langton, of Newton, 2d wife.

- THOMAS TILDESLEY, of Wardley, Esq. son and heir. = JANE, d. and h. of Rich. Birkenhead, Esq.
- ALICE, w. of Sir Robt. Worsley, of Booths, Knt.
- EDWARD TILDESLEY, of Tildesley and Morley, Esq. = ANNE, dau. & sole h. of Thos. Leyland, of Morley, esq.
- ANNE, w. of Rich. Massey, of Rixton.
- DOROTHY, w. of Richard Brereton, of Tatton, Esq.
- MARY, wife of Ralph Standish, of Standish, Esq.

- THURSTAN TILDESLEY, of Wardley, Esq. = MARGARET, d. of Sir Wm Norris, of Speak, Knt.
- THOMAS TILDESLEY, of Tildesley & Morley, Esq. = ELIZABETH, d. of Chris. Anderton, of Lostockhall, Esq.
- THURSTAN EDWARD.
- JANE, w. of William Anderton, of Anderton.
- ANNE, w. of Walter Rigmaiden, of Wedacre.
- JANE, wife of James Anderton, of Lostock.

- THOMAS TILDESLEY, attorney-general for the county of Lancaster; for whose issue see the Visit. of 1613, and Harl. MSS. 1987. =
- EDWARD TILDESLEY, of Tildesley & Morley, Esq. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Christopher Preston, of Holker, co. Lanc.
- ANNE, wife of Sir Cuthbert Clifton, of Westby, Knt.
- DOROTHY, wife of John Poole, of Poole, co. Chest.
- ELIZABETH, a nun at Brussels.

Sir THOMAS TILDESLEY, of Tildesley and Morley, Knt. a major-general in the royal army, and governor of Lichfield. Slain in the fight at Wigan, Aug. 25, 1651. Buried in the Tildesley chancel at Leigh. = FRANCES, dau of — Standish, of Standish, Esq.

EDWARD died young.

EDWARD TILDESLEY, of Tildesley, Esq. son and heir, aged 29 years in 1664, sold his estate in Tildesley, 1675. = ANNE, dau. of Sir Thos, Fleetwood, of Colwich, co. Staff., baron of Newton, co. Lanc.

- THOMAS, RALPH.
- BRIDGET, wife of Henry Blundell, of Ince Blundell, Esq.
- ELIZABETH, FRANCES, w. of Thomas Stanley, of Eccleston, Esq.
- ANNE, DOROTHY, MARGARET, MARY.

THOMAS TILDESLEY, aged 7 years 1664, whose supposed heir male, James Tildesley, served under prince Charles-Edward in Lancashire in 1745, and left male issue surviving about 1780.

* The generations marked as omitted in the visitation of 1567, are inserted on the authority of the visitation of 1613.

Leigh Parish.

Johnson and Ormerod of Tildesley.

(So far as relates to the descent of their property in that Parish,) abstracted from a recent continuation of Pedigree entered in the College of Arms.

Arms of Ormerod. Or, 3 barrs gules, in chief a Lion passant of the second.—Crest. On a wreath of colours, barry of 4 pieces, or and gules, a wolf's head erased, in the mouth an Ostrich feather erect, proper.—The Arms allowed in Camden's Visitation of Somersetshire 1623. The Arms and Crest in 1814 and 1824.

Samuel Wareing, of Bury and Walmersley, co. Lanc., gent. born Dec. 28, 1678, died Dec. 20, 1742, buried at Bury. = Esther, eldest dau. and coh. of Joshua Crompton, of Pilkington Old Hall, in Prestwich parish, (by his w. Susan, dau. and heir of Richard Nuttal, of Hollinrode & Tottington, in Bury parish,) gent. born July 2, 1683, married at Prestwich Aug. 22, 1710, died 1753.

Elizabeth, dau. of — Brooke, of Aylesbury, co. Bucks, died March 29, 1764, buried at Bolton, s.p. 2d wife. = Thomas Johnson, of Bolton, afterwards of Tildesley, co. Lanc. gent. born 1680, died Feb. 1, 1764, buried at Bolton.

= Mary, dau. & finally heir of Christopher Norris, of Bolton, gent. bapt. May 5, 1680, died Mar. 24, 1721, buried at Bolton; 1st wife.

Geo. Ormerod, of Bury, co. Lanc. merchant, (representative of a collateral branch of Ormerod of Ormerod. See Whitaker's Whalley, 3d edit. & Records of the College of Arms,) born Mar. 4, 1718, died June 29, 1789, buried at Bury. = Anne, dau. of William Hutchinson, of Bury, merchant, born 1719, marr. Dec. 28, 1743, died Dec. 23, 1788, buried at Bury.

1. Anne, eldest dau. and coh. w. of Richard Nangreave, of Nether-ton, co. Cest, Esq. barr. at law, whose issue died s.p.

2. 4. Mary, died unmarried.

3 Susanna, third dau. and coh. born 1720, mar. at Prestwich May 4, 1742, died at Tildesley July 30, 1798, buried in the Collegiate Church at Manchester, 2d wife.

= Thomas Johnson, of Tildesley and Manchester, Esq. eldest son and heir-app. born Mar. 10, 1711; high sheriff of Lancash 1755; died before his father April 18, 1763, buried in the Collegiate church at Manchester. = Anne, dau. of William Sudall, of Blackburn, merchant, died Nov. 20, 1739, aged 23 yrs. buried at Manchester, s.p.m.

William J. of Manchester, gt. mar. Ellen, dau. of — Rawstorne, & had iss.

Elizabeth, w. of Edw. Walmersley, of Falmouth, clk.

Five other children, died infts.

George Ormerod, of Bury, only child, born there April 20, 1757, died Oct. 7, 1785, buried in the Collegiate church at Manchester. = Elizabeth, 2d surviving dau. born Oct. 22, 1752, mar. at Manchester Oct. 18, 1784, died April 13, 1822, buried at the Collegiate church, in Manchester.

Thomas Johnson, of Tildesley, Esq. one of his Majesty's deputy-lieuts. for that county, b. Mar. 11, 1745, died unmar. 14 Dec. 1823, bur. in the Coll. Ch. at Manchester.

Susanna, eldest dau. died unmarried 1814, buried in the Collegiate Church at Manchester.

Mary, youngest dau. being 2d coheir. of her brother, living 1831, unmarried.

Seven other children, died infants.

Ann, only issue by the first wife, and heir to her mother, wife of Chas. Ford, esq. of Claremont, in Lancashire, had issue one son & three daughters.

George Ormerod, of Tildesley and of Sedbury Park, in Gloucestershire, Esq. D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Cheshire and Gloucestershire, (eldest coheir and devisee of his uncle,) born Oct. 20, 1785, baptized at St. Mary's, Manchester; living 1835. = Sarah, eldest dau. of John Latham Harley, St. Mary-le-bon and Bradbury Hall, Cheshire, married at Sandbach, August 2, 1808; living 1831.

1. Thomas Johnson Ormerod, B.A., Fell. of Brasenose College, Oxford.

2. George Wareing Ormerod, Commoner of Brasenose College, Oxford.

3. John Arderne O.
4. Henry Mere O.
5. William Piers O.
6. Edward Latham O.
7. Arthur Hanley O.

1. Susan Mary O.

2. Georgiana Elizab. O.
3. Eleanor Anne O.

Leigh Parish.

SIR THOMAS TYLDESLEY, KNT., a gallant commander in the service of Charles I. and II., during the civil wars, was the only son of Thurstan Tyldesley, of Tyldesley and Wardley, esq., by Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Preston, of Holker, esq., and born at the latter end of the sixteenth century.

Birth.

Although descended from an ancient and highly respectable family, sir Thomas Tyldesley, by his own brave actions, would have amply supplied the want of ancestry, had he been otherwise born. He was one of those cavaliers whose deeds were more suited to the pages of a romance, than those of history, and who, by their affection and steadiness to an unfortunate master, their dauntless courage and chivalrous bearing, have cast a halo round a cause, which, of itself, has little to recommend it.

A cavalier.

He embraced the profession of arms early in life, and was bred in the German wars, and on his return to England raised troops at his own expense at the beginning of the civil war, joined the king, and served as lieutenant-colonel with great distinction at the battle of Edge-hill.

Military career.

Colonel Tyldesley afterwards conducted the storming of the town of Burton-upon-Trent, in Staffordshire, over a bridge of thirty-six arches, for which daring enterprize he received the honour of knighthood from Charles I., and was made a brigadier.

In May, 1644, he was at the siege of Bolton, under the earl of Derby, when that town was carried, after a hot engagement. He afterwards commanded a division of the royal army at the siege of Lancaster castle, and, having reduced the garrison to great distress, had nearly taken the place, when the intelligence of the defeat of the Scots at Preston arrived, and put an end to the assault.

On quitting this latter design, sir Thomas Tyldesley was obliged to fall back upon sir Marmaduke Langley's cavalry, and retire to the skirts of the county, with the view of joining major-general Monro, who had followed the duke of Hamilton out of Scotland with part of the Scots forces, and to whom it was proposed that they should concentrate their strength, and follow Cromwell in the rear. This, however, Monro would not consent to, but retired farther into Westmorland.

Sir Thomas was afterwards, in 1645, appointed governor of Lichfield.

Proceeds to Ireland.

After the execution of Charles I. in 1649, he found means to transport himself into Ireland, and joined the marquis of Ormonde, with whom he remained, until, by the jealousy of the infatuated Irish, he and the other English officers were dismissed.

From thence to Scotland.

From Ireland he got over to Scotland, a short time before Charles II. marched thence into England, and was ordered by that monarch to join the earl of Derby, as major-general and second in command, in mustering the forces of the counties of Lancaster and Chester.

Joins the earl of Derby.

Warrants were issued for this purpose by the earl, and Preston was made head-quarters; but before the troops were got into a state of equipment, lord Derby was surprised, and obliged to try the courage of his new levies against the cavalry and united militia of both counties, under the command of colonel Lilburne, one of the best officers of the parliamentary army.

Battle of Wigan-lane.

His lordship, with only six hundred horse, set forward to meet and give check to the farther advance of the enemy's division, and intended to have taken possession of the town

ENGRAVED BY J. COCHRAN, FROM A PICTURE IN THE POSSESSION OF W. BULLIN, ESQ. OF HUTTON HALL, NEAR BOLTON.

SIR THOMAS TYLDESLEY.

FISHER, SON, & CO. LONDON, 1836.

of Wigan, and to have secured the place in case he should be obliged to retreat. Lilburne, however, by forced marches, had already arrived, and had taken the precaution to line the roads with musketry, in order to anticipate the earl of Derby's approach. Leigh Parish.

In this unhappy dilemma, observing the sad havoc occasioned among his soldiers by the repeated and murderous discharges of small arms, which his dragoons had no means of returning, the earl halted his forces, and formed in two divisions, one of which he headed himself, and the other he placed under the orders of sir Thomas Tyldesley.

Twice did these brave bands cut for themselves a passage through the whole body of the enemy's army, and twice did they form again to renew the assault; on the third advance, from their reduced numbers, they became overpowered and borne down by a superior force, and sir Thomas and a large portion of his brave associates, amounting to one-half, were left dead on the field.

This action was fought in Wigan-lane on the 25th of August, 1651. Sir Thomas was interred in the chapel of Leigh, where a tomb was erected to his memory, of which only a few relics are now to be seen.

A monument, commemorating the fall of this brave soldier, was placed, in 1679, about a quarter of a mile to the north of the town of Wigan, in the hedge fence, on the spot where the engagement took place, and where he received his last wound.* His monumental pillar.

Sir Thomas was married, and left a son, Edward Tyldesley, esq., living in September, 1664, aged 29; and who had issue three children, Thomas, Edward, and Frances.

The family incurring this "high obligation" is now no more; and perhaps, in the pages of Clarendon, a more enduring testimony of the merits of sir Thomas Tyldesley may be found, than on the column of the brave Rigby.

The device on the banner of sir Thomas Tyldesley was an eagle feeding her young, (vulning,) surrounded by a wreathed border, with this motto, "Regis et patriæ tantum valet amor."

Atherton is an extensive and populous chapelry, well cultivated, and abounding with manufactures. In the reign of king John, Robert de Atherton served the office of sheriff for the county of Lancaster, and held Atherton of the barons of Warrington. His son, William de Aderton, held this manor by the tenth part of a knight's fee of the heir of Almeric Butler.† In this knightly family, the manor descended through many generations, successively allied to the Byrons, Warrens of Poynton, Ashtons of Middleton, Butlers of Bewsey, Catteralls of Catterall, Conyers of Hornby castle, Butlers of Rawcliffe, Irelands of Bewsey, and Bolds of Bold. Lord Lilford, whose father married the heiress of Atherton, is the present lord of the manor, and holds a court leet and a court baron annually in Chowbent for the manor of Atherton, on the first Wednesday in November. The original seat of the Athertons, and the manor house, was Lodge-hall, which is now in ruins. Subsequently, the family erected a mansion called Atherton-hall, built by Richard Atherton.

* See Vol. III. p. 546.

† Testa de Nevill', fo. 396.

Leigh Parish.

Atherton, esq., to which the chapel at Chowbent was the domestic place of worship; but in the year 1723 they undertook the building of an immense cubical structure called Atherton-hall, upon the luxuriant eminence rising between Leigh and Chowbent, which was completed in 1743, at a cost of £63,000. "The principal front of this superb mansion extended 102 feet. A rustic basement of ten feet high supported an Ionic tetrastile, three-quarter columns, three feet and a half in diameter, with two pilasters at the corners. The windows in the principal and attic story were dressed with an architrave; and an entablature and parapet surrounded the whole building. The great hall was thirty-six feet by forty-five feet, and the principal apartments, some of which were never finished, were of corresponding dimensions."* After standing little more than a century, Atherton-hall was taken down in the year 1825, by order of the first lord Lilford, who died in the same year, and the building materials were sold. The outhouses still remain, but they also are about to be removed. A spacious farm-house has been built upon the demesne, which is adorned by a capacious lake, three-quarters of a mile in length.

Chowbent.

The most important division of the township of Atherton is Chowbent, of which we have the following interesting description in the unpublished MS. notes of Dorning Rasbotham, esq., written in the year 1787:—

"In this township there is a very considerable village, which, from a bent or common, is denominated from one Chew, or Chow, and now known by the name of Chowbent. It hath an *Episcopal* chapel and a Dissenting (or Presbyterian) meeting-house. The chapel is a small brick edifice, and was built in the year 1648, originally for the tenants and domestics of the Atherton family. The Dissenters made use of it as their place of worship till the year 1720, when upon a change of principles in the family it was taken from them, and consecrated by Dr. Wilson, at that time bishop of the Isle of Man, and the patronage of it is now in the Atherton family. The last minister of the Dissenting persuasion who preached there was James Woods, and his successors have been —— Sedgwick, John Lowe, and Thomas Foxley, M.A. During the rebellion of 1715, Mr. Woods, at that time minister of the chapel, by virtue of a commission under the hand of general Willis, marched to Preston at the head of about eighty of his hearers, armed with implements of husbandry, in support of the present government.† By the general's orders he took his post upon the south side of the Ribble, for the defence of the ford which leads from Penwortham to Preston. His situation did not allow him to take any active part in the victory which immediately succeeded, but he is said to have drawn his sword upon one of his men, who shewed some signs of fear, and to have sworn (which he constantly denied) that he would run the first man through who betrayed any signs of timidity. The oldest branch of the family of the *Morts* were at that time high churchmen. One of them had left the annual sum of £55 to the orthodox minister of the place. Woods was deemed a

* Vitruvius Britannica, Vol. III. p. 89. † See Vol. II. p. 66.

schismatic, and the payment had been withheld till the sum due amounted to about £300. One Mort, a counsellor, by whose advice the money had been withheld, and in whose hands it was at this time, died; his successor, less scrupulous, paid the whole to Woods, and it was this sum which enabled him to march his men to *Preston*. As a reward for his conduct, he received a gratuity of £100 from his majesty, which he generously distributed amongst his men, and which was expended in the erection of the Dissenting meeting-house. It was built in the year 1722, upon the alienation of what is now the Episcopal chapel. It is an extensive brick building, hath a bell, a large burying-ground, and a congregation of about 1100 persons. Leigh Parish.

"Woods was not an eloquent preacher, but 'though he could not preach,' he was wont to say, 'he could tell his hearers a story, and that did as well.' He lived so as to be esteemed even by those against whom he had taken arms, and hath his memory even now revered by some of the most inveterate of the enemies of the cause he espoused. He died at the age of 86 or 87, and was succeeded by William Davenport, who had been some time his assistant. Samuel Mercer was the last, and Henry Tulmin is the present minister.

"The wages of the common labourer are from 18d. to 20d. a day, and he expects to receive a cup of ale twice a day. A carpenter's wages are 2s. a day, a bricksetter receives the same, but till this year was contented with about 20d.

"Coal sells in this township at 2½d. per hundred, and is carried to the most distant part of it at 3½d.

"There is a good market at Chowbent for butcher's meat; for the consumption of which, seven or eight cows, in the spring fourteen or fifteen, and from midsummer to March about three calves, and throughout the year perhaps a dozen sheep, are weekly killed.

"Every branch of the old fustian manufacture (in which, however, I do not mean to include muslins, the manufacture of which is trifling,) is carried on here. Here is also a very considerable manufactory of nails; and several families have acquired fortunes by making spinning jennies and carding engines, which they send into Scotland, Ireland, and different parts of this kingdom. Some of the mechanics do not keep less than thirty journeymen employed in this business.

"In this township are the following remarkable houses; Lodge-hall, an old brick building, moated round, not far from Chowbent, and now the property of Mr. Atherton, the ancient manor house. Atherton-hall, the present seat of the family, built by Richard Atherton, esq., whose heiress married Robert Gwillym, esq., grandfather to the present possessor. Old-hall, not far from Atherton. Owler Fold, the residence of Mr. John Mort, the only freehold in the township not dependent upon the Atherton family. In the village of Chowbent there is also a poor old wooden house, now almost in ruins, and inhabited merely by cottage tenants, but which hath still the vestiges of a moat; this was the seat of Gilbert (or sir Gilbert) Ireland, who was sheriff of the county in the years 1648 and 1649, and whose ancestors held the same office in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

"Upon the last numeration of the inhabitants of this township (taken about ten years ago, by the direction of the then bishop of Chester,) they amounted to 2200.

Leigh Parish.

"In the beginning of this century one *Katharine Walkden*, an old woman of this township, was committed to Lancaster as a witch. She was examined at Hulton-hall, where the magistrate then resided, by a jury of matrons, by whom a private teat was discovered, and upon this, and other evidence, (I suppose of equal importance,) her mittimus was made out, but she died in gaol before the ensuing assizes.

"Very few of the common people here go by the proper names of their families, a singularity, (if it can in this part of Lancashire be called such,) probably owing to there being many persons of the same name in the township. This may be instanced in the Smiths, Aldreds, Huttons, &c., and their common denominations are usually taken from their trades, peculiarity in their features or manners, or other accidental circumstances.

"Beef, upon the average of the whole year, sells at 4d. per pound; veal and mutton at about the same rate; a goose at 5d. per pound; new milk at 1d. a quart; butter from 8d. to 10d. or 11d. per pound; and the very best potatoes (1787) at 20d. a bushel. The fuel is coal and cannel.

"The general wages of men servants are £10 a year. Women may be hired from £5 to £6 a year.

"The rod consists of eight yards. Land sets from 50s. to £6 an acre; and the prices of farms, which are chiefly small, vary from £15 a year to £100. The common manures are lime, brought from Worsley, the carriage of which amounts to 2½d. a bushel, and soaper's waste, which is brought from Warrington, and dung.

"Eight quarts make a peck, four pecks a bushel or strike, Winchester measure. The bushel is called by the country people a measure, and four bushels constitute a load.

"Here is coal. Iron hath been formerly gotten, as appears from the cinders yet remaining, and there are quarries of stone fit for building. The coal-mines have been long worked, in the deepest part they do not lie more than 60 yards from the surface; they are freed from water by pumps, and are not liable to damps.

"The cotton manufacture was established here about the beginning of this century, but only low-priced goods were at that time made. It hath risen upon the ruins of the iron trade, which hath decreased in proportion to its rise.

"In the summer of the year 1777, a little before the earthquake happened, one-half of a pear-tree in Mr. Mort's garden was killed by a flash of lightning, which crookened the steel finger of his watch, then in his pocket, without doing him any other damage.

"The general surface of the township is clay, except about Chowbent, formerly a common, where it consists of good rich soil; there is plenty of brick clay; and stone lime, which hardens in water, hath been lately found, but if used above ground it must be mixed with another lime, and its price doth not much differ from it.

"At the Owler forest there is a cold bath, the spring of which is so strong, that when it is cleared keeps one man almost fully employed in lading; it is not known by what channel it discharges itself.

"Mr. John Mort, at that time eighty, sold two Huntingdon willows, which he had planted upon his estate about fifty years before, for betwixt £9 and £10; and in the memory of this gentleman, the highway from Warrington to Bolton passed through West Houghton, the road now travelled through this township being then only used upon sufferance."

Since the time that Mr. Rasbotham wrote this graphical description, from the information of Peter Valentine, an inhabitant of the place, Chowbent has doubled its population,* and its trade and manufactures have increased in an equal ratio. Still this town consists principally of one irregularly built street, with a few short streets branching from it. There is a customary weekly market held on the Saturday, and two fairs in the year, the first on the 29th of June, and the other on the 24th of August, both for toys, pedlery, &c. Two other fairs were held here for cattle, on the 6th of May and on the 4th of October in every year, but they have been discontinued. In addition to the Episcopal chapel and the Presbyterian (now Unitarian) meeting-house mentioned above, of the latter of which the Rev. Benjamin Rigby Davis is minister,† there is also in Chowbent a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in the year 1780. Leigh Parish.

The parish of Leigh is rich in its local advantages. In Tildsley and Shakerley coal is plentiful and of good quality, and there are also stone-quarries, yielding abundance of building materials. In Bedford and Astley there are several kilns employed in burning the Sutton or terras lime, which is obtained on the estate of Thomas Sutton Mort Froggatt, esq. In Astley, brown lime, or magnesian limestone, is also obtained; and both these cements have the quality of becoming hard under water, to which it is impervious, and hence it is used for the setting of vats, and in the construction of docks and drains, as well as for stuccoing houses. In Atherton, West Leigh, and Bedford, both coals and stone are found.

The features of the country in all the townships of the parish of Leigh are interesting, though flat, and little varied by hill and dale. The meadows are green and luxuriant, the hedge-rows numerous and well stored with trees, and almost every cottager has his small plot of land, which adorns the dwelling, and employs the leisure hours of the industrious in healthy labour. The soil is chiefly a stiff rich loam, except on the margin of the moss land, where it is peaty, and easily cultivated. Light Oaks Moss, and Bedford Moss, as well as the heath called Black Moor Moss, in Astley, are all portions of Chat Moss; and Tildsley Moss, though severed by the hand of cultivation, was formerly a part of that extensive morass. The properties of this soil have already been described.‡ Exclusive of the peat earth, about three-fourths of the land in the parish of Leigh is meadow or pasture: potatoes are grown here to a considerable extent; and the dairies, which are remarkable rather for the quality than for the quantity of milk they produce, yield excellent cheese. Few parishes in the kingdom combine so extensively the elements of manufacturing and of rural prosperity as the parish of Leigh.

* See Vol. II. p. 108. † Having filled that office since 1790.

‡ See Vol. III. pp. 131—134.

Winwick Parish.

Winwick Parish.

INWICK deservedly ranks amongst the most ancient and the most extensive agricultural parishes in Lancashire. The extreme length of this parish, from Houghton in the south to the northern boundary of Ashton-in-Mackerfield, is eight miles and a half; and its breadth, from Burton wood in the west to Bury-lane in the east, seven miles, comprehending an area of 22,476 statute acres.

Area.

Waters.

A small stream called the Sankey brook, along which runs the first canal cut in modern times for the purpose of inland navigation, bounds the parish a short distance to the west: this rivulet is augmented near Hulme by the junction of a stream which flows past Newton, in Mackerfield; and a third rill issuing from Pesfurlong, in Culcheth, winds by Houghton to Warrington; while the little river Gless, or Glazebrook, skirts the parish to the east, between Holcroft and Chat Moss, and falls into the Mersey near Hollins Green.

Cair-Guintguic.

From a resemblance observed in the names of Winwick and Cair-Guintguic, one of the twenty-eight British cities collected by Nennius out of Gildas, it has been supposed by Archbishop Usher and others that the places are identical. The learned prelate, however, though he prefers Winwick, suggests Norwich, and mentions, that in the ancient glossary of Nennius, Wintonia or Winchester is explained to be the Cair-Guintguic.* The time is too remote, and the information too scanty, to arrive at any certain conclusion on this point; and we fear that the claims of Winwick to be accounted a city coeval with the Roman invasion rest upon a very weak foundation.

Mackerfield.

The district in which Winwick is seated has from a very distant period been denominated Mackerfield, or Macerfield—a battle-field,† with the variations in ortho-

* *Cair-Guintguic*, quæ *Norwicum* fortasse fuerit (Britannis *Cair-Guntin* appellatum) vel potius *Winwick* Lancastrensium. Veteri Ninii glossatori *Wincestria* sive Wintonia est.—*Brit. Eccl. Antiquit.* lib. i. cap. 5.

† A different explanation is given by the Rev. Mr. Sibson, p. 575.

graphy usually found in Norman and Anglo-Norman writers. This extensive jurisdiction, as exhibited by ancient inquisitions* and more modern perambulations, comprises the following manors, townships, and hamlets in the parishes of Winwick, Wigan, and Leigh:—Newton, Haydock, Golborne, Lowton, Ashton, Kenyon, Southworth-with-Croft, Winwick-with-Hulme, Houghton, Middleton and Arbury, Woolston-with-Martinscroft, Poulton-with-Fearnhead, Ince, Pemberton, Billinge, Winstanley, Orrell, Wigan, Hindley, and Abram. The baronial or manor court for the fee of Mackerfield appears to have been held in Newton, and the seignorial court still continues to be held there in April and October, at which the freeholders of the fee owe suit and service; constables and other officers are appointed for the places within the fee, and other matters are transacted incident to the jurisdiction of court leet and court baron. Winwick Parish.

Winwick is supposed from its name to have been the seat of one of the twelve Saxon chiefs who formed their establishments in south Lancashire before the institution of parishes.† From the highest authority, it appears that Winwick parish was the favourite residence of Oswald, king of Northumbria, who in the thirty-eighth year of his age was slain in battle, on the 5th of August, A.D. 642, at a place which Bede calls *Maserfelth*,‡ and which king Alfred, in his translation of Bede, slightly varies to Maserfeld.§ The latter agrees with one copy of the Saxon Chronicles, while another calls it Maþerfeld: John Bromton has it Maxsefeld, and Matthew of Westminster, Marelfeld. Dr. Ingram, the translator of the Saxon annals, supposes it to be Mirfield in Yorkshire. These conflicting authorities cast some doubt upon the subject, but the preponderance of evidence supports the supposition that this place of many names is Mackerfield in the parish of Winwick, to which Oswald the king, and the patron saint of the church, was attached. King Oswald.

Without discussing at length the right of Winwick parish to claim the battle-field on which the amiable and the gallant Oswald fell in his country's cause, it may be observed, that, little more than half a mile to the north of Winwick church, on the road to Golborne and Wigan, is an ancient well, which has been known from time immemorial by the name of "St. Oswald's Well." Bede seems to account for the original formation of this excavation when he says, that the place in which St. Oswald fell fighting for his faith and for his country (and on account of which The battle-field of Oswald & Penda.

* Duchy Records, Vol. III. n. 18.—Vol. V. n. 46.—Vol. VII. n. 23.—Vol. VIII. n. 46.—Vol. XIV. n. 36.—Vol. XV. n. 7.—Vol. XVIII. n. 34.

† See Vol. I. p. 38.

‡ In loco qui lingua Anglorum nuncupatur Maserfelth. Hist. Eccles. Lib. III. cap. 9.

§ On ðære ſtope ðe nemneð iſ Maþerfelð.

Winwick Parish.

he was no doubt canonized) was celebrated in his time for restoring health to men and beasts; and that so many persons carried away the earth where his body had lain, to avail themselves of its miraculous powers, that a hole, or fosse, as large as a man's body was formed in the ground.* The repute of this holy well has continued to our own times; and an aged man of the name of Roughley, lately deceased, who resided near the spot, related that his father received a small annual gratuity for many years from a Roman Catholic family in the neighbourhood, for keeping it free from weeds, that the water obtained from it for the surrounding Catholic chapels might be free from contamination.†

Two counties, says Smith, the learned editor of Bede, lay claim to Maserfelth. Lancashire has the name of Maserfelth, near Winwick, and an ancient inscription preserved in the church of Winwick supports this claim, not to mention the argument that Winwick is situated in the kingdom of Northumbria, where Penda attacked Oswald. The other county that puts in its claim is Salop, in which is Muserfeld, now called Oswestry.

The inscription on the cornice or upper part of the wall on the south side of the church at Winwick, of which Camden has transcribed only the three first lines, seems decisive of the question. It is expressed in these terms:—

Hic locus, Oswalde, quondā placuit tibi valde;
Nortanhunbrorū fueras, rex nūc qꝫ poloꝫ
Regna tenes, prato‡ passꝰ Marcelde§ vocato,‖
Poscimus hinc a te nostri memor esto beate
[Line over the porch totally obliterated.]
Anno milleno quingentenoq. triceno
Sclater post cristū murū renovaverat istum
Henricus Johnson curatus erat simul hic tunc.

* Eccl. Hist. Lib. III. cap. 9.

† Communicated by Thomas Littler, esq. of Manchester, to whom the author is indebted for several learned and judicious observations fixing the scene of the battle of Mackerfield.

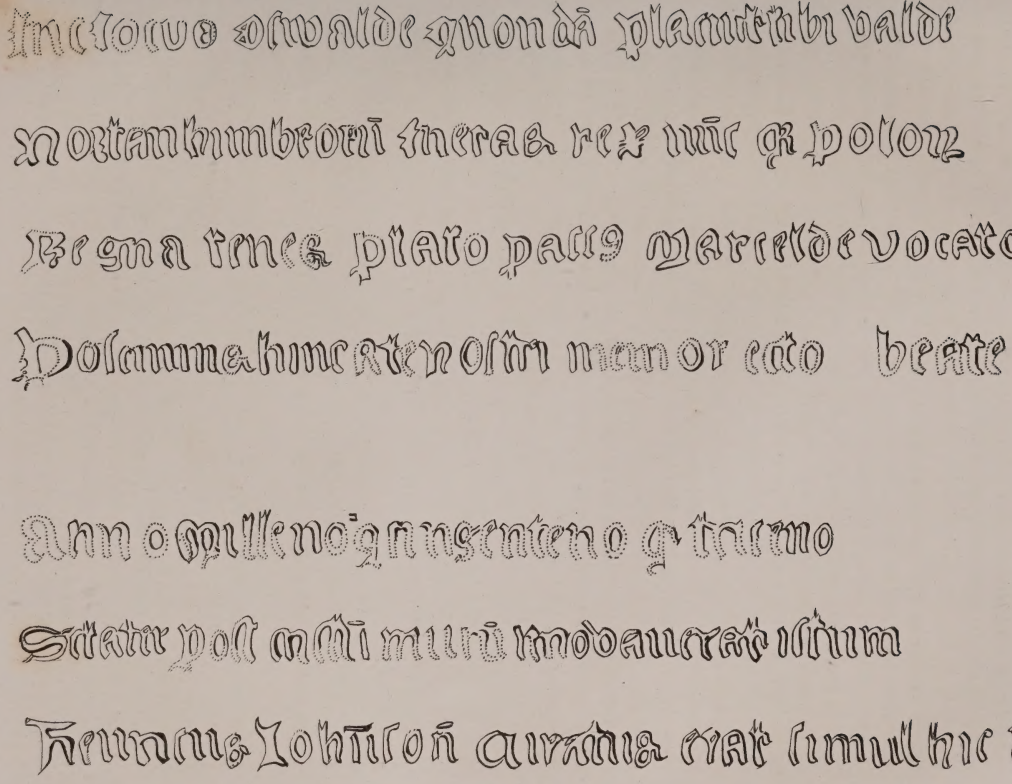
‡ By an error of the transcript, this word *prato* is printed *loco* in the Britannia.

§ The word *Marcelde* appears by a poetic license to have been substituted for *Makerfield*, or *Macerfeld*, to suit the hexameter measure.

‖ Thus far is rendered by Gough,

"This place of old did Oswald greatly love,
Who the Northumbers ruled, now reigns above,
And from Marcelde did to heaven remove."

"It may bee hoped," says Hollinworth, "that our ancestors of this towne did, severall of them at least, receive Christianity at that time, seeing King Oswald did so much delight in ꝑ reside at Winwicke not farre off." *Mancuniensis* MS. fo. 4.



FAC SIMILE OF INSCRIPTION IN WINWICK CHURCH.

(CONTRIBUTED BY THE REVD JAMES JOHN HORNBY, RECTOR.)

FISHER, SON, & Co LONDON, 1835.

Winwick Parish.

On the subject of Oswald's death, the venerable Bede, who wrote A.D. 731, says, that he was killed in a sanguinary battle by the same pagan people and pagan king of the Mercians by whom his predecessor Edwin was cut off, in the place which, in the language of the English, is called Maserfelth, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, on the 5th day of the month of August, A.D. 642.*

The Saxon Chronicle A.D. CXLII. has a passage to the same effect, in which Maſep-ꝑelð is translated by the editor, Dr. Ingram, Mirfield, [in Yorkshire.] This, however, is a new reading, not sanctioned by any other authority; and the point fairly at issue is, whether the Saxon monarch fell on Mackerfield, in the kingdom of Northumbria, of which Lancashire was part, and within which limit the parish of Winwick is comprehended, or he fell near Oswestry, in Shropshire, within the kingdom of Mercia. The name of Oswestry gives some countenance to the latter supposition, and a well near that place, called "St. Oswald's well,"† is also a corroborative circumstance in its favour; but when it is recollected that there is no such place as Mackerfield in Shropshire, that the well in that county is a spring and not a fosse, as described by Bede, and as is the well at Winwick; that from the character of the two kings, Penda, not Oswald, was likely to be the invader, and that the field of Macker in Lancashire is of high antiquity; when to these considerations we add the ancient inscription on Winwick church, and the dedication of that edifice to this first of Christian sovereigns amongst the Saxon kings, canonized from his opposition to and his sufferings from the sanguinary Mercian pagan prince; a body of evidence is accumulated, which entitles us to decide that the scene of the sanguinary battle fought twelve centuries ago, which numbered Oswald amongst the dead "pro patria," was within the ancient fee of Mackerfield, in the county of Lancaster.

Arms of Oswald.

A piece of rude sculpture on stone, resembling a hog fastened to a block by the collar, has been adduced as a proof of the antiquity of the church of Winwick, on the supposition that this was the arms of Oswald; but the heralds assign to that monarch,

* See the passage in Bede's Hist. Eccl. Lib. III. cap. 9, which king Alfred renders thus:—

Ða ꝑe þýne ðiꝛꝛa ȝeaꝑa ȝeꝑýlleð pæꝛ. ꝑloh mon Oꝛꝑalð. Fæꝛ heꝑiȝ ȝeꝑeohꞇ ⁊ micel ȝeꝑꝑemeð ꝑꝑam ðam ylcan hæþenan cýninȝe. ⁊ ðæꝛe hæþenan ðeode Mýꝛcna. ꝑꝑam ðam hiꝛ ꝑoꝛeȝenȝa eac Eaðꝛine oꝛꝑleȝen pæꝛ on ðæꝛe ꝑꝛoꝛe ðe nemneð iꝛ Maꝛeꝛꝑelð. Onð Oꝛꝑalð hæꝑðe licumliᵹne ylðo xxxvii pinꝛꝑa. ða hine mon oꝛꝑloȝh ðý ꝑiꝛꞇan ðæȝe Auȝuꝛꞇuꝛ monþeꝛ:·

† This is a spring of "brilliant water," without any thing of the nature of a fosse.

Winwick Parish.

azure, a cross between four lions, rampant, or.* Superstition sees in the chained hog the resemblance of a monster in former ages, which prowled over the neighbourhood, inflicting injury on man and beast, and which could only be restrained by the subduing power of the sacred edifice.†

Winwick church.

At the period of the Conquest, the church of the manor of Newton, probably Winwick church, had a carucate of land,‡ when it was given by Roger de Poictou, with two carucates of land, to the canons-regular of St. Oswald, at Nostell, in the county of York. Richard, says the record, parson of Winwick, holds two parts, and Robert de Walton, the third part of the land. Alured de Ince holds of the same Robert four bovates, and Hugh de Haidock three bovates of that church land in fee farm.§

It is not unlikely that the Robert de Walton, holding this land of the church, was the father of William de Wynewic, who is stated to hold five carucates of land in the thanage of the king, for which he paid 20s. per annum.‖ "The father of the aforesaid William" gave to Hutred, son of Uche, two Saxons, one carucate for his homage and service, which carucate was in the tenure of Alan Fitz-Richard, when the Testa de Nevill' was taken.¶ Richard, the father of Alan, occurs as Richard de Wynequic, a drench, who held a carucate of land by military service of ancient date.**

In 13 Edward I. brother Richard, prior of St. Oswald's, by an instrument dated at St. Oswald's, in the month of February, and year 1284, granted to sir Robert Banester and his heirs, on account of the distance from the mother church of Winwick, license to have a chantry in his chapel at Rokedene, within the limits of their parish of Winwick.†† Richard de Wartrea, (perhaps Wavertree,) prior of

* Arms were borne by kings, and used to designate nations, before the commencement of the Christian era; in the tenth century they were used in tournaments; but it was not till the end of the eleventh century, in the time of the crusades, that they began to be considered an hereditary family distinction.

† This is probably no more than an attempt to represent the crest of the Gerards, a lion rampant, armed and langued, with a coronet upon the head. See the oak carving, dated 1471. Mr. Keightley, in his learned and ingenious Dissertation on Popular Traditions, has traced several stories to a similar source.

‡ See Vol. I. p. 102.

§ Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. III. fo. W. 25, and Testa de Nevill, fo. 405.

‖ This William, in 3 John, accounted to the king for ten marks and two palfreys, which he was to give for thirty acres of land. *Rot. Cancell.* 3 Joh. m. 7. *Tit.* Nova Oblata.

¶ Testa de Nev. fo. 404. ** Ibid. fo. 406.

†† Harl. MSS. Cod. 2077, fo. 280.

St. Oswald's, Nostell, died in 1291, which renders it probable that the grant proceeded from this ecclesiastic, though no account of it is contained in the Monasticon. Winwick Parish.

In 20 Edward I. Richard de Waleton claimed to exercise the office of the king's bailiff of Makerfeld, which is supposed to have been the original name of the parish, in right of a grant from William, earl of Buton', Moreton, and Warren, to his ancestor Walter, which was confirmed by king John, in the 1st year of his reign, to Henry, son of Gilbert, son of Walter.* Bailiff of Makerfield.

Sir Gilbert de Haydock, in the same reign, founded a chantry, worth £6 per annum, in Winwick church, as appears by his petition to the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, without date; to which, in 34 Henry VIII., sir Peter Legh, of Lyme and Haydock, whose ancestor had married the heiress of Haydock, presented a chantry priest.† Chantry.

In 12 Henry VI. the patronage of the church of Winwick was granted to sir John Stanley, with a reservation to the prior of Nostell of an annual pension of one hundred shillings;‡ and the family of Stanley have ever since, except with intervals of trusteeship, remained patrons of the church of Winwick. Advowson.

* Placit. de Quo Warr. Rot. 9 d.

† Original at Lyme Hall.

‡ Rot. Claus. 12 Henry VI. m. 13 d.

Winwick Parish.

RECTORS OF WINWICK,

In the Deanery of Warrington and the Archdeaconry of Chester, from the Episcopal Registers and other sources.

DATE OF INSTITUTION.	RECTORS.	ON WHOSE PRESENTATION.	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
	William Bulloyne		
April 10, 1552	Thomas Stanley	Edw. Earl of Derby	Death of Wm. Bulloyne.
March 19, 1569	Christopher Thompson	The Queen	Death of Thomas Stanley, Bishop of Sodor.
Jan. 7, 1575	John Coldwell	Henry, Earl of Derby	Death of last incumbent.
1599	Thomas Ashull	Edward Stanley	
Aug. 8, 1609	John Andrewes	Edward, Earl of Worcester	
	John Ryder		
Mar. 5, 13 Jac. I.	Thomas Bold	Tobias, Abp. of York	
1625	Josias Horne		
June 27, 1626	Charles Herle	Sir Edw. Stanley *	Death of Josias Horne.
1662	Jessop		
1664	Richard Sherlock		
	Thomas Bennett		
June 30, 1692	Henry Finch	Wm. Geo. Richard, Earl of Derby	Death of Thomas Bennett.
Sept. 9, 1725	Francis Annesley	Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, and Francis Annesley, Esq. in trust for the Hon. Henrietta Ashburnham	Resig. of the Hon. Henry Finch.
Sept. 11, 1740	Hon. John Stanley	Charles Stanley, of Crosse Hall, patron for this turn	Death of Francis Annesley.
May 18, 1742	Thomas Stanley	Edw. Earl of Derby	Resig. of John Stanley.
Aug. 24, 1764	Hon. John Stanley	Do.	Death of Thomas Stanley.
June 7, 1781	Geoffrey Hornby	Do.	Death of John Stanley.
Dec. 19, 1812	James John Hornby, the present incumbent	Do.	Death of Geoffrey Hornby.

* Sir Edward, who resided at Winwick, was invested with the honour of Knight of the Bath by king James I. at St. James's, on Sunday the 24th of July, 1603

Drawn by T. Allom. Sketched by J. Harwood. Engraved by J. Sands.

WINWICK CHURCH.

FISHER, SON & C°LONDON. 1832.

Winwick Parish.

Leland's account of Winwick.

Camden's.

Value of the living.

Leland, fixing upon the leading characteristics of this parish, says, "Winuicke a good benefice a v. mile of Wigan and a iii mile from Warrington, with a parke:" and Camden, following in the same train, observes, that Winwick is one of the richest livings in England. This place has the reputation of being the richest rectory in the kingdom. When the valuation made by pope Nicholas was taken, it was returned at £26. 13s. 4d.;* the valuation of the *Liber Regis*, in the reign of Henry VIII. swelled it to £102. 9s. 9½d.;† and it is now of the estimated value of £7000 a year, of which £3000 is derived from tithes. The rector is lord of the manor,‡ and the whole township of Winwick belongs to the church, except half an acre of land belonging to the free school. Several divines, eminent in their day, have held the rectory of Winwick: the Rev. Charles Herle, prolocutor of the Westminster assembly of divines in the time of the Commonwealth, was rector of this parish from 1626 to 1662, as appears from the annexed catalogue; and Dr. Sherlock, grandfather of the bishop of London of that name, held the rectory soon after the Restoration.

Description of the church.

The parish church of Winwick, dedicated to St. Oswald, stands on a knoll skirting a wood, in which is a rookery. The prospect from the yard is romantic, and exhibits the Cheshire hills with the low woody flat to the westward. The edifice consists of a tower, body, nave, side-aisles, and two private chapels, with a chancel. The tower is irregular in form, and somewhat disfigured by a large buttress projecting on the south side, and rising above the castellated parapet, which is surmounted by an octagonal spire terminating in a vane, seen in many directions on account of its elevated site, and serving as a mark to define the boundaries of neighbouring property. The body of this fabric is large and irregular, and apparently of various ages. It consists of a higher and lower story, with a low but massive porch, over the door of which is an inscription much defaced. There are five large windows divided by chipstones, and between them buttresses in a state of dilapidation. The interior may be said to possess much of the elegant antique. The roof is upheld by frame-work slightly ornamented at the interstices, inscribed with the names of the churchwardens and the rector in 1701, when the present roof was erected, beneath which are carved the eagle and child. The nave is separated from the side-aisles by five arches indented, resting on fluted capitals, bearing clustered columns adorned by the Tudor flower. A beautiful organ, the gift of the late Mrs. Hornby, lady of the present incumbent, placed in the west gallery, greatly embellishes the church: on the south side of the nave is the chapel of the Leghs

* See Vol. II. p. 114. † Ibid. p. 117.

‡ Courts leet and court baron are held for the manor of Winwick, on behalf of the rector, annually in the month of June.

Winwick Parish.

of Lime, and of Haydock, and of Golborne, in this parish, and opposite to it on the north side, is the chapel of the Catholic family of the Gerards of Bryn, Garswood, and New Hall, in this parish. The original foundation of the church is not ascertained with precision, but it certainly existed before the Conquest; nor have all the various periods of its re-edification and enlargement been recorded. In 1780 the chancel was rebuilt, and in 1816 the whole structure underwent a thorough repair. In addition to the inscription relating to king Oswald, which runs along the exterior of the south-west angle of the body of the church, commencing near the steeple and terminating about the centre of the south wall, there is on the gate of the chantry of the Gerards a grotesque carving in oak, exhibiting the crests and initials of sir Thomas Gerard, knight of the shire in 17 Ric. II., and his wife Elizabeth, or Ellen—

The most ancient epitaph at Winwick is engraved in church text, on the bottom of a fringe of brass bordering a tombstone in the chapel of the Gerards, (ancestors of the present sir John Gerard, of New Hall,) and is thus expressed—

> "Here lieth Peers Gerard, Esquyer, Son and heire of Thomas Gerard, knyghte of the Bryne which maried Margaret daughter to William Stanley of Hoton knyghte and one of the heires of John Bromley, knyghte, which died the XIX day of June the yere of our lord MCCCCLXXXXII on whose sowle God have mercy. Amen."

Above is a full-length brass figure of a Gerard, in plate armour, with sword, dagger, surcoat of arms, and shield bearing heraldic emblazonry; and his feet resting upon a lion, the family ensign.

The chantry of the Leighs contains a monument, with a male and female figure, in brass, to the memory of sir Peter Legh and his lady, bearing the following inscription, in the old English characters, engraved on the margin—

> "Orate pro animabus probi viri Domini Petri Legh militis, hic tumulati, et Dominæ Elene ux: ejus Filiæ Johannis Savage Militis, cujus quidem Elene corpus depositum apud Bellinginitt, 17 die Mensis Maii Anno Domini Millessimo quadringentessimo et nonagesimo primo.
>
> "Idem Petrus post ipsius Elene mortem in Sacerdotem canonice consecratus obiit apud Lyme in Hanley XI die Augusti a° millessimo quingentessimo vicessimo septimo."

There are several other monuments in memory of the same family.

An inscription upon a brass-plate in the chancel records the death of Dr. Sherlock, rector of the church, in the 76th year of his age, on the 20th of June, 1689. There are also in the chancel, vaults and monumental inscriptions to the Horsleys and Stanleys, rectors of this church, of a more modern date. A brass-plate, with an inscription in Hebrew, was found in the churchyard in 1817. Winwick Parish.

In the south window are delineated the eagle and child, with part of a human figure, now nearly effaced; and in the vestry, upon an elegantly-carved oaken bench, are painted a series of shields, with the arms of Lathom, Stanley, &c. The original communion plate is of pewter, coated with red paint, and decorated by garden flowers; the baptismal font is of streaked marble, but of modern date.

In 1828, while digging a vault in the chancel of this church, there were found, at a depth of eight or ten feet below the floor, three human skeletons, of gigantic size, laid upon each other, and over them a rude heap of cubical sandstone-blocks, of irregular dimensions, varying from one to two feet. No remains of coffins were found in the grave, and the history of the occupants of this mysterious tomb remains undiscovered. Skeletons.

The register in this church commences in the year 1563, and is thus headed— Parish registers.

> "The Register Book of the Church of Winwicke made by Mr Andrew Ryder Clarke from xv day of June in vth yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Ladie Elizabeth by the grace of God Queene of England France & Ireland Defender of the Faith, and maketh mention of the names of such as be baptized as ———— the names of such persons as be married and buried in the same ———— County of Lancaster 1563."

The parish registers, taken at four different periods, exhibit the following results—

	1563-1564	1621-1622	1700-1701	1831-1832.
Baptisms . .	37 54	incomplete	57 52	54 49
Marriages . .	not returned	21 20	34 29	87 90
Burials . .	32 41	incomplete	108 88	182 190

Mention is made of a certificate granted to a parishioner to enable him to obtain the king's touch for the cure of the evil.

In the manufacturing townships of this parish, the population has increased rapidly during the present century, but in the purely agricultural townships, and amongst others in that of Winwick, it has been nearly stationary.* Population.

In addition to the church of St. Oswald, there are in this parish five episcopal chapels; five Roman Catholic chapels; and eight Dissenting meeting-houses. Chapels.

* See Vol. II. p. 108.

Winwick Parish.

WINWICK CHARITIES.

Commissioners' Report XX. p. 194.

Charities.	*Grammar School*, founded by Gwalter Legh, with a rent of £10, in the middle of the 17th century, augmented with £10 yearly by Sir Peter Legh, who built the School-house, and increased by other donors to, per annum . . .	£34	0	0
	Charities for Bread. Fee farm rents in Croft and Middleton, by various persons, amounting to	11	8	5
	1728. *Finch's Charity* for Bibles, &c. per annum	9	15	8
	1772. *Stanley's Charity* for each of the Curates of Winwick, Ashton Chapel, Culcheth, and Lowton, who distribute it among the poor in shares, in the proportion of £11, £10, and £9, of per annum	400	0	0
	1818. *Mather's Charity* for bread, per annum	1	5	10
Winwick with Hulme.	*Charities of Dr. Sherlock and others.* Various sums of money to be applied to the distribution of cloth, amounting to £142, and producing annually . .	7	2	0
	Charities of Marsh and Low, for placing out apprentices. The former gave in 1713 £50, and the latter in 1724 £2. 10s., reduced by losses to £25.			
	1775. *Banke's Charity* for books	3	0	0
Ashton.	*School*, founded before 1588, by Robert Byrchall, which was endowed at different times with small benefactions, amounting in the whole to £335. 8s. with part of which a farm was purchased, letting at £33. The income is . . .	46	1	0
	Linen Stock Charity. The annual income arising from the rents of an estate at Ashton, and the interest of money, all the produce of several benefactions, is .	41	11	0
	Woollen Stock Charity. An estate purchased with £115, the amount of several benefactions, and the interest of several smaller benefactions, amounting to £92. 10s. produce annually	24	15	0
	1688. *Apprentice Stock Charity.* Three houses, purchased with a number of benefactions, produce annually	52	8	0
	1782. *Burn's Charity.* A rent-charge of 42s. for poor widows, void by statute 9 Geo. II. c. 26.			
Culcheth.	1818. *Twiss' Green School.* A school-house, erected by John Guest, of Abram, and endowed with £100. Annual income	5	10	0
	1727. *Johnson's Charity* for clothes. Money in the funds, producing annually £25. 1s. and £155 at interest, producing £7. 15s. yield annually	32	16	0
	Shaw's and Risley's Charities. Money of the poor, per annum . . .	7	0	0
	Smith's and Garton's Charities. Rent charges, per annum	7	8	0
	1722. *Yates's Charity.* Messuages and tenements, called the Quakers, for the benefit of the poor, producing annually	10	10	0
Lordship of Risley.	*Alms House.* Six tenements and gardens, built with £200, and occupied by six families, rent free.			
	1814. *Ashton's Charity.* £10,000 for the use of the poor. In Chancery.*			

* Mr. William Ashton, who died in the island of St. Croix, in 1814, by his will, bearing date the 1st of May, 1813, bequeathed the sum of £10,000 sterling to the poor of Risley, in the township of Culcheth, in the parish of Winwick, and appointed Arthur Cooper, George Cooper, William Smith, and Thomas Hill, his executors. William

	School, 1791, founded by Wilmot Street, and endowed with the interest of £120; annual income	6	0	0	Winwick Parish.
	Leadbeater's Charity.—See Lowton.				Golborne.
1731.	*Mather's Charity.* A rent charge of 10s. for the poor.				
1782.	*Hooper's Charity.* For the poor per annum	1	0	0	
	Poor's Stock. Several benefactions, amounting to £98. 10s. to the interest of which the poor are entitled	4	18	6	Haydock.
1745.	*Poor's Cottages.* Two cottages, of which the rents are paid to the poor of Houghton, Middleton, and Arbury	11	0	0	
	School, founded in 1751 by P. Legh, of Lyme, and endowed with a dwelling-house and land, worth together per annum	20	0	0	Lowton.
1685.	*Leadbeater's Charity.* Houses and land between the poor of Golborne and Lowton in linen and flannel; the rents amount to £55. With this charity are distributed 5s. left by France; £1 left by Turner in 1712; and Byrom's charity of £2. 10s.; in the whole per annum	58	15	0	
	Poor's Cottages. Two cottages and land, producing per annum	22	10	0	
	School, founded by Peter Legh, 1699, and endowed with messuages and land producing in rents	55	10	0	Newton.
1634.	*Charity of Low and others.* Several sums amounting to £273, for the use of the poor, afterwards increased to £400, interest paid	20	0	0	
1747.	*Banke's Charity.* In money per annum	1	16	0	
	Charities of Brotherton and Legh. For bread, in money per annum	7	10	0	
	School, founded by Geoffrey Hornby and others about 1787, consisting of school, dwelling-house, and land, left for £4. 4s. in addition to which the master receives £5 as the interest of £100 bequeathed to his use—about 70 scholars, at a low quarterage. Annual income	9	4	0	Southworth with Croft.
1797.	*Barker's Charity.*—Lost.				
1791.	*Speakman's Charity.* Interest of £20 for books to Croft School.				
1723.	*Poor's Cottages.* Three cottages let at the rent of £4 each by the overseers, who distribute linen to the yearly amount of £5 or £7.				
1779.	*General Charity.* The Hon. and Rev. John Stanley bequeathed £400, that the interest might be bestowed upon some poor clergyman approved of by the rectors of Winwick, Warrington, and Bury.				

Smith, of the island of St. Croix, one of the executors, gave a bond duly executed, of the date of January 2, 1819, whereby, for value received, he acknowledged himself justly indebted, and bound himself to pay the said sum of £10,000 with interest, to the legal representatives of the poor of "the parish" of Risley, at stated periods; and for the due performance of his bond, he gave a mortgage upon the estate called Enfield Green, in the island of St. Croix. Having failed in this engagement, an information was filed in Chancery against the executors, in January, 1816, by the attorney-general, at the relation of John Blackburne, esq. M. P., the principal landed proprietor in Risley, for the recovery of the legacy; and the proceedings have been renewed from time to time, but hitherto (1835) without success.—In the year 1831, Mr. John Ashton, of Wavertree, gent., brother of the above-named Mr. William Ashton, by indenture dated 8th February, placed £1000 in the hands of trustees, to be invested in the funds or on mortgage, the annual produce to be applied by way of occasional relief of the poor, or labouring housekeepers, of the lordship of Risley, not receiving parochial relief, in sums of not less than 5s. nor more than 10s. to any one at any one time, but in nowise to be applied in aid of any of the public rates of the township of Culcheth, or any other township.

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It will be seen from the above list that a considerable portion of these charitable bequests are applicable to the purposes of education in day-schools; and it is to the honour of the parish that Sunday-schools are attached to nearly all the places of worship, where the poor children belonging to the respective congregations, and, it is hoped, those children whose parents do not belong to any congregation whatever, also receive instruction, not merely in reading, but in their moral and religious duties.

Till the year 1824 a laudable practice existed in this parish of allowing six poor labouring people, of exemplary piety, industry, and good behaviour, one year's rent of their cottages; and hence a board is seen over the doors of those cottages which were thus honoured, with the year painted upon it in which they were free. For reasons with which we are unacquainted, this distinguishing mark of village merit was discontinued ten years ago.

Lazaretto.

In the reign of Elizabeth the sweating sickness raged here with fatal violence, and a lazaretto for patients labouring under this malady was established upon Ashton Common, from which dead bodies were consigned to the earth, the remains of which are now found, without any vestiges of coffins, laid in the direction from east to west.

Wars of the commonwealth.

From the vicinity of Winwick to Warrington, and its near approach to the pass of the Mersey, this place was the scene of some military operations in the wars of the Commonwealth. On the 20th of May, 1643, a detachment of the parliamentary army from Manchester, under colonel Assheton, on its march to the siege of Warrington, was encountered at Winwick by a body of royalists, who had fortified themselves in the church, and in the mansion of a Roman Catholic family. Some of the cavaliers posted in the steeple required terms of submission, but "they were fetched down from their elevation by a fowling-piece," and the church as well as the hall surrendered to the assailants. This operation was the forerunner of the fall of Warrington, which surrendered three days afterwards to the parliamentary forces.

Battle of the pass of Winwick.

Five years afterwards, a desperate engagement took place at the pass of Winwick called Redbank, between the rear of the retreating army, under duke Hamilton, commanded by lieut.-gen. Bailey, and the parliamentary forces, under lieut.-gen. Cromwell. The battle of Preston, fought on the 17th of August, 1648, having obliged the duke to retreat precipitately to the south, he was hotly pursued on the following day to Wigan by Cromwell, at the head of an army flushed by victory. On the morning of the third day, finding an engagement inevitable, general Bailey placed his forces on the eminence between Winwick and Newton, when Cromwell, having manœuvred till the principal part of his force was brought up, "charged

very home" upon the royalists, and drove them from their post, slaying 1000, and taking 2000 prisoners. The fatal events of this day obliged general Bailey, after retreating to Warrington at the head of his shattered forces, to surrender himself and all his officers and soldiers prisoners of war.* For some act of insubordination, a number of soldiers were executed in a field near the scene of action, which still bears the name of Gallows Croft; and a large unsculptured stone of a crimson hue fixed near the place, as well as the guns, swords, and bullets frequently dug up in after times, serve to recall the recollection of the sanguinary scenes of the Red Bank, as well as to indicate its etymology. About six years ago, in the moat of the farm-house near St. Oswald's Well, now nearly closed up, several old brass vessels were found, which are used by the farmers, and which were probably secreted by their predecessors when Cromwell and his troops raised the shouts of victory two centuries ago in these now peaceful regions. Winwick Parish.

A detachment of the Scottish rebel army, on its march from Preston to Manchester by the route of Wigan, in the year 1745, spread themselves into the parish of Winwick, where they committed some depredations on the studs of the inhabitants to mount their cavalry, and on their larders to supply their commissariat. Scotch rebels.

Winwick-with-Hulme forms one township, in which the parish church is situated. The village of Winwick is very small, consisting only of the rectory, or Winwick-hall, with its extensive grounds and a number of neat white-washed thatched cottages overshadowed by the spreading foliage of the trees, out of which the spire of the church-steeple seems to emerge. Green-cottage, the residence of captain Philip Hornby in 1825, is near the venerable oak of Winwick, whose spreading branches formed the canopy for the memorable festival of the 31st of August, 1811, in the open air, when the gentry and yeomen of the neighbourhood assembled in commemoration of the return of the gallant captain to his native shores, from the naval services, in which he had, amongst his other achievements, captured a French flag. Village of Winwick. The oak. Rural festival.

In addition to the township of Winwick-with-Hulme, this parish consists of the following chapelries:— Townships.

Ashton in Mackerfield, or in the Willows,
Culcheth,
Lowton,
Newton in Mackerfield, or in the Willows,
And Croft-with-Southworth.

* See Vol. II. p. 47.

Winwick Parish.

Winwick parish also comprehends the following townships:—
Golborne, Houghton, Middleton, and
Haydock, and Arbury, Kenyon.

Houghton, Middleton, & Arbury.

Taking the circuit of the parish from south to north, the united township of Houghton, Middleton, and Arbury comes first in order. These are three mesne manors granted by the baron of Newton at an early period to the Southworths, at first of Southworth, but afterwards of Samlesbury. Between these families there had been an alliance in the reign of Edward IV.; and in 18 Henry VII. sir Christopher Sotheworth is found to hold the manors of Midelton, Erdbury, and Houghton, as of the barony of Newton,* which his descendant, sir John Southeworth, held in 39 Elizabeth.† The descent of these manors being the same as that of Croft and Southworth, the description under the latter head will suffice. Peelhall, anciently situated within Houghton, has disappeared, and all that remains to indicate its site are a moat and a deep well; in the last century the estate was owned successively by the Bankeses, the Mayors, and the Claughtons, but Edward Greenall, esq. is now the owner. Stone-delph House in Middleton, existing A.D. 1626, was anciently the residence of the Rigbys, of which John Rigby, gent. of Kenyon, is now the representative.

Croft-cum-Southworth.

Southworth and Croft are classed together for parochial purposes, but have been considered by feudalists as distinct manors, and with Middleton, Houghton, and Erbury, or Arbury, were held of the barony of Newton, as appears from two inquisitions of the date of 18 Henry VII.‡ The first of these townships gave name to the knightly family of Southworth, one of whom, by his marriage with the heiress of De Ewyas, became lord of Samlesbury.§ Gilbert de Croft in the reign of Edward III. held a carucate and a half of land in Sothworth for 20s. per annum, and it was then in the king's hands, according to the ancient feodary of the duchy. Southworth and Croft, with other manors, were in possession of sir John Southworth in 39 Elizabeth.‖ This gentleman suffered a long imprisonment in the college of Manchester as a Catholic recusant, on account of his nonconformity to the religion of the state.¶ A sir John Southworth, said to have been a favourite of queen Elizabeth, is reported to have sold Southworth to captain Brillock, a member of parliament; which is extremely probable, for in 11 Charles I. of all the extensive possessions of this family, the manor of Samlesbury alone was remaining,** which

* Duchy Records, Vol. III. n. 100.
† Ibid. Vol. XVII. n. 3.
‡ Duchy Records, Vol. III. nn. 41, 100.
§ See Vol. III. p. 352.
‖ Duchy Records, Vol. XVII. n. 3.
¶ See Vol. II. pp. 257 and 259.
** Duchy Records, Vol. XXVIII. n. 12.

was also sold in 1677.* Subsequently the property in Southworth and Croft was sold to the Gerards of Bryn; it afterwards belonged to the Catholic establishment at Stonyhurst. Ten years ago it was bought from Messrs. Johnson, Stone, and Sewell by Thomas Claughton, of Haydock-lodge, esq., from whom it passed by sale to Edward Greenall, of Warrington, esq., who is the present lord of the reputed manors of Croft, Southworth, Houghton, Middleton, and Arbury, the ancient inheritance of the Southworths. Southworth-hall, existing in the time of Henry VI. a wood, plaster, and brick pile, is now a farm-house, part of which was a Catholic chapel in the time of Elizabeth, when its pious owner was transferred to the custody of the gaolor for exercising the rights of conscience. In 1826 a new Catholic chapel was built at Croft, which superseded the old chapel at the hall; and an Independent Methodist chapel was built at Croft in 1817. There is also an Episcopal chapel here, built in 1832-3 at a cost of £3000, arising partly out of a grant from the church commissioners, and partly from subscriptions. Winwick Parish.

Culcheth. It has been already noticed, that Henry de Culchet was contemporary with Alan de Rixton, with whom and Simon de Bedeford he gave pledges to answer for the death of G. Spondon.† Gilbert de Kulchet, who has hitherto been supposed to be the first of the family, was doubtless the son of Henry. This Gilbert held the third and the tenth part of a knight's fee of the heir of Almeric Pincerna, baron of Warrington.‡ In the account of the parish of Radcliffe, it has been stated on the authority of Dr. Whitaker, who appeared to have investigated the connexions of the family of Radcliffe with more than his usual diligence,§ that Gilbert de Culcheth had only two daughters and coheiresses, one of whom, Margaret, married William de Radcliffe, who in her right was seized of Culcheth in 20 Edward I.‖ Camden mentions four daughters; the eldest and heir, he says, married to Richard Fitz Hugh, on which he took the name of Culchit, as did Thomas his brother, who married the second daughter, that of Holcroft from his estate; Culcheth.

* See Vol. III. p. 352.

† See Bedford, parish of Leigh.

‡ Testa de Nevill, fo. 396.

§ Speaking of the pedigree in which the statement is contained, Dr. Whitaker says, that every generation from the third to the seventh (the one in question being the sixth) is authenticated by charters among the Towneley MSS.—*Whalley*, p. 411. In the pedigree the case stands thus :—

Richard de Radclyve, &c. =

William Radclyffe, of Radclyffe Tower, called the Great William, lord of Edgworth and Oswaldtwisell, seized of Culcheth in right of his wife 20 Edward I., living 5 Edward III. = Margaret, one of the two daughters and coheirs of Gilbert de Culcheth, married before 20 Edward I., living a widow 7 Edward III. and 20 Edward III.

‖ See Vol. III. p 4.

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another, for the like reason, that of Peasfalong, and a fourth of Riseley.* That William de Radclyffe married one of the heiresses is probable, for in 18 Henry VII. the manor was held by Richard Radclyf.† It afterwards passed by inheritance to Robert Radcliffe, baron Fitz Walter, whose grandson sold part of his Lancashire estates, in the reign of Elizabeth, when Culcheth seems to have been purchased by that branch of the Culcheths who descended from the eldest daughter, and in 17 Charles I. the manor was held by John Culcheth.‡ His descendant, Thomas Culcheth, left a daughter and heiress Catherine, who in 1688 conveyed Culcheth in marriage to John Trafford, esq. of Croston. By the Traffords the estates were sold to Peter Withington, esq., whose son, Ellames Withington, esq. now owns and occupies Culcheth-hall.

Holcroft-hall, a stone fabric now occupied by a yeoman, was for ages the abode of the Holcrofts, the traffickers in monastic property in the reign of Henry VIII., and the owner of Great and Little Woolden in 1595. Hurst-hall in this township, degenerated into a farm-house, was the residence of Thomas Holcroft, a member of this family, in 1692. Peasfalong-hall within Culcheth is now a large farm-house, the property of Frank Hall Standish, esq. of Duxbury-hall. Riseley-hall, the residence of a family of that name§ existing in the sixteenth century, has now disappeared. The lordship of Riseley, after having been the property of grandfather, father, and son, each named John Riseley, passed into the family of the Blackburnes, and is now held by John Ireland Blackburn, of Hale, esq. M.P.

The new church at Culcheth, as it is usually called, existed in the reign of Elizabeth, but it was rebuilt in 1733 by subscription. Dr. Wilson, the eminent and pious bishop of Sodor and Man, was in early life the pastor at this place,

"And passing rich with *thirty* pounds a year."

A new Roman Catholic chapel in Culcheth, a short distance from the hall, was opened in 1827. The Unitarian, formerly the Presbyterian, chapel in Riseley was built about the year 1662 by Thomas Riseley, an eminent author and divine among the nonconformists.‖

Kenyon.

Kenyon. Adam, father of William de Lauton, who held six carucates and a half of Henry III., gave to Robert le Kenion two bovates to discharge the office of

* See Vol. III. p. 129.

† Duchy Records, Vol. III. n. 98.

‡ Ibid. Vol. XIX. n. 67.

§ Duchy Records, Vol. IV. n. 85.

‖ In 1734 the brazen metope of an ox was found on a bed of white sand in Risley, under a bed of peat soil five yards deep. This ancient piece of workmanship, thus singularly placed, is mentioned by Dr. Aikin, who describes it as three-quarters of an inch by two inches and a half between the horns.

judger.* Jordan, son of William de Lauton, was sometimes called Jordan de Kenyon, and occurs in 25 Edward I., when he recovered against Margery, daughter of William de Sonkey, the *forinsic* service due for two bovates of land in Kenyan, on his shewing that her grandfather had performed that service.† The chief branch of this ancient family terminated in a heiress, who married one of the Hollands of Denton. On which sir Isaac Heard, the herald, remarks, that "sir Richard Holland of Denton married Ameria, daughter and heiress of Adam Kenyon de Kenyon, Com. Lanc. Esq. 1358, and from this match were the Hollands of Denton, and from an intermarriage with them the lordship of Kenyon came to the family of Egertons of Wrinchill, and now belongs to sir Thomas Egerton, of Heaton and Wrinchill." This statement, so far as concerns the marriage, is confirmed by the pedigree of Holland of Denton in lord Suffield's possession, but the Christian names are different. The pedigree commences with Margaret, daughter and heir of Alexander Denton de Denton, who "marryed Robert Shoresworth of Denton 4 Edward III. His heir, Margaret Shoresworth, marryed Sir Will. Holland, knt. 16 Edward III., who had for heir Thurstan Holland. Thurstan had by Ameria, the daughter of Adam de Kenion, Richard and Robert, &c." Thurstan Holland in 8 Henry VI. was a descendant of Richard Holland, the son of Ameria de Kenion. His grandson Richard, living 15 Henry VII., married Isabella, daughter of sir William Harrington, and had a son Thurstan, who in 2 Henry VIII. was found to have held the manors of Denton and Kenyan of Richard Langton, baron of Newton.‡ His son, Robert Holland de Denton and Kenyon, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of sir Richard Ashton, of Middleton,§ died without issue 5 Henry VIII. seized of the manors of Denton and Kenyon,‖ which his wife had in assignment of dower in 6 Henry VIII.¶ He was succeeded by his brother Richard, whose grandson Richard, son of Edward, married Margaret, daughter and coheiress of sir Robert Langley, of Edgecroft, and, dying without issue, seized of the manors of Denton, Kenyon, and Lowton, 17 James I.,** was succeeded by his brother Edward, who died 11 Charles I.,†† leaving Richard his son and heir, whose descendant Edward was succeeded by his sister and sole heiress Elizabeth, who, having married sir John Egerton, the third baronet, thus brought the manor into the family of Thomas Grosvenor, earl of Wilton, the present lord of Kenyon.‡‡ Kenyon-hall, built in the seventeenth century, is now the property of the earl

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* Testa de Nevill', fo. 405.

† Placit. Trinitat. 25 Edward I. Rot. 22, Lanc. In the Chapter House.

‡ Duchy Records, Vol. IV. n. 36.

§ See Vol. II. p. 596.

‖ Duchy Records, Vol. IV. n. 58.

¶ Ibid. Vol. XXII. n. 107.

** Ibid. Vol. XXVII. n. 42.

†† Ibid. n. 54.

‡‡ See Vol. II. p. 563.

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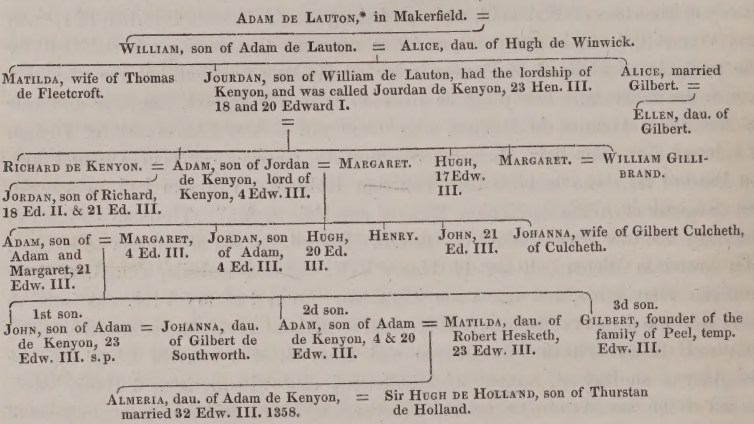
of Wilton, but was originally the residence of the Kenyons of Peel, in Little Hulton. The Manchester and Liverpool railroad intersects this township through deep excavations and on lofty embankments, and is joined by the Kenyon, Leigh, and Bolton railways, at the point called the "Kenyon Junction."

Kenyon, of Kenyon.

Collected from Deeds formerly belonging to Robert Banister, Lord of Mackerfield, now in possession of the Leghs of Lyme.


Adam de Lauton,* in Makerfield. =
William, son of Adam de Lauton. = Alice, dau. of Hugh de Winwick.
Matilda, wife of Thomas de Fleetcroft.
Jourdan, son of William de Lauton, had the lordship of Kenyon, and was called Jourdan de Kenyon, 23 Hen. III. 18 and 20 Edward I.
Alice, married Gilbert. =
Ellen, dau. of Gilbert.
Richard de Kenyon. =
Jordan, son of Richard, 18 Ed. II. & 21 Ed. III.
Adam, son of Jordan de Kenyon, lord of Kenyon, 4 Edw. III. = Margaret.
Hugh, 17 Edw. III.
Margaret. = William Gillibrand.
Adam, son of Adam and Margaret, 21 Edw. III. = Margaret, 4 Ed. III.
Jordan, son of Adam, 4 Ed. III.
Hugh, 20 Ed. III.
Henry.
John, 21 Ed. III.
Johanna, wife of Gilbert Culcheth, of Culcheth.
1st son. John, son of Adam de Kenyon, 23 Edw. III. s.p. = Johanna, dau. of Gilbert de Southworth.
2d son. Adam, son of Adam de Kenyon, 4 & 20 Edw. III. = Matilda, dau. of Robert Hesketh, 23 Edw. III.
3d son. Gilbert, founder of the family of Peel, temp. Edw. III.
Almeria, dau. of Adam de Kenyon, married 32 Edw. III. 1358. = Sir Hugh de Holland, son of Thurstan de Holland.

* Adam de Lauton had a daughter married to Hugh de Haydocke. See *Lowton*.

Lowton.

Lowton gave name to a family, who adopted the surname of Kenyon from their possessions in the neighbouring township. Adam de Lauton gave four bovates of land with his daughter in marriage to Hugh de Haydock, ancestor of sir Gilbert de Haydock, whose daughter and heiress married sir Peter Legh, of Lime, in the reign of Henry V., and constituted him in her right lord of Haydock, Lowton, and other places in the fee of Mackerfield. By the marriage of a coheiress of sir Thomas Langton, baron of Newton, or lord of Mackerfield, Lowton came to John Fleetwood, of Penwortham, ancestor of sir Richard Fleetwood, bart. lord of Newton, in the reign of James I. From sir Thomas Fleetwood considerable property in this fee, about two centuries ago, was purchased by an ancestor of Thomas Legh, of Lyme, esq., the present lord of Newton and its dependencies.

Byrom in this township has been styled a manor,* but probably never possessed any of the privileges. The term is applied to it in the inquisition on the death of John Byrom in 36 Elizabeth.† Henry, probably his son, married a daughter of Gerard of Ince, and died 12 James I. seized of Byrom, the manor of Parre, and much other property.‡ His son John, who died in 1614, had Henry Byrome, a major of foot under lord Molyneux for Charles I., who was killed at the battle of Keynton, 23 October, 1642, leaving Samuel Byrom, whose mother was Winifred, daughter of Francis Holt, of Grizzlehurst. The Byroms of Kersall branched from those of Byrom, and produced the celebrated John Byrom the poet.§ Winwick Parish.

Lowton-hall, a brick mansion of the date of the seventeenth century, is the property of Thomas Legh, of Lyme, one of the principal landed proprietors in this district. Byrom-hall, of the same age as the neighbouring mansion, and of similar construction, has been ever since its erection in the family whose name it bears, and is now the property of Miss Byrom, of Manchester. There is in this lordship an Episcopal chapel, in the form of a cross, built in 1732 by subscription, and enlarged in 1813 at the sole cost of the incumbent of the curacy; there is also a Methodist chapel, built in 1788.

Golborne is a small township adjoining to Newton. In the reign of Henry III. Thomas de Goldburn held the third part of the fee of one knight, and William, the son of Hamo, held three bovates in Goldburn of the gift of Augustine, father of the said Thomas.‖ They held this land of the baron of Newton, at that period one of the Banisters: on the passing of that barony into the Langtons by the marriage of Alicia, daughter of James and heiress of sir Robert Banister, lord of Walton, a license of free warren in Laton and Goldborne was granted to the new baron, John de Langton, brother of John de Langeton, the chancellor, 29 Edward I.¶ Joan, coheiress of sir Thomas Langton, conveyed Newton and its appendencies to the family of Fleetwood; and sir Thomas Fleetwood, bart. sold in the seventeenth century considerable estates in the fee of Mackerfield to the Leghs of Lyme and Haydock, and Golborne now belongs to Thomas Legh, esq., the present lord of Newton and its dependent manors. Golborne.

Golborne-lodge, rebuilt about the year 1773, is the property of Thomas Legh, esq., and is occupied by Mrs. Scarisbrick. Some vestiges of a Roman road pointing at Veratin are visible in this township. The only place of public worship is an Independent chapel, erected in 1820.

* Duchy Records, Vol. XIII. n. 20.
† Ibid. Vol. XVI. n. 37.
‡ Ibid. Vol. XXI. n. 53.
§ See Vol. II. p. 373.
‖ Testa de Nevill, Tit. Drengagia, fo. 406.
¶ Rot. Chart. 29 Edward I. n. 45.

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Haydock.

The manor of HAYDOCK* was held jointly by the families of Holland and Haydock, so long as the former had any estates in Lancashire. Of the latter, the first who occurs is Hugh de Eydock, one of the jurors on the Gascon Scutage for West Derbyshire,† who held in drengage one carucate of land by ancient feoffment.‡ According to an inquisition taken in 1 Edward II. the Hollands acquired their property by marriage with a lady named Johanna, who was endowed with lands in Haydock about 30 Edward I.§ In 18 Edward II. John de Langton, the first baron of Newton of that name, was lord paramount of Haydock.‖ Sir Robert de Holland, the nephew of William and Johanna, succeeded to their estates, of which, as well as others, he was temporarily deprived during the commotions occasioned by the barons' war under Thomas, earl of Lancaster. It has already been mentioned, that an attempt was made to recover his estates by force.¶ Gilbert, the descendant of Hugh de Eydock, or Haidoc, in 2, 15, 18, and 23 Edward III. held for the prior and convent of Burscough, a variety of messuages and land, among which was half the town of Haydok, but the manors of West Derby, Lathom, and Haydok remained to the same Gilbert,** who in 18 Edward III. had a license for imparking Haydok, and for free warren in Bradele.†† From this feudal proprietor descended sir Gilbert de Haydock, whose daughter and heiress married sir Peter Legh, of Lyme,‡‡ from whom descended the present lord of the manor, Thomas Legh, esq. The succession of this family to the manor suffered a temporary interruption during the wars of the roses, when Henry, duke of Exeter, who had married Anna, sister of Edward, duke of York, afterwards Edward IV., became possessed of the manors of Newton and Haydok, with their appurtenances. The duke was attainted of high treason in the first parliament held by Edward IV., and sir Thomas Seyntleger, having married the widowed duchess, prevailed upon the king to grant letters patent for his daughter to inherit the estates. The daughter lived but a short time, and in 1 Richard III.

* This place is supposed to derive its name from the hedges of oak, or rather the oaks in the hedges, some of which it is said were planted as early as the reign of Edward the Confessor.

† Testa de Nevill', fo. 396. ‡ Ibid. fo. 406.

§ Johanna fuit dotata in Haydock ut apparet per inquis. fact. 1 Edward II. Lord Suffield's MS. pedigree of Holland de Holland.

‖ Escaet. 18 Edward II. nn. 68. ¶ See Vol. III. p. 559.

** Escaet. de iisdem annis, nn. 30, 41, 59, and 23.

†† Rot. Chart. 28 Edward III. n. 24.

‡‡ R. Glover, Somerset herald, remarks, that "Peeter Legh, knight banneret, mar^{d} Joane d^{r} and heire of Gilbert Haydock, k^{t}, by whom he had the inheritance of Haydock, Bradley, Burtonwood, Overford, Orford, Warrington, Sonkei, Bold, Newton, Lawton, Golborne, and Walton le Dale. Hee was with Henry 5th at Agincourt, and there was wounded. Hee dyed at Paris A.D. 1422. His bones were buryed in Macclesfield chapel."

an act of resumption of grants made to the duke of Exeter was passed, and these manors among others were taken into the king's hands;* but this act having been repealed in the following reign, the ancient lords were reinstated. Winwick Parish.

The ancient seats of Bruche and Peel-hall in this township have disappeared, and of the latter all that remains is the name of a field called "Peel-hall Meadow." The Branches were seated here in the time of Henry VIII., but nothing remains of the family mansion, and little to mark its site, except the fragment of a moat by which it was surrounded. Haydock-lodge, though of considerable antiquity, has lost its ancient character by modern improvements, and is now used as barracks for soldiers, who have ample room for exercise in the beautiful park by which the lodge is surrounded.

Ashton in Mackerfield, or in the Willows, as it is variously called, is the largest and the most populous township in the parish of Winwick. The original proprietors of the township of Ashton derived their name from Bryn-hall, the place of their residence, or gave their name to that place, and Alan le Brun occurs in the Testa de Nevill' as holding by ancient tenure two bovates of land for 6s. of sir Henry de Le.† Ashton.

William Gerard, the son of William who died at Eton-hall in 26 Edward III., by his marriage with Joan, daughter and heiress of sir Peter Bryn de Brynhill, convertible into sir Peter Brynhill de Bryn,‡ became possessed of Bryn, Ashton, and other estates in the hundreds of West Derby and Leyland, which have remained in the Gerards of Bryn ever since. They are now represented by sir John Gerard, the twelfth baronet, who was high sheriff of the county in 1833. The pedigree of this family goes beyond the Conquest to the time of Edward the Confessor, when Dominus Otherus possessed several lordships in the counties of Middlesex, Hants, and Berks.

"Bryne Hall," says Mr. Barrett in his MS. collections, "is an ancient seat of the Gerards, and has been a good house, but it is now almost in ruins, the venerable ivy revelling without control on its mouldering walls. Within is a spacious court-yard, the approach to which is by means of a bridge over the moat, which surrounds this fabric. The gate-house is secured by very strong and large doors. Within the court is what has been a rich porch, the entrance into a spacious room called the hall, on the chimney-piece of which are the arms of England, in the reign of James I. Across one side of the hall runs a railed gallery, on which persons might stand to see any entertainment below. This gallery is supported by double pillars in the front of pilasters, and forming arches betwixt each other, under which persons may pass from one room to another. On these carved pillars and arches is abundance of rich carved work, but rotten with age and moisture. Most part of the

* Rot. Parl. Vol. VI. pp. 242, 243. † Fo. 403. ‡ "Petrus de Burnehull." Duchy Feodary.

Winwick Parish.

In 1771.

wainscot has been carried to Gartswood Hall, the present seat of Sir Thomas Gerard.[a] In the windows are some few arms painted on the glass, but not older than the quarterings with Legh of Lyme. A popish priest resided here; and above stairs is a Romish chapel, still used by the neighbours. Here is kept in a white silk bag what they call Father Arrowsmith's hand, who was put to death at Lancaster in the reign of William III., as they say, for his religion, but others say for a rape. When he was about to suffer, he desired his friends to cut off his hand, which after his death should have the power to work miraculous cures on the sick and lame." So far Mr. Barrett.

Now it is clear that Mr. Barrett was very ill informed upon this subject, and that his mind was filled with those prejudices which he deprecated in others. Instead of being executed in the reign of William III., father Edmund Arrowsmith, of the Society of Jesus, who was a native of Lancaster, born in the year 1585, and educated at the Roman Catholic college of Douay, was brought to trial at the assizes at Lancaster in 1628, 4 Charles I., on the charge of taking the order of priesthood, contrary to the laws of the realm, and of prevailing upon persons to abjure the Protestant religion, and to espouse the Roman Catholic faith. Having been convicted of this offence, sentence of death was passed upon him, and execution followed four days afterwards, when he was hanged, drawn, and quartered. The hand of the martyr having been cut off after his death, was brought to Bryn Hall, where it was used by the superstitious to heal the sick, sometimes by the touch, and at others by friction: faith, however, is essential to success, and a lack of that necessary quality in the patient, rather than any decrease in the healing emission from the relic, is made to account for the disappointments which await the superstitious votaries of this fanatical operation. The "dead man's hand," or, as the harvest-men from the sister island are accustomed to call it, "the holy hand," was removed from Bryn to Garswood, where it remains in possession of the priest, if the light and knowledge of the present age have not consigned it to the earth, which ought to have received it with the mutilated remains of the Catholic martyr; for in no other light, if our information be correct, can we view father Arrowsmith.*

* A Catholic publication, issued in 1737, signed by no fewer than nineteen witnesses, seven of whom were Protestants, (the names being, however, withheld, as it is alleged, from prudential motives,) attest, that in the year 1736 a boy of twelve years of age, Thomas the son of Caryl Hawarden, of Appleton, within Widness, in the County of Lancaster, was cured of what appeared to be a fatal malady by the application of father Arrowsmith's hand, which, according to the narrative, was effected in the following manner:—The boy, it appears, had been ill fifteen months, and was at length deprived of the use of his limbs, with loss of his memory and impaired sight. In this condition, which the physicians had declared hopeless, it was suggested to his parents, that as wonderful cures had been effected by the hand of "the martyred saint," it was advisable to try its effects upon their afflicted child. The "holy hand" was accordingly procured from Bryn, packed in a box, and wrapped in linen. Mrs. Hawarden having explained to the invalid her hopes and intentions, applied the back part of the dead hand to his back, stroking it down each side of the back-bone, and making the

Sir John Gerard, bart. is lord of the manor of Ashton, and the principal landed proprietor in the township. Courts leet and baron are held here twice a year for the manor of Ashton, on the part of sir John Gerard. The Gerards, by marriage with the heiress of Ince, became lords of Ince, as well as of Ashton. This family have had four seats within the township of Ashton, namely, Old Bryn, abandoned five centuries ago; * New Bryn, erected in the reign of Edward VI.; Garswood, taken down at the beginning of the present century; and the New Hall, the present residence of the family, built by the Launders about the year 1692, and purchased by the Gerards forty years ago. Winwick Parish.

An annual fair of two days' duration is held in Ashton in Mackerfeld, on the 22d and 23d of September, principally for toys and rustic recreation.

Within the township of Ashton there is a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Thomas, which existed in 1662, and from which the Rev. James Woods, the father or grandfather of "General Woods" was ejected.† This edifice having fallen into decay, was rebuilt in 1715, enlarged in 1784, and repaired and enlarged again in 1816. The interior is ornamented by tablets notifying various charitable bequests left to the poor of Ashton for what is called the "Apprentice's Stock." There is also here four Catholic chapels, one at Bryn Hall, which has existed for ages; the second at Garswood Hall; the third at New Hall, opened when the Gerards came into possession; and the fourth in the village of Ashton, built in 1822. The Unitarians, formerly the Presbyterians and Nonconformists, have a meeting-house in the township, called *Park-lane Chapel*, erected in 1697, and rebuilt in 1827. The first minister of this chapel was the Rev. Thomas Blinstone; his successor was the Rev. John Brownlow, who officiated for the unusually long period of fifty-four years; on the death of Mr. Brownlow, the Rev. B. Kirkpatrick became minister; his successor was the Rev. Mr. Broadhurst, who preceded the present minister, the Rev. Francis Knowles, appointed in 1813. There is also a Quakers' meeting-house here, built in the beginning of the last century; a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, opened in 1821; and a chapel for the Congregational Dissenters, erected in 1829.

The borough and township of NEWTON, in Mackerfield, or Newton in the Willows, at which we have now arrived, completes the tour of the parish of Winwick. Newton.

sign of the cross, which she accompanied with a fervent prayer that Jesus Christ would accompany it with his blessing. Having twice repeated this operation, the patient, who had before been utterly helpless, rose from his seat, and walked about the house, to the surprise of seven persons who had witnessed "the miracle." From this day the boy's pains left him, his memory was restored, and his health became re-established! The witnesses add, that the boy, on being afterwards interrogated, said that he *believed* the hand would do him good, and that upon its first touch he felt something give a short or sudden motion from his back to the end of his toes!

* The moat, almost the only remaining vestige of this house, is near Bryn Wood, in which the rare plant called archangel is found.

† See Vol. II. p. 58.

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The town forms a long wide street, principally of whitewashed thatched dwellings, many of them built on a foundation of red rock. The Liverpool and Manchester railway skirting this township, is carried over the valley of the Sankey, two miles west of this place, by a magnificent viaduct, which may rank amongst the first works of the kind in the kingdom. In Saxon times, Newton was of sufficient importance to give name to one of the hundreds of Lancashire, which distinction was retained in the reign of William the Conqueror.* The name of the baron placed first by Roger de Poictou, is erroneously stated in Kenyon's MS. to have been Warin Banaster. This error is shewn by a petition presented to parliament in 6 Edward I., by which it is ascertained that Warin was the grandson of Robert Banaster, who came with the Conqueror into England, "where he lived a long time," says the record, "leaving a son, Robert, in the reign of Richard I.," and was therefore contemporary with Roger de Poictou. The pedigree, as marked upon the petition, stands thus:—

De Roberto†	Ričus sine herede.
	Warinus sine herede.
	Thorstanus.
De Thorstano . . .	Robertus.
De Roberto	Robertus, qui nunc petit.

Robert Banaster appears to have died about 14 Edward I., and, by the pedigree of the Langtons, it would seem that he had a son, James, whose daughter Alice was given in marriage to John Langton, by Edmund Crouchback, though, according to Vernon, by Edward I.‡ It is a fact not previously noticed respecting this heiress, that she was twice married; in 20 Edward I., on a quo warranto, John, son of John de Byrun, was defended by his father, who asserted his claims to have a market and fair at Stenton, free warren in Walton, Stenton, Makerfield, and Wolston, and infangenthef and gallows in Stenton, in right of his wife Alesia, grand-daughter and heiress of Robert Banastre, who died in possession of those liberties, upon which Alesia entered, and continued in them after his death. Alesia on this occasion was produced in court by the elder John de Byrun, guardian of her body and goods, and found to be under age; on which the pleadings were deferred until she attained her majority.§ John de Byrun was her first husband, for it was not until 29 Edward I. that John de Langton obtained the charters for the markets, fairs, and free warren in Newton and Walton le Dale.

* See Vol. I. p. 102-3.

† "Fiz Robert Banastr' en tens le Roy Richard." Rot. Parl. Vol. I. p. 2. Camden, in his Remains, derives the name of Banaster, or Banister, from Balneator, Master of the Bath; which conjecture is countenanced by the old Banaster arms of two water-buckets.

‡ See Vol. III. p. 346. It is singular, that this petition, containing, as it does, so ample an accoun of the early Banastres, should have been so long overlooked by our county genealogists and antiquaries. It will be inserted in the history of Preston, to which it properly belongs, and on which it casts new lights.

§ Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Lanc. Rot. 3. In the Chapter-house, Westminster.

Gerard, of Bryn.

Dominus Otherus, possessed several lordships in the time of Edward the Confessor. = ...

Walter Fitzother, castellan of Windsor, and Warden of the forests of Berks, temp. William I. = ...

William, eldest son, surnamed Windsor, ancestor of the Lords Windsor.

Nesta, dau. of Rees, son of Theodore the Great, Prince of Wales. = Gerard de Windsor, otherwise called Gerard Fitzwalter.

William Fitzgerald, = ... died in 1170.

Maurice Fitzgerald, ancestor of the Earls of Kildare.

David, Bishop of St. Asaph's, 1148; died 1176.

Raynardus Cressus, 2d son. .... Odo, eldest son, from whom the Carews descend. Silvester. Henry. William. = Emme, eldest dau. and coheir of Sir Richard Kingsley.

Maurice, a natural son, from whom the Lords Fitzmaurice of Kerry descend.

William, died at Eton Hall, 26 Edw. III. = Matilda, dau. of Henry de Glasehouse. John.

William Gerard. = Joan, dau. and heir of Sir Peter de Bryn. Thomas Gerard, from whom the Gerards of Crew.

Sir Peter Gerard de Bryn, died 4 Ric. II. = ...

Sir Thomas Gerard, knighted in the Scottish wars, and M. P. for Lancashire, 17 Ric. II. = ... Peter Gerard, of Kingsley, co. Chest. temp. Hen. IV. = Isabella, dau. of Thos. Strangeways. John. = Helen, sole dau. & heir. of Richard de Ince.

Sir Thomas Gerard. = ... John Gerard. John Gerard, of Kingsley, died 10 Hen. VI. = ...

Sir Thomas Gerard, ob. s.p. Peter Gerard, died 4 Hen. VII. = ... Margaret ux. Petri Gerard, temp. Hen. VI.

Sir Thomas Gerard, æt. 14, 18 Hen. VII. = Dulcia, or Dowse, dau. of Sir Thomas Ashton, of Ashton, co. Lanc.

Peter Gerard, died before his father 1492. = Margaret, dau. of Sir William Stanley, of Hooton, and heir to her mother.

Sir Thomas Gerard. = Margaret, dau. of Sir Edmund Trafford, of Trafford, her 3d husband. 1. Joan, wife of Richard Done, of Utkington, co. Chest. 2. Isabel, wife of Richard Langton, Baron of Walton and Newton. 3d d. w. of Will. Radcliffe, of Wimberley. 4th d. w. of Sir John Southworth, of Samlesbury.

Sir Thomas Gerard, M.P. for the county, 8 & 9 Eliz. and High Sheriff 1548. = Jane, daughter of Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme.

Sir Thomas Gerard, High Sheriff of Lanc. 1553 and 1558. = Elizabeth, eldest dau. and coheir. of Sir John Port, of Etwall, co. Derby. Catherine, wife of William Tarbock.

Mary, wife of John Jennison, of Walworth, co. Durham. Dorothy, wife of Edmund Peckham. Margaret, w. of Michael Jennison. Sir Thomas Gerard, created Bart. 22d May, 9 Jac. I. had three wives. = 1. Cicely, dau. of Sir Walter Mainey, of Staplehurst, knt. = 2. Mary, da. of James Hawes, of Lonond. = 3. Mary, dau. of William Dormer.

Sir Thomas Gerard, 2d bart. died before his father. = Frances, dau. of Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sefton. Frances, wife of Ralph Standish, of Standish.

Sir William Gerard, 3d bart., governor of Denbigh castle for Charles I. = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Cuthbert Clifton, of Lytham, knt. Peter, Thomas, John. Gilbert. Frances. Frances, d. of Sir Rich. Hansley, 1st wife. = Richard Gerard, 2d son, colonel in the civil wars, purchased Ince of his cousin John. = Judith, dau. of Sir Nich. Steward, of Pates-hall, 2d wife.

Anne, d. or sist. of Sir John Preston, bart. Sir William Gerard, 4th bart. = Mary, sist. of Sir Edward Mostyn, of Talacre. Thomas, Cuthbert, s.p. John Gerard, died with issue = Anne, dau. of Thos. Gerard, living 1686. Frances, wife of Francis Howard. .. a son, died young. Thomas Gerard, died 1724. = Mary, dau. of — Wright. Rich. Gerard. = Jane, d. of Sam. Prescot, of Orrell. William, Nicholas, John, Charles. 3 daughters, of whom 2 died nuns, & 1 infant.

Sir William Gerard, 5th bart. = Mary, 2d dau. of John Causfield, of Causfield. Thomas, John, Francis. 6 daughters. Rich. Gerard, died without issue, 1743; succeeded by his cousin William. Thomas, a priest. Caryl, a priest. Richard Gerard, died 1743. = Isabella, dau. of John Baldwin.

Sir William Gerard, 6th bart. died 9th Dec. 1732. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Clifton, of Lytham. Anne, Mary, Elizabeth. John. Thomas, died infant. John Walmesley, 2d son of John W. & Mary Greaves. = Mary, sister, & coheir of Wm. Gerard, of Ince. William Gerard, heir of Richard Gerard, of Ince, died s.p. Elizabeth, d. and coh. died unmarried.

Sir William Gerard, 7th bart. died unmarried, 22 March, 1740. Sir Thomas Gerard, 8th bart. died 25 June, without male issue. = ... daughter of — Tasborough. Sir Robert Gerard, 9th bart. died 6th March, 1784. = Catherine, dau. of Wm. Anderton, of Euxton.

Sir Robert Gerard, 10th bart. died a minor, 26 Aug. 1791. Sir William Gerard, 11th bart. died 2 Aug. 1826, without issue. = Anna-Maria, dau. of Miles Stapylton, of Richmond, co. York. John Gerard, of Windle-hall died 22 May, 1822. = Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Ferrers, of Baddeley Clinton, co. Warwick.

Sir John Gerard, 12th bart. of New-hall, near Warrington, high sheriff of the county palatine of Lancaster for 1835. William, born 18 May, 1806. Robert, born 12 May, 1808. Frederick, 23 Dec. 1811. Charles, born 10 March, 1814. Eliza, born 26 Feb. 1805. Catherine, 22 Oct. 1815.

Langton, Baron of Newton.

Rob'tus Banister, D'nus de Walton vixit circa 14 Edw. Imi =

Robertus Langton. = Jacobus Banister. = Ellena, filia Will'i Butler de Rawcliffe.

Joh. de Langton, cancellar', frater Joh'is de Langton. Rot. Chart. 29 Edw. I.

Johannes Langton, custodiam habuit et maritagium Aliciæ Banister ex dono Regis Edw. Imi: fuit miles. = Alicia, filia Jacobi Banister et consanguinea atq; hæres Roberti 28 Edw. I. 32 Ed. I. 2 Ed. II.

Clementia. = Will'us Lea.

Robertus Langton, fuit miles 12 Edw. II. = Margreta.

Johannes Langton, 29 Edw. III. = Robertus.

Johanna ...., 20 Rich. II. = Radulphus Langton, ob. 7 Hen. IV. Richardus. Will'mus, 50 Edw. III.

Agnes, filia Joh'nis de Davenport, 9 Hen. V. = Henricus Langton, ob. 7 Hen. V. Galfridus. Thomas. Nicholaus.

Radulphus Langton, miles, obijt 9 Hen. VI. = Johanna, filia et cohæres Will'i Balderston relict. Rad'i Langton milit.

Isabell, 12 Ed. IV. = Galfr. Osbaldeston, de Osbaldeston. Hugh, James. Thomas, George. Oliver.

Ri. Sherburne, of Stanihurst. = Joan.

Elizab. ob. 13 Edw. IV. = Henricus Langton, obijt 11 Edw. IV. = Agnes, dau. of John de Davenport, 8 Hen. VIII.

Sir Richard Langton, fuit miles 9 Hen. VII. ob. 17 Hen. VII. = Isabella, filia Tho. Gerrard de Brynne militis.

Jane. = Thomas Rigmaden, of Wedacre.

Ralph Langton, son and heir, ob. 18 Hen. VII. = Eliz. filia Christoferi Southworth de Samsbury.

Ellen. = Sir John Southworth, of Samsbury.

Eliz. = John, son of James Clayton, of Clayton, 12 Hen. VII.

Jane, 2d wife to Thurstan Tildesley, of Wardley, ob. 1. 2. P.M.

Willelmus, frater Thomæ, 11 Hen. VIII.

Isabell. = Richard Skillicorne, ar. 7 Hen. VIII.

Anna, 37 Hen. VIII. = Thomas Langton, fuit miles 34 Hen. VIII. obijt. 11 Eliz. = Eliz. dau. of Sir Edward Stanley, Lord Monteagle, ob. 14 Hen. VIII.

Eliz. = Nicholas Banister, of Altham. = Henry Byrom de Byrom, ar. 2d husband.

Leonard Langton, Esq. ob. in vita patris. = Anne, dau. of Tho. Leyburne, of Conswicke, in com. Westmorland, Esq.

Edmundus Winstanley de Winstanley, 2 Vir. = Mary Langton. = Thomas Byrom, of Byrom, Esq.

Edward Langton, ar. = Anne, dau. of Osbaldeston, of Osbaldeston, ob. 9 Eliz.

Johan. = Langton. = Jo. Fleetwood, of Penwortham, Gent.

Richard, rector Eccles de Wigan.

Anthony, Christopher, George, Thomas.

Anne, wife of Jo. Bold, of Bold.

Ellen, wife of Edmund Cholmundeley, of Copenhull, in com. Stafford.

Jane, wife of Richard Fitzherbert, in com. Stafford, ar.

Thomas Langton, sheriff of Lanc. 9 Eliz. aged 62, in 32 Eliz. when he slew Mr. Houghton, of Lea, ob. s. p. Inq. p. m. 9 Jac. I. = Eliz. dau. of John Savage, of Rock Savage, co. Cestr.

Thomas Langton, died before his father, s. p.

Thomas Fleetwood, fil. Joh'nis. = Mary, dau. of Sir Richard Shirburne, Kimber I. 89.

Sir Richard Fleetwood, of Calwiche, Stafford. created baronet 9 Jac. I. = Anne, dau. of Sir John Pershall, of Horsley, Staff. bart.

William. = Dorothy, dau. of Sir Edward Cokaine, of Ashburne, Derbyshire.

Sir Thomas Fleetwood, bart. 2 baronet. = Gertrude, dau. of Rowland Eyre, of Hassop, Esq.

Richard, s. p.

William, living 1663.

Robert, marr. a dau. of Mr. Colman, of Cauk, Staff.

Henry, died 1689. = Agatha, dau. of Thos.. Gifford.

Mary, s. p.

Elizabeth. = Broughton.

Dorothy. = Barnsfield.

Sir Richard Fleetwood, 3d bart. = Anne, dau. of Sir Edw. Golding, bart.

Eliz. dau. of — Coyney. = Thomas. = ... = Rowland, s. p.

William, married a dau. of the Baron of Kinderton.

Anne, married Edward Tildesley, of the Lodge, Lanc.

Thomas, died in his father's life-time. = ... dau and h. Christ. Banister, of Bank.

Rowland, Edward.

Sir Thomas Fleetwood, 4th bart. s. p.

Sir John Fleetwood, 5th baronet, died 1741. = Philippa, dau. of William Berrington, of Shrewsbury.

A sole daughter. = Thomas Legh, Esq. younger brother of Peter Legh, of Lyme.

Sir Thomas Fleetwood, 6th baronet.

John de Langton is said, in the charter rolls of Edward I., to have been brother of John de Langeton, the chancellor. Cardinal Langeton, who occupied a conspicuous rank in the reign of king John, when the barons obtained Magna Charta, is mentioned as an Englishman by birth, by the historians of that period.* John de Langton was knighted in the reign of Edward I. and obtained a charter for a market, fair, and free warren, in Newton in Makerfeld, as also in Waleton, in the Dale.† His son Robert was knighted 12 Edward II. and died 36 Edward III., holding the manors of Waleton and Newton.‡ His son John had Ralph, who succeeded, and died 7 Henry IV.; Richard, who, by an inquisition without date, in the duchy office, appears to have settled in Leicestershire,§ and William, 50 Edward III. The temporary interruption in the succession of this manor in the reign of Edward IV., is noticed under *Haydock*.[a] The descendant from Ralph Langton, in the fifth generation, was Sir Thomas Langton, who died 11 Eliz.‖ He had several children; Leonard, who died in his father's lifetime, and whose son, Thomas Langton, served the office of high sheriff in 9 Elizabeth, and in his 62d year slew Mr. Hoghton of Lea, and died without issue in 9 James I., seized of the barony and manor of Newton.¶ A daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Langton, Johanna, married John Fleetwood of Penwortham, and had a son, Thomas, the father of Sir Richard Fleetwood, the first baronet of that name, who was lord of Newton in 1620. His son, sir Thomas, had sir Richard, whose second son, Thomas, died in his father's lifetime, leaving, by the daughter and heiress of Christopher Banister, of Bank, one daughter, married to Thomas Legh, third son of sir Peter Legh, of Lyme. Nearly two centuries ago, the principal property in Newton, Haydock, Golborn, Lowton, and other townships and places within the honor or fee of Mackerfield, became vested, by purchase from sir Thomas Fleetwood, in the family of Legh, whose ancestors, for services at Cressy, had a grant of Lyme in Cheshire from Edward III.**

Winwick Parish.

[a] P. 636.

The pedigree of this family, from its first acquisition of the Haydock estates, is abstracted from Dr. Ormerod's more ample details.††

* Hen. de Knyghton, col. 2415. Matt. Paris ad an. 1207, et alii.

† Escaet. 29 Edw. I. n. 45.

‡ Escaet. 36 Edw. III. Pars. 1ma, n. 116.

§ Duchy Records, Vol. II. n. 122.

‖ Ibid. Vol. XIII. n. 41.

¶ See Vol. I. p. 560. Vol. III. pp. 346-347.

** Dr. Kuerden's account of the transition of the barony of Newton into other proprietors, is—"Syr Thomas Langton in Q. Eliz. days dyed without issue male, his sister Joan being maryed to John Fleetwood, of Penwortham, esq., who dyed in 33 of Eliz. and left Tho. Fleetwood his heir, whose son, Thomas Fleetwood, of Caldwiche Staff; his heir 42 Eliz. was lord of the manor of Kuerden, which came to sir Ri. Fleetwood, baronet, which descended to sir Tho. Fleetwood, who sold the barony of Newton to Ri. Legh of Lyme, Com. Cestr. esq." Harl. MS. Codex. 7386.

†† Hist. Chesh. Vol. III. p. 338.

Legh, of Lyme and Haydock.

Sir Peter Legh of Lyme, knt. banneret, son and heir of Sir Piers Legh, grantee of Lyme, co. Chester, died 1422. = Joan, dau. and heiress of Sir Gilbert Haydock, of Haydock, Bradley, &c.

Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme and Haydock, knighted at Wakefield, and died 1478. = Margaret, dau. of Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sephton.

Peter Legh, of Lyme, Haydock and Bradley, Esq. died 1468 before his father; buried at Winwick. = Mabel, dau. of Sir James Croft, of Dalton.

Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme and Haydock, knt. banneret, died Aug. 11, 1527. = Ellen, dau. of Sir John Savage, of Clifton.

Margaret, dau. of Nicholas de Tyldesley; 1st wife. = Peter Legh, of Lyme and Haydock, died Dec. 4, 33 Hen. VIII. = Jane, dau. of Peter Gerard, of Bryn. | James, John. | Margaret, wife of Laurence Warren, of Poynton.

Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme and Haydock, knighted 36 Hen. VIII. = Margaret, dau. of Sir Thomas Gerard, of Bryn. | Jane, mar. Thos. Gerard, of Bryn. | Cecilia, wife of Sir Thomas Butler, of Bewsey. | Anne.

1. Peter Legh, died 1570, before his father. = Katherine, dau. of Sir Thos. Venables, baron of Kinderton. | 2. John, | 3. Thomas, married Catherine, dau. and coheir of Sir Thomas Langton.* | James, Robert. | Ellen, wife of John Booth, of Barton. | Margery, wife of Robert Barton, of Smithells, remar. to Richard Shuttleworth, judge of Chester.

Dorothy, dau. of Sir Richard Egerton, of Ridley, s.p. = Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme, died 1636. = Margaret, dau. of Sir Gilbert Gerard. | Thomas, Edward. | Elizabeth, wife of — Lathom, of Parbold.

Piers Legh, of Lyme, marr. Anne, dau. of Sir John Savil, of Howley, co. Ebor. | 2. Francis Legh, finally heir, ob. s.p. | Radcliffe, Gilbert, & John, infants. | 4. Thomas Legh, rector of Sephton & Walton. = Lettice, dau. and coheir of Sir Geo. Calveley, of Lea. | 5. Peter Legh, of Bruch, married 1st, Frances Bellot, by whom, Peter, s.p. = Anne, dau. of Henry Birkenhead, of Backford. | Anne, wife of Richd. Bold, of Bold. | Catherine, s.p.

Peter L. slain in a duel 1640, s.p. Eliz. 3d dau. married Richard Standish, of Duxbury. Frances and Margaret, married. = Richard Legh, of Lyme, heir to his uncle Francis, died 30th Aug. 1687, buried at Winwick. = Eliz. dau. of Sir Thomas Chicheley, co. Cant. | Thomas, Peter, died infants. | Lettice, Dorothy. | Frances, Margaret. | Piers Legh, of Bruch, living 1666. = ... | Thomas, s.p. | Frances, wife of William Bankes, of Winstanley.

Lettice, wife of William Bankes, of Winstanley. | Eliz. wife of Sir Streynsham Masters, merchant. | 3. Richard, mar. Eliz. his cousin, dau. of William Bankes, & had Peter, s.p. | 4. Calveley, s.p. | 5. Francis, ob. s.p. Oct. 1737. | 2. Thomas Legh, of Bank, jure uxoris, died before 1723. = Henrietta, only dau. of Thomas Fleetwood, of Bank. | 1. Peter Legh, the elder, of Lyme, living 1728, settled his estates on his four nephews, and buried at Winwick, 16th Jan. 1744, s.p. = Frances, sole dau. and heiress.

1. Fleetwood Legh, of Bank, mar. Meriel, dau. of Sir Francis Leicester, of Tabley, died in the life-time of his uncle Peter. | 2. Peter L. the younger, heir to his uncle, died 20th May, 1792, buried at Disley. = Martha, only dau. of Thomas Bennet, co. Wilts. | 3. Peers Legh, s.p. | 4. Ashburnham Legh, clerk, of Goldborn Park, died 1775. = Charlotte, dau. of Sir Holland Egerton, of Heaton, bart. aunt of the Earl of Wilton, died aged 80, 12th Feb. 1801, buried at Winwick. | Elizabeth, Anne, nine other children.

Bennet L. died a minor 16th July, 1756. | Henrietta Maria, mar. 28th Jan. 1763, died 28th Sept. 1799. = Robert V. A. Atherton, Esq. | Elizab. mar. 1st James Anthony Keck; 2d, Bathurst Pye Benet, esq. lately dead. | Esther, died 8th July, 1789, buried at Winwick. | Thomas Peter Legh, died 7th August, 1797, buried at Winwick. | .... | Cholmondeley Leyburne, died a bachelor at Lisbon, buried at Falmouth, s.p. | Martha, living at Ormerod 1819, sist. and heiress. = Laurence Ormerod, esq. of Ormerod, died 22d March, 1793.

Atherton Legh Atherton, died a minor in France. | Henrietta, Maria, dead. = Thomas, Lord Lilford, dead. | Elizabeth, wife of George Anthony Legh Keck, Esq. | Esther, late wife of Rev. James John Hornby. | Thomas Legh, now living, has the estates by will of his father. = Ellen, dau. of William Turner, died 1831. | William | Charlotte Anne, sole dau. & heir. died 6th Feb. 1806. = John Hargreaves, living 1819.

Ellen Jane, born Feb. 20, 1830, now living.

John, dead. | Eleanor Mary, married 9th Sept. 1824, Rev. W. Thursby, of Hardingstone, co. North. and has issue. | Charlotte Anne.

* According to Burke, Vol. II. p. 686; but "Butler of Bewse" according to Ormerod. Neither Vernon's nor the Lancashire pedigrees notice a Catherine Langton, or Butler.

Three centuries ago, this place was described by Leland as—"*Newton* on a Brooke a litle poore Market, whereof Mr. *Langton* hath the Name of his Barony. Syr *Perse Lee* of *Bradley* hath his place at *Bradley* in a Parke a ii. Miles from *Newton*. *Newton* is a iiii. Miles from Morley Haulle."[a] Winwick Parish.

[a] Itin. fo. 56, p. 45.

The market which was held on the Saturday, has now fallen into disuse, and the barony is extinct. Formerly there was a court held here for the recovery of small debts, but it was little resorted to, and is now seldom held. Courts baron and courts leet are held annually, in April and October, by the agents and bailiff of Thomas Legh, esq. lord of Newton; those for the township at the Legh's Arms, and those for the Fee of Mackerfield in the Old Court House, where the constables and burleymen of the several townships within the Fee are chosen.

Till the year 1832 Newton retained so much of its ancient dignity, that it returned two members to parliament. This was not, however, amongst the number of the ancient Lancashire boroughs; for the earliest exercise of the privilege is only of the date of the first of Elizabeth, at which time the members were nominated by

the steward of the lord of the barony,* and with the assent of the lord of Newton. Though no corporate body, Newton has these arms assigned to it, viz.: Out of a ducal coronet, a ram's head holding in his mouth a sprig. The nomination of members of parliament was in the lord till the year 1620, after which time the franchise became vested in the free burgesses, that is, in persons possessing freehold estates in the borough, of the value of 40s. a year and upwards, of which there were about sixty who claimed to vote; but the burgage tenures being chiefly in the lord of the manor, the nomination of the members was as much in him after the right came nominally into the hands of the burgesses as it was before that time, and hence Newton ranked among the nomination boroughs up to the period of its disfranchisement.

List of the Members for Newton, from 1558 to 1831.

1558-9. Geo. Hazard, knt.—Rich. Chetwood
1563. Francis Alford, Esq.—Ralph Browne, Esq.
1571. Anthony Mildmay, Esq.—Thos. Stoneley, Esq. [Esq.
1572. John Gresham, Esq.—John Savile, Esq. [Esq.
1585. Robt. Langton, Esq.—Edw. Savage, Esq. [Esq.
1586. Robt. Langton, Esq.—Edw. Savage,
1588. Edw. Trafford, Esq.—Robt. Langton, Esq. [Esq.
1592. Ed. Trafford, Esq.—Robt. Langton,
1597. Robt. Langton, Esq.

* Browne Willis.

Winwick Parish.

1601. Thos. Langton, baron of Walton—Rich. Ashton, gent.
1603. John Luke, knt.—Rich. Ashton, gt.
1614. Miles Fleetwood, knt.—Thos Gerard, knt.
1620. Geo. Wright, kt.—Rich. Kippax, Esq. (Assensu Ric. Fleetwood Baronetti Domini villæ)
1623. Thos. Chernock, Esq.—Edm. Braes, gent.
1625. Miles Fleetwood, knt.—Hen. Edwards, knt.
1625. Miles Fleetwood, knt.—Hen. Edmonds, knt.
1628. Hen. Holcroft, knt.—Francis Onslow, knt.
1640. Rich. Wynne, knt. and bart.—Will. Lambert, Esq.
1640. W. Ashurst, Esq.—Roger Palmer, knt. Peter Brook, Esq.
1653-4-6. No returns.
1658-9. W. Brereton, Esq.—Peers Legh, Esq.
1660. Rich. George—Rich. Leigh
1661. The same—The same.
1678. Sir J. Chichley—Andrew Fountain.
1681. The same—The same.
1685. The same—Peter Leigh.
1688. The same—Francis Cholmondeley.
1690. John Bennett—Geo. Cholmondeley.
1695. Leigh Banks—Thomas Broughton.
1698. Thomas Leigh—The same.
1701. The same—John Leigh.
1702. The same—John Ward.
1705. The same—The same.
1708. The same—The same.
1710. The same—The same.
1713. Abraham Blackburne—The same.
1714. Sir Francis Leicester—William Shippen.
1722. The same—The same.
1727. Leigh Master—The same.
1734. The same—The same.
1741. The same—The same.
1747. Peter Leigh—Sir Thomas Grey Egerton.
1754. The same—Randal Wilbraham Bootle.
1761. The same—The same.
1762. The same—The same.
1768 The same—Anthony J. Keck, Esq.
1774. Robt. V. A. Gwillim, Esq.—The same.
1780. Thos. Peter Leigh, Esq.—Thomas Davenport, Esq.
1784. William Peter Leigh, Esq.—Sir Thos. Davenport, knt.
Thomas Brooke, Esq.
1790. The same—The same.
1796. The same—The same.
Thomas L. Brooke, Esq.
Peter Patten, Esq.
1801. Thos. Brooke, Esq.—P. Patten, Esq.
1802. The same—The same.
1806. The same—Peter Heron, Esq.
1807. The same.
1812. J. J. Blackburne—The same.
1819. Thomas Claughton—Thos. Legh.
1820. The same—The same.
1826. Thos. Alcock—The same.
1830. Thos. Houldsworth—The same.
1831. The same—The same.

By the memorable act of 2 William IV. cap. 45, called the Reform Act, "for Amending the Representation of the People of England and Wales," this parliamentary borough was disfranchised, and the return of members ceased with the election of 1831. Since the passing of the Reform Act, the elections of the members

of parliament to represent South Lancashire are held, by the authority of parliament, at this place. Winwick Parish.

Two annual fairs, of two days each, are held here; the first on the 17th and 18th of May, and the second on the 11th and 12th of August, principally for horses, cows, and sheep. Formerly there were fairs held on the 12th of February and the 15th of July, as well as fortnight fairs for cattle every alternate Monday, but they have fallen into disuetude. The old market cross, on which was cut the arms of Legh of Lyme, was taken down in 1819.

The sports of the turf and of the cockpit formerly prevailed in this borough to a considerable extent, but in the year 1816 they were both discontinued, or rather suspended, for, in 1825 they were renewed, and races take place annually on the handsome course at a little distance from the town, for three days in the first week after Manchester races. To the honour of the place, and out of respect to public feeling, the cockpit was finally closed four years ago, when its barbarous sports were discontinued at Newton.

A much less exceptionable sport, the village wake, which ought to be encouraged, is also falling into disuse. Culcheth wake, which formerly spread its rural festivities over that extensive township once in the year, was discontinued fourteen years ago, and Winwick wake ceased in the year 1828.

The Episcopal chapel in Newton, dedicated to St. Peter, was rebuilt by Richard Legh, esq. in 1682, and enlarged by Thomas Legh, esq. in 1819. Within the cemetery stands a handsome cross, the shaft on the model of Cleopatra's needle. This chapel is the only place of public worship in Newton.

Newton-hall, a venerable building, of lath and plaster, stands on the south side of the town. The vestiges of a moat, formerly visible, have merged in the brook; and the mount or tumulus, with its subterranean passages and walls, now forms part of the embankment of the Liverpool and Manchester railway. The late John Blackburn, esq., M. P. for Lancashire, sold this hall and estate to Mr. Legh, the present owner. Oak-tree House, on the northern extremity of the town, is another fabric of frame-work. The Brothertons, of Hey, were anciently the proprietors, but they sold it to the Leghs, who own the greater part of the township. Hey, in Newton, consists of two farms; Old Hey was once the mansion of the Brothertons, of whom John Brotherton, living in 1679, and Thomas Brotherton, who died in 1701, were the owners. This property was sold by the Brothertons to Thomas Legh, esq. at the beginning of the present century.

At the distance of half a mile from, and to the north of Newton, stands an ancient barrow, called *Castle-hill*. It is romantically situated, on elevated ground,

Winwick Parish.

at the junction of two streams, whose united waters form the brook which flows past the lower part of the town of Newton. The sides and summit of the barrow are covered with venerable oaks, which, to all appearance, have weathered the rude and wintry blasts of centuries. It is a spot well adapted for the repose of the ashes of the mighty dead. The barrow is about twenty-five yards in diameter, and from eight to nine yards in height.*

The improvements in Winwick parish have, within the last ten years, been very considerable, particularly in Newton and Ashton. At the former place, the construction of railways may be ranked amongst the chief of those improvements. The Manchester and Liverpool railway traverses the parish in its whole breadth, from east to west, by Newton, Parkside, Croft, Kenyon, and Culcheth. At Newton this stupendous work is carried over the valley by four lofty arches, stretching on each hand from vast embankments, on the summit of one of which stands a newly-erected hotel, equal in appearance to any establishment of the kind in the county. Branch railroads, from Warrington, Wigan, Bolton, and Leigh form their junction in this parish with the Manchester and Liverpool railway; and Parkside, half a mile to the east of Newton, is rendered memorable as the spot upon which the right honourable William Huskisson, one of the representatives in parliament of the borough of Liverpool, encountered the fatal accident which terminated his life, on the day of the opening of that great public work, to which, by his zeal and intelligence, both in and out of parliament, he had so essentially contributed. A mural marble, raised to the memory of the departed statesman, near the spot where the wheels of the carriage passed over his limbs, serves to record the event which, in a single moment, turned the most brilliant scene of joy and exultation, ever witnessed in the county of Lancaster, into a funeral procession.

* On the 24th of July, in the year 1822, a whetstone, encased in wood, in a state of decay, was found by two colliers, about thirty yards below the surface, while they were sinking a coalpit, two miles to the north of Newton. The strata above it were a foot of brown soil, four feet of red clay, five feet of red book-leaf marl, seventy-four feet of toad-back marl, and six feet of grey quicksand, in which the whetstone was found, being part of a bed of sand seventeen yards deep. All the gravel in the quicksand was mixed with round pieces of coal, and both the marl above the whetstone and the gravel below it contained oyster and other sea-shells. No other coalpit had been sunk within a hundred yards of this place, nor is any stone of this kind found in the neighbourhood, and the probability is, that the whetstone has remained in the quicksand as long as the sea-shells which were found above and below it. This relic of other times is in the possession of the Rev. Peter Legh, incumbent of the parochial chapel of Newton, to whom we are indebted for the communication of these interesting facts. Upwards of a century before, a whetstone was discovered in a morass, some distance from Martin Meer, and with it an instrument of mixed metal resembling in form the Roman securis, or sacrificing axe.

Various branches of industry employ the inhabitants of this parish: at Culcheth, Croft, and Lowton, there is cotton and silk weaving; at Winwick, agriculture is the chief pursuit; at Newton, glass and vitriol works, and two iron founderies, have been established, exclusive of the weaving of fustians and corderoys; and at Ashton, to the staple trade of making iron hinges, locks, chains, and nails, the businesses of coal-mining, and of weaving and spinning of cotton, have been added. In this parish there are eighteen steam-engines, chiefly employed in coal-mining and cotton-spinning, of the aggregate power of 256 horses. The Sankey canal between St. Helen's and the river Mersey at Runcorn, passes on the west side of this parish, but is little used by the inhabitants. Winwick Parish.

The face of the country in the parish of Winwick is for the most part flat and unvaried, but the soil generally is rich, deep, and fruitful, consisting of a strong loam. To the west of Haydock-lodge there is a small tract of land that has almost the tenacity of clay. There are several peaty tracts in this parish, the principal of which is Holcroft Moss, which is separated from Chat Moss by the Glazebrook, intersecting the morass in its course from north to south. The other tracts of this description of soil are of small dimensions, and consist of Risley Moss, Bryn Moss, and Lowton Moss, all partially improved, and Golborne Moss, which is entirely reclaimed. Oak and birch trees are dug up in these beds of vegetable accumulation from age to age, some of them exhibiting the appearance of having been thrown down by a hurricane; and others, particularly those found in Bryn Moss, split from top to bottom, of having fallen under the war of elements.

The most valuable mineral in this parish is coal, principally found in the townships of Haydock, Ashton, and Golborne. In Hulme, adjoining to the village of Winwick, there is an excellent stone-quarry, and the marl-pits are abundant all over the parish. Red rock and white sandstone are obtained in Haydock, Ashton, and Newton, but from their friable nature they are not well adapted for building-purposes. The land in this township is let on an average for about £3. 10s. the customary or Cheshire acre, equal to about 30s. the statute acre: about three-fourths of the whole parish is in pasture and meadow, and the remainder is in arable cultivation.

Warrington Parish.

Warrington Parish.

WARRINGTON parish, although comprehending a town and borough, is to a considerable extent agricultural, from the richness of the soil and the abundance of moisture, with which vegetation is refreshed and accelerated. This parish is bounded on the north by Winwick; on the east by the river Gless, or Glassebrook, which divides it from Eccles; on the west by Prescot parish, from which it is partially separated by Sankey brook; and on the south by the stately Mersey, on its way to the Irish sea. The parish of Warrington is in the form of a cradle; and the distance from the head of the cradle at Bradley, on the west, to its foot, which is washed by the little river Gless, is seven miles and a half, while its average breadth, from north to south, does not exceed three miles. The number of acres within this area may be computed in round numbers at 9000.

Boundary, form, and extent of the parish.

Roman station.

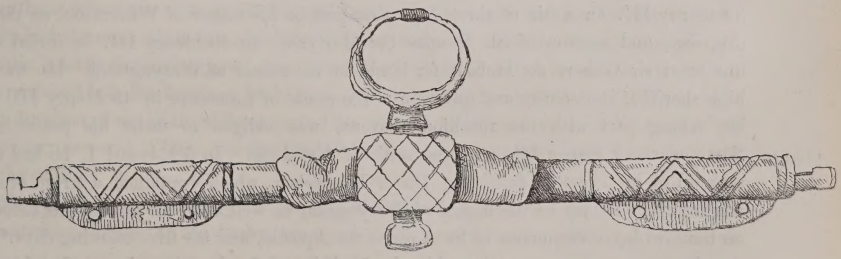
That Warrington, in whose name are vestiges of the Veratinum of Roman Britain, was one of the Roman stations in Lancashire, is highly probable.* The concurrence of three Roman roads; the situation of the town upon the ford of the Mersey, whence the British designation—Vera-tin, Latinized Veratinum, or Ford-town;† the discovery of a number of oblong leaden memorials of victory, some inscribed IMP. VESP. VIT. T. IMP. V., and others IMP. DOMIT. AVG. DC. CEANG., a few miles from this place, all lead to the same conclusion. Besides, there are other circumstances which seem to entitle Warrington to the character of a stationary town. Immediately adjoining the parish church is a circular mount, with a level top measuring about sixty yards in diameter, which appears to have been moated round; and there are some, though not very distinct, appearances of a fosse surrounding the whole field, which comprehends an area of

* See Vol. I. p. 14.

† Vara-tin of Ravennas. Gale, upon Antoninus, p. 123, asserts that *Vara* is the same as *Ferry*. In a list of XXXIII. British Cities, extracted from Nennius by Dr. Ingram, the 6th is Cair-Gworancgon, which the learned commentator supposes to be either Worcester or Warrington.—*Translation of Saxon Chronicles*, p. 448.

about three acres:* it is true, indeed, that no Roman remains whatever have been found in this mount, of which Dr. Ormerod says that it is Norman, and Mr. Whitaker that it is Saxon; but Mr. Pennant pronounces it to be of Roman origin. About thirty years ago, at a distance of less than a mile from this place, on the Cheshire side of the river, were found a number of Roman coins, great quantities of Roman pottery, and a considerable foundation of buildings evidently of Roman workmanship. The situation in which these discoveries were made is precisely such as generally furnished sites for Roman stations. Washed on its northern side by the broad and deep channel of the Mersey, it was defended on the west by a brook, which joined the river at a right angle. A Roman road ran near the spot constructed of rough ashler stones, which, from their roundness and the scarcity of tool marks upon them, might have come from the bed of a stream; these stones were first laid regularly upon the natural soil for seven or eight yards in width, and weighed from 70 to 80 lbs. each: upon this stratum was spread a bed of gravel, compact and hard as cement, about two feet deep in the middle of the road, and somewhat less at the sides. As a Roman camp, no situation could be better chosen, and it is highly probable that to this purpose it was applied by the conquerors of the world. Warrington Parish.

Some years ago, in taking up the abutment of Warrington bridge, on the Lancashire side, an antique was found, which is conjectured to be the antenna of a Roman Vexillum, of brass, the size of the drawing, the pivot of which is attached to the ring in the centre, and moves round horizontally.



Warrington, in Saxon times, when king Edward held the manor of Walintune, gave name to one of the three hundreds into which West Derby was divided; and the Domesday Survey enumerates the possessions of seven thanes in this district—Roger, Tetbald, Warin, Radulf, William, Adelard, and Osmund.† Roger de In Saxon times. Norman.

* See Vol. III. p. 580.

† See Vol. I. p. 102, 3.

Warrington Parish.

Ancient barons.

Poictou here stationed his own baron, Paganus de Villers, to command the important passage of Latchford.* From the donations made by this baron, of which authentic records remain, and the property which descended to the Butlers, some idea may be formed of the extent of his jurisdiction. In the reign of Henry III. seventeen knights, at the head of whom was Roger Gerneth de Burgh, took an inquisition of the county of Lancaster, from which it appears that Paganus de Vilers, *primus feodatus*, gave to Alan de Vilers his son 5 carucates of land in knight service; to the hospital of Jerusalem one carucate in Bekaneshou; to William de Vilers, his son, he gave the land of Neubold in knight service, which William, the son of Paganus the younger, held by the same tenure, when the inquest was taken; to Alan his son he gave land in knight service, which Robert de Vilers held by the same tenure; to Thomas de Vilers he gave the moiety of Uvethorp, (in the county of Lincoln,) the land of Hole and the land of Calverton in knight service; to William Gerneth he gave six bovates of land in Lydyate; and with his daughter Emma, he gave in marriage to Virian Gernet one carucate in Wydhille, and another in Hassale.† Besides these gifts, Reginald held four carucates of land of Pagan de Vylers by knight service, which were afterwards held of William Butler.‡

The Butlers.

By the marriage of Almaric Pincerna, son of William Pincerna, who died about 18 Henry III. with Beatrice, daughter and coheir of Matthew de Villers, son of Pagan de Villers, he acquired the barony of Warrington, and, according to Mr. Vernon, was progenitor of the Butlers of Rawcliffe, as well as of those of Warrington. Sir William Botyler, son and heir of Almaric, obtained a charter in 39 Henry III. for a fair of three days' duration in his manor of Wherinton, on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Thomas the Martyr.§ In 40 Henry III. he levied a fine upon sir Gilbert de Halsall for lands in his manor of Weryngton.‖ He was high sheriff of the county and governor of the castle of Lancaster in 43 Henry III.; but taking part with the rebellious barons, was obliged to make his peace in September, 49 Henry III. after the battle of Evesham. In 5 Edward I. he had a renewal of his charter, dated the 7th of November, which contained a grant of a market every Friday in the manor of Weryngton, as well as of an annual fair there on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Andrew the Apostle, and the five following days.¶ Another charter was granted to him in 13 Edward I. changing the market from

Charters

* See Vol. I. p. 116, 117. † Testa de Nevill, fo. 401, 2. ‡ Ibid.

§ Dated Oct. 20. Rot. Chart. 39 Henry III. n. 1.

‖ Lanc. Bag of Pedes Finium in the Charter House, Westminster.

¶ Rot. Chart. 5 Edward I. n. 2.

Friday to Wednesday, and licensing another fair of eight days' continuance, commencing on the eve of St. Thomas the Martyr's translation.* Warrington Parish.

In 20 Edward I. his grandson, sir William le Boteler, was required on a Quo Warranto, to prove his right to these privileges, and to free warren in Sank, Penketh, and Laton, which was contained in the last charter; and to the privilege of wreck and gallows in Weryngton and Latom. Sir William produced his charters, and claimed to have, besides the markets and fairs, emendations of the assize of bread and beer, alleging at the same time that the privileges of wreck in Latom and of gallows in Weryngton, had been enjoyed by his ancestors from the time of William the Conqueror. By the verdict of the jury it appears, that the markets and fairs had also existed for unknown length of time before the granting of the charters.† In 22 Edward I. he was summoned to attend with divers great men upon the king in June, to advise concerning important affairs of the state,‡ and afterwards was commanded to repair to Portsmouth, on the 1st September following, well fitted with horse and arms, thence to sail with him into Gascoine.§ In 23, 24, and 25 Edw. I. he had summons to parliament among the barons of the realm,‖ and in this respect the barony of Warrington differs from that of Newton. In 34 Edward I. he was in the expedition made into Scotland.¶ John le Boteler, the grandson of sir William, was also summoned to parliament among the barons of the realm in 14 Edward II.** and in 44 Edward III. he was in the expedition then made into Gascony,†† and of the retinue of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster.‡‡ Of this sir John, it is related by Froissart, that when the gallant knight and sir Matthew Trelawney were prisoners of lord Charles of Blois, lord Lewis of Spain came to lord Charles, and demanded of him these prisoners, that he might put them to death, out of revenge for the wounds they had inflicted upon him, and for having slain his nephew, lord Alphonso, in battle. After displaying great reluctance, lord Charles ordered the prisoners to be surrendered into the hands of lord Lewis, but they were rescued by the gallantry and self-devotion of sir Walter Manney and his friends, and thus saved from the hands of the executioner.§§ This was the last of the family who stood in the degree of baron of the realm.

Sir John was succeeded by his son William, whose possessions are enumerated in the ancient Feodary of the duchy, taken soon after its erection; from which it appears

* Rot. Chart. 13 Edw. I. n. 26.
† Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Rot. 12.
‡ Rot. Vasc. 22 Edw. I. in dorso m. 8.
§ Ibid. m. 7.
‡‡ Ibid.
‖ Claus. de iisdem annis in dorso.
¶ Rot. Scoc. 34 Edw. I. m. 7.
** Claus. 14 Edw. II. in dorso.
†† Rot. Vasc. 44 Edw. III. m. 3.
§§ Froissart's Chronicles, Johne's Transl. ii. 8.

Warrington Parish.

that William Botler de Werington held the manors of Warrington, Sonky, Penketh, Rixton, Glazebrooke, Culchith, Tildesley, Penyngton, Atherton, Halsall, Ince Blundell, Lydeate, Gargarth, and Windhull, with half a carucate in Barton, and two carucates in Thornton by homage and service of 18s. 8d. at the feast of St. John the Baptist. The same William Botler held the manor of Bold by the service of 10s. per annum at the Annunciation, and at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. The same William held Burton Wood by service of 1d. at Easter for all services.*

Sir John Butler, son of sir William, was born at Bewsey, 3 Henry IV. and in wardship of sir Peter Dutton and others, 4 Henry V. He died 9 Henry VI. having married, first, Margaret, daughter of sir Robert Holland, and secondly, Isabella, who is chiefly known by the outrage which was perpetrated upon her in 15 Henry VI. when a widow, by William Pulle, late of Wyrrall and Liverpool, younger brother of sir John Poole, who married, in 1425, a daughter of sir William Stanley, of Hooton.† The petition, presented by the house of commons to the king, on behalf of Isabelle, who was the wife of John Boteler de Beausey, complains that this lady being at Bewsey on Monday next before the feast of St. James the Apostle, William Pulle, gentleman, came with a great number of other misdoers to her house, and having forced their way by violence into her apartment, did most feloniously ravish the said Isabell, and, having committed this outrage carried her away naked, except her "kirtyll[a] and her smokke," into the wild and desolate parts of Wales; and for this grievous wrong remedy is prayed against her ravisher.

Atrocious outrage.

[a] Petticoat.

A subsequent petition on the same subject is expressed in the following terms:—

To the right sage and full wise Communes of this present Parlement, Please itt your wise discretions to consider; that where Isabell yat was ye wife of John Botiller, of Beause Knight, was in Goddys peas, and our Sovereign Lordes ye Kyng, at the Toune of Burtonwode, in her manoir of Beause aforesaid, in ye Countee of Lancastre, ye Monday next after ye Fest of Seynt Jamys ye Appostell last passed; there come one William Pulle, sometyme of Leverpole in ye Countee of Lancastre Gentilman, with many oyer Felons and Distourbers of the peas of oure saide Soverayn Lorde ye Kyng unknawen, hernessed and arraied in maner of Werre, at v of ye clokke in ye mornyng ye said Monday, and yere felonously as Felons of oure said Soverain Lorde, in awayte lyggyng, by assaute purpensed, agayns Goddys peas, and oure Soverayn Lordys, his Corone, and his Dignitee, the saide Isabell felonously there than toke and ravysshed, and fro thens ledde ye said Isabell unto Birkhede in the Countee of Chestre; and there by subtiell ymagination, of siche counsell as hym list take to hym, to yentent to exclude hir of hir suyte and lawefull remedie of ye said Ravyshe-

* Lansdowne MSS. Cod. 559.

† Ormerod's Chesh. Vol. II. p. 235.

ment, hir emprisoned, and in prison hir held unto ye Tuysday than next folowyng, yat ye forsaid William Pulle, ye forsaid Isabell drogh and ledde agayns hir will to ye Parysh Kirk of Bidstone in ye same Countee of Chestre, within his awne strenght, havyng with hym a Prest of his aune assent, to wedde theym togeder; atte whiche tyme, when itt was asked of hir by ye Prest, if shoo wolde agree hir to have the said William Pulle to husbond, and sho saide, nay never by hir wille; wheruppon ye said William manassed hir that she solde be dede, but sho walde sey ye wordes of Matrimonye, and theruppon ye Prest agayns hir will wedded yaym; whiche Weddyng by cohercion so done, ye said William ledde and drogh ye said Isabell, agayn to ye said Birkhede ye same Tuysday, and there putte hir in a strong chaumbre till nyght; and yen yere ye said William felonously and flesshly knewe and ravysshed ye said Isabell. Warrington. Parish.

Wherefore please itt youre saide wise discretions these premisses to consider, and theruppon to ordeigne by auctorite of yis present Parlement; y^t^ ye said Isabell may have pursue by Attourney, an effectuell Appell within ye Countee of Lanc' of ye said ravyshement agayns ye seid William and oyer parties to the same felonye; and theruppon to have due and lawfull execution, the Espousels hadde betwix ye said Isabell and ye said William noghtwithstandyng. And yat any mater yat is, or sal be to be tried in ye said Appell, be tryed within ye said Countee of Lancastre; Consideryng yat the two Shire ben Countees Palantynez, and adjoynantz, and neyther havyng power within other, ne Jurisdiction."*

To these petitions the king returned the usual answer of assent, "Le Roi le voet;" but the final result of the trial of the criminal, on this charge of violence and abduction, is not recorded.†

Sir John and Isabella had a son, sir John Botiler, who was only one year old when his father died in 9 Henry VI., and in whose favour an exception was made in the act of resumption, in 28 Henry VI. that it should not be prejudicial to him "to or of any graunt made by us unto hym, of Viewe of Frauncplegg', to be withholden within his Manoyr of Beavsee, and in the Towne of Werynglon, Sonky, and Burtonwode, as parcelleȝ of the same Manoyr, which we graunted to hym opon certeyn

* Rot. Parl. Vol. iv. p. 497.

† Lord Coke, speaking of the crime of rape, notices this particular case: "In the parliament rolls," he says, "we read what detestation hath been had of this heinous offence. At the petition of Isabell, late wife of John Botiler of Beausie, in the county of Lancaster, knight, which Isabell one William Pull, of Wirrall, in the county of Cheshire, gentleman, did shamefully ravish. It is enacted, that if William Pull do not yield himself after proclamation made against him, that he shall be taken as a traitor attainted. The same Isabell by another petition shewed how the said William by dures and menace of imprisonment enforced her to marry him, and by colour thereof ravished her, for which she prayeth her appeal, which to her is granted." 3 Inst. *Tit.* Rape.

Warrington Parish.

precedentez allowed in Ayer to his Aunceterz of longe tyme paste."* About 30 Henry VI. sir John married Anna, daughter of sir John Savill, and to this pair it is probable that the tradition relates, which ascribes their deaths to the hands of assassins, in 13 Henry VII., when his age would be 67 years.

Murder of the lord of Warrington.

This tragical event is involved in a great deal of obscurity and contradiction, one account averring that the person murdered was sir Thomas Botiller, and not sir John Botiller; another, that both the knight and his lady fell under the hands of the assassins. A manuscript in the Bodleian Library gives the following version of the event:—

"Sir John Butler, Knt." says the MS. "was slaine in his bedde by the procurement of the Lord Standley, Sir Piers Leigh and Mister Wm. Savage joining with him in that action, (corrupting his servants,) his porter setting a light in a window to give knowledge upon the water that was about his house at Bewsey, (where your way to * * * comes.) They came over the moate in lether boats, and so to his chamber, where one of his servants, named Houlcrofte, was slain, being his chamberlaine, the other basely betrayed his master; they payed him a great reward, and so coming awaye with him, they hanged him at a tree in Bewsey Parke; after this Sir John Butler's lady prosecuted those that slew her husband, and * * * * £20 for that suite, but being married to the Lord Grey, he made her suite voyd, for which reason she parted from her husband, and came into Lancashire, saying, 'if my Lord will not let me have my will of my husband's enemies, yet shall my body be buried by him;' and she caused a tomb of alabaster to be made, where she lyeth on the * * * * hand of her husband, Sir John Butler.

"The occasion of the murder was this: King Henry the Seventh being come to Latham, the erle his brother-in-law sent him a message to wear his cloth at that time; but his wife in his absence scorn'd that her husband should wayte on her brother, being as well able to entertain the king as he was, which answer he tooke in great disdeigne, and prosecuted the said Sir John with all the malice that could be, and amongst other things the said Sir John had a ferry at Warrington, which was worth 100 marcs by the year unto him, there being no bridge: and the erle coming to go to London, the said Sir John would not suffer him to pass, but forced him about by Manchester, whereupon the erle bought a piece of land of one Norris of Warrington, by which means he was privileged to * * * * on the other side, and so builded a bridge at W. on both sides being his own land, and the said Sir John Butler did notwithstanding exact and take toll and tax of all passengers as before, whereon the erle caused the king to make it free; on that and such like discontents they tooke arms against one another: and Sir Piers Leigh and Wm. Savage that sided with the erle made * * * * upon Warrington heath, which were to be seen not long since before the enclosing of the said heath: so in the end they corrupted his servants and murdered him in his bedde. His lady at that instant being in London did dream the same nyght that her husband was slaine, and that Bewsey hall did swym with bloode, whereupon she presently came homewards, and heard by the way the report of his death."

It is stated in an early MS., but on anonymous authority, that sir Piers Legh being an ecclesiastic, was sentenced, as a penance for the share he had in this murder, to build Disley church; which he performed in the year 1527.

* Rot. Parl. Vol. V. p. 191.

A native poet, in a modern poem of considerable merit, thus commemorates the Bewsey tragedy:— Warrington Parish.

"Unarmed, and in his bed surpriz'd,
Vilely they butcher'd the devoted Lord!
Meanwhile a servant Maid, with pious guile,
Bore in her apron, artfully conceal'd,
The infant heir; and, many a danger brav'd,
Sav'd him uninjur'd from the ruffians' sword,
The Negro's valour fav'ring her escape."*

Bewsey: a Poem.

Sir Thomas Butler, the son of sir John, who succeeded his elder brother William, died in 14 Henry VIII.† and was followed by another Thomas; yet Pennant says, "Sir Thomas, I believe the last of the name, was, with his lady, murdered in his house by assassins, who in the night crossed the moat in leathern boats, or coracles, to perpetrate this villainy."‡

Sir Thomas, the grandson of sir John Butler, appears to have preferred a claim to hold a market every Friday, and a fair to continue eight days every year, and free warren in all his demesne lands in Magna Sonky, Penketh, Warington, and Laton; and to have a market every week, on Wednesday, at his manor of Laton, and one fair to continue three days, wreck of the sea, and gallows in Warington and Laton, view of frank pledge at his manor of Becansoe; free fishery in the water of Warington and Laton as far as the land of the said Thomas lies; and a passage or ferry across the said water;§ with emendations of the assize of bread and beer in his demesnes aforesaid.‖ Sir Thomas died 4 Edward VI. in possession of the manor of Burtonwoode and Warrington,¶ and was succeeded by his son sir Thomas, who married Eleanor, the daughter of sir John Huddlestone, of Cambridge, and died 22 Elizabeth, holding the manors of Burtonwood, Warrington, and the two Sankeys. He was succeeded by his son, Edward Butler, of Bewsey, esq. then aged 26 years. This gentleman married Jane, daughter of sir Richard Brooke, of

* This legend, as well as that the heroic servant was a negro, though not specified in the Bodleian MS., is traditionary in the neighbourhood.

† Seized of the manor and advowson of Warrington, the manor of Bewsey, and other property.—*Duchy Records*, Vol. V. n. 13.

‡ Tour, p. 20.

§ Overford and the fishery in the Mersey are named in the Inq. post Mortem, sir Thomas Butler, 22 Eliz. Duchy Records, Vol. XIV. n. 2.

‖ Dr. Kuerden's 4to. MS. fo. 54. In the Chetham Lib.

¶ Duchy Records, Vol. IX. n. 22.

Warrington Parish.

Norton, from whom he was divorced, and then married Margaret, daughter of John Masterton, of Nantwich, and died without issue in 1586 or 1587, having exercised the rights of lord of the manor of Warrington in seizing the forfeited goods of a felon convict; but he is said to have sold the manor; and on the 1st of August, 1587, Robert, earl of Leicester,* dates his will, by which he empowers his executor to sell all his lands and leases, &c. in Lancashire, which were the lands of sir Thomas Butler and of Edward his son; which he intended for his base son, Robert Dudley, for the redemption of the lordships of Denbigh and Chirke, which lordships he gave to his said son after the death of Ambrose, earl of Warwick, his brother.† In an inquisition taken at Kenilworth, 1st August, 1592, in pursuance of a commission granted in May by the most noble Robert Dudley, Edward Butler is said to be lately deceased, and to have been lord of the manor of Warrington, and the Irelands are mentioned as having bought Warrington after the date of the commission.‡ By an indenture, dated 11 April, 39 Eliz. between Richard Bold, of Bold, and Thomas Ireland, of Childwall, it is recited that they had of late jointly purchased of sir Robert Dudley the manor of Warrington with its appurtenances, and it was agreed that the manor and some premises should be allotted to Thomas Ireland for his purparty, excepting the rectory and parsonage. On March 6, 42 Eliz. the queen granted the manor of Burtonwood, Sonkey, and Warrington in fee to Humphrey Devenport and Richard Tilney, who, for a nominal consideration, 11 June, 42 Eliz. granted to Thomas Ireland, of Bewsey, the manor and lordship of Warrington. The property seems to have been mortgaged by sir Thomas Ireland; for, on December 1, 1608, 6 James I. he executed a deed of sale to Edward Hall and John Stuteville of the manor for £100, and these persons reconveyed the manor to him 17th February, 10 James I. On 10th May, 5 Charles I. Richard Haworth and Edward Wright for 10s. sold to Thomas Ireland the manor of Warrington and certain towns and hamlets named. This deed is evidently a reconveyance, but it states that they had been acquired by purchase by sir Thomas Ireland, deceased,

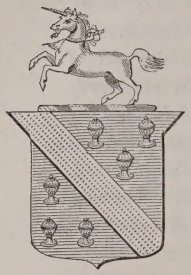
* On the 25th Feb. 24 Eliz. the queen granted the titles of Woolston and Pulston to Edmund Downing and Peter Ashton, who, on the 17th December, of the same year, conveyed them to Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester; and the earl, on the 30th November, 28 Eliz. granted the titles to his hospital at Warwick; so that he had an interest in this parish before the death of Edward Butler.

† Dugdale, Baronage, Vol. II. p. 221.

‡ In the reign of Elizabeth no person was allowed to sell ale in Warrington, but such as would take travellers in, to lodge in their houses; and it appears, from an inquisition taken on the death of Edward Butler, the constable, on application, was accustomed to go round the town to enforce this regulation.

father of Thomas Ireland. On the 18th March, 1631, William Booth, son and heir of sir George Booth, purchased Warrington from Thomas Ireland and Mary his wife, and George Ireland and Robert Ireland. On the 24th June, 9 Charles I., William Booth demised the manor for fourscore years; and on 31st May, 1656, sir George Booth conveyed it to Elizabeth Pelham in consideration of £3000. On 8th and 9th June, 1660, it was assigned as collateral security to the earl of Bedford, who reconveyed it June 5, 1671, to sir George Booth, afterwards lord Delamer, by whom, March 25, 1698, it was mortgaged to lord Radnor for £5000. Sir George's grandson, George, second earl of Warrington, left an only daughter, married to Harry Grey, earl of Stamford, by whom, about 1766, the manor of Warrington was sold to John Blackburne, esq. descended maternally from the Irelands of Bewsey; and his great-grandson, John Ireland Blackburne, esq., the representative of the borough, is the present lord. Warrington Parish.

Butler of Bewsey, Barons of Warrington.



Willielmus de Boteler, aliter dictus Pincerna, defunctus 18 Henr. III. fuit testis 14 Henr. III. = ...

Matthæus Villers dedit ecclesiam de Warrington. = ...

Almaricus Pincerna, fil. & heres, 18 Hen. III. ob. 19 Hen. III. = Beatrix, fil. et cohær. Matthæi Villers, domini de Warrington.

Thomas.

Will'us.

Willelmus Pincerna, alias Butler, infra ætatem et in custodia Will'i Ferrers Comitis de Ferrarijs 19 Hen. III. fuit miles. = Dionysia.

Gwarinus, primogenitus, sine exitu.

Dominus Richardus Pincerna, alias Butler, habuit totam terram de Hout Rawcliffe et unam bovat. terræ in Staynole ex dono Theobaldi Walter, Pincernæ Hiberniæ, 9 Edw. I. a quo Butler de Rawcliffe. = Alecia, fil. Willelmi de Carleton habuit manerium de Inskip ex dono patris, fuit dotata 9 Ed. I.

Dominus Henricus le Boteler, fil. & hær. 9 Edw. I. = Sibilla.

Dominus Willielmus Butler de Warrington, 26 Edw. I. = Sibilla.

Willielmus Boteler, miles dominus de Warrington 39 Edw. III. ob. 3 Ric. II. = Elizabeth.

Ellena. = Jacobus, filius Rob'ti Banister domini de Makerfeld, 4 Edw. I.

Richardus Butler, filius et heres, ob. 22 Edw. IV. s. p. = Johanna.

Johannes, filius 2us et hæres, æt. 22 ann. ad mortem patris. = Alicia, filia Willi' Plompton militis 47 Edw. III.

Richardus filius et hæres Joh'nis Sherburne militis, 1 Vir, 25 Edw. III.

Willelmus Butler, miles 9 Hen. IV. ob. 3 Hen. V. = Elizabeth .., ob. 19 H. VI. = Will'us Ferrars, de Groby 2 Vir, 19 Hen. VI.

Jon'nes, filius & hæres Nicholai Butler de Rawcliffe, arm. nupt. 2 Hen. VI. = Eliza-beth. = Sir Piers Dutton, of Dutton.

Isabella, relicta Joh'nis Butler, ob. 19 Hen. VI. = Johannes Butler, natus fuit apud Bewcy, 3 Hen. IV. ætat. 21 ann. 2 Hen. VI. fuit in custodia Petri Dutton et al. 4 Hen. V. ob. 9 Hen. VI. = Margareta, filia Roberti Holland, militis.

William Manwaring, of Over Peyer, (Leicester's Book, 335,) = Ellen Butler, his sister, 22 Hen. VI.

Johannes Butler de Bewcy, miles, Baro de Warrington, æt. unius ann. ad mort. patris. = Anna filia Johannis Savill, militis, 30 H. VI.

Isabella Butler, nupta 31 Hen. VI. = Galfrid Masey de Tutton, miles, ob. 14 Hen. VII. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of Sir Galfrid Worseley, of Worseley.

William Butler, miles, fil. & h. ob. 12 Edw. IV. s. p.

Thomas Butler, frater et hæres, æt. 10 an. ad mort. fr'is ob. 14 H. VIII. = Margareta, filia Joh'nis Delves de Doddington, in com. Cestr. 2 Ric. III. = Richardus filius Joh'nis Butler de Rawcliffe.

Cecily, dau. of Piers Legh, of Bradley. = Thomas Butler de Bewsey, miles, ob. 4 Ed. VI.

Eliz.d. of Sir Edw. Sutton, baron of Dudley. = Sir John Huddlestone, 1st husband.

Margareta, ux. Ric. Bold de Bold, mil. 36 H. VIII.

Ellen, w. of John Bagot, s. & h. of Sir L. Bagot, of Blithfield, co. Stafford.

Eliz. ux. Georgii Booth de Dunham, co. Cestr.

Isabell, wife of Randle Brereton, of Malpas, knt.

Anne, marr. 1st, George Atherton, of Atherton, 2d, Laurence Starkey, of Stretton.

Cecily, wife of Henry Kighley, of Inskip.

Margery, w. of Tho. Southworth, of Samlesbury.

Anne, wife of Robert Yardley, com. Cestr'.

John Butler.

Thomas Butler, miles, æt. 37 ann ad mortem patris, obiit 22 Eliz. = Eleanora filia Joh'nis Huddlestone de Sampterre, in com. Cantabrig. ar.

Dorothy, wife of John Booth, of Boston, 17 H. 6.

Margareta filia Joh'nis Mastreton de Vico Malbo. co. Cestr. = Edwardus Butler de Bewcy, ar. æt. 26 an. ad mort. patris. = Jana fil. Richardi Brooke de Norton, mil.; a quo divorciata.

Margareta, uxor Will'i Basset.

Petrus Warburton, constitutus Justic. de Banco, 24th Nov. 43 Eliz. postea fuit eques auratus.

Elizabeth. = Johannis filius tertius Roberti Manwaring de Warton in com. Cestr.

At the end of Warrington bridge was a friary of Austin or Hermit Friars, which seems to have been standing in Leland's time. Warrington. Parish.

Apon *Mersey* in *Chestreshire* ☞ *Warington*, (a pavid Town) one Chirch, a Freres *Augustine* at the Bridge Ende. The Town is of a prety Bygnes. The Paroche Chirche is at the Tayle of al the Tounne. It is a better Market than *Manchestre*.* Warrington. Friary.

The foundation of the friary is unknown, but it existed before 1370,† and is supposed to have stood on the Cheshire side of the river.‡ No mention is made of this monastic institution in the History of Abbeys by Dugdale; but Stevens, the continuator of Dugdale, has the following account from Sir Peter Leicester's Antiquities of Cheshire, p. 253.

"Anno Domini 1379, 3 Richard III. William Eltonhead, prior of the Hermit Friers of the order of St. Augustin, at Warrington, in Lancashire, and the convent there granted to Sir Thomas Dutton, knight, a perpetual chantry, to wit, that a sufficient frier of the convent of Warrington, shall be especially elected to pray for the salvation of Sir Thomas, his children, and of Philippa his wife, and her parents, and for the soul of dame Ellen, late wife of the said Sir Thomas, their children and parents, when they shall die, at the great altar of the church yearly, for ever, and that their names be written down in their Martyrology; whereunto the prior and convent were bound, under a penalty of 3s. 4d, to be levied by the provincial upon omission of such form of service; and if for a week or a fortnight it were omitted, then must they double the fine in manner aforesaid. If neglected for 6 months, then upon pain of suspension; if for a year, then upon excommunication until the time omitted be made up. Whereunto are witnesses, Thomas, abbot of St. Werburg, of Chester, Stephen, abbot of Vale Royal, Richard, prior of Norton, and Roger prior of Birkenhead.

"This was confirmed by Henry de Townsdale, provincial of the Hermit Friers of St. Augustin, in England, with a special injunction, that the said persons be yearly twice commemorated before the whole convent; once at the entrance of the prior of Warrington into the convocation-house yearly; the other time, on the election of a fellow prior for a provincial convocation. Dated at Warrington, on Sunday next after the Feast of St. Martin, the year aforesaid."§

The site of this house was granted 18th June, 32 Henry VIII. to Thomas Holcrofte.‖ While on this subject, it may be noticed, in passing, that the monastery of Whalley had a messuage in Warrington, which in 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, then

* Leland. Itin. Vol. VII. fo. 56, p. 44. Camden notices, that it was distinguished for its market, "Notum suo foro." Britan. p. 614, edit. 1590.

† See Vol. I. p. 491.

‡ Ellis's Monasticon, Vol. VI. 1593.

§ Stevens, Contin. Vol. II. p. 229.

‖ See Vol. I. p. 491.

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in the tenure of Christopher Batersby, was rated at viijs. for John Fleetewood, 13 August at xxviij years' purchase.*

The Mersey.

The river Mersey is supposed to take its name from Mercia, *quasi* the river of Mercia, which kingdom this river in Saxon times divided from the kingdom of Northumbria, of which Lancashire formed a part.† The passage of the Mersey from Thelwall to Runcorn, was granted in the reign of Richard I. to Hugh Boydell, of Doddleston, in the county of Chester. In 1308, his great-nephew John Boydell granted to the Friars Hermits of St. Austin's, in Warrington, free passage for their wains through Latchford, as the price of an annual mass. Edward the black prince, in 40 Edward III., appointed commissioners to arrest all persons who made a passage across the Mersey by boats, between Runcorn and Crosseferry, and to commit them to the castle of Chester, there to remain during the earl's pleasure. By inquisition 23 Edward III., on the demise of William Boydell, it is stated that he held in Latchford a certain passage with the fishery, valued at 13s. 4d; and in that of Thomas Boydell, 20 Richard II., he is stated to have held Latchford with the passage of the bridge of Warrington, from the earl of Chester in capite; which is the first mention of the bridge, and which proves it to have been erected before 1397.‡ About the reign of Edward IV., James Holt and Henry Byrom claimed the pontage at Werington: for every man passing over the bridge with a horse, they demanded a halfpenny; for every horse with tundage, a halfpenny; and for every man without horse, a farthing.§ On a Quo Warranto in the reign of Henry VII., the same parties and their wives lay claim to the passage from Latchford to the water of Mersey near Warrington, for which certain tolls were to be paid,‖ but nothing is said of the bridge.

Bridge.

From the earliest period to the close of the 14th century, the Mersey was passed at Warrington by a ford. The first bridge, of which the Boydells claimed the tolls, was taken down by Thomas, first earl of Derby, and as a compliment to his royal

* Harl. MSS. Cod. 606. fo. 101. b.

† Mr. Whitaker reading Mærſc, the name of the river, in the will of Wulfric, who was slain in 1010, (Monast. Vol. I. p. 267.,) says of it, that "from the marshes and marshy meadows, that skirt its channel on both sides, in one continued line to the sea, obtained the descriptive denomination of Mersc-ey, Mers-ey, or marshy water." Manch. Vol. I. p. 230. The name of the river in the will of Wulfric, as printed in the new edition of the Monasticon, is Mærſe. By this correction in the orthography, Mr. Whitaker's etymological conjecture appears to be erroneous.

‡ Ormerod's Ches. Vol. I. p. 447.

§ Jacobus Holt et Hen. Byrom clam. habere pont. de quolibet homine cum equo transient. per pontem de Werington ob. et pro quolibet equi cum Tundagio ob. pro quolibet homine sine equo 1 quad. Dr. Kuerden's 4to. MS. fo. 56.

‖ Ormerod, Vol. III. p. 444.

relative, Henry VII., on his visit to Lathom and Knowsley, in 1496, he built a substantial bridge at Warrington; and by this munificent act conferred a benefit upon the two Palatine counties, the value of which it is not easy to estimate. The earl, by his will (dated 28th of July, 1504,) directed that a priest should be provided, to say mass for a year, in the churches of Winwick and Warrington, especially for the souls of those against whom he had in any wise offended, and all Christian souls. In the time of William, the sixth earl of Derby, a question arose between the counties of Lancaster and Chester on the one side, and the Stanley family on the other, touching the expense attendant on keeping the bridge at Warrington in repair, the bridge being much out of order, and the earl having peremptorily refused his assistance to repair it. Upon which, says the historian of the house of Stanley, an inquiry was instituted whether any lands or tenements had been settled or appropriated by any of the noble family of Derby for the maintenance and support thereof; and upon the report of the inquiry made to the judges, it appeared that nothing had been settled. A meeting in consequence took place of the gentlemen of the two counties, in which it was determined, that for the future, one county should repair one-half of the said bridge, and the other county the other half.* This representation of the issue of the inquiry is not consistent with a passage in Kuerden's MS.,† from which it appears, that on the 26th of August, 1656, a presentment was made to the effect "that a deed dated thirty-five years before, by some of the earls of Derby, was, at the time of making the presentment, in custody of sir Thomas Ireland, knt. of Bowsey, whereby lands called *Norris Street* were conveyed to certain persons for the repair of Warrington bridge," and an order was accordingly made "That Thomas Ellensworth, (then in possession of the lands,) his wife, and the owners and occupiers of the said lands called Norris Street, should pay to the surveyors of the highways of Warrington, at the 2d of February for ever, the yearly sum of 13lbs., to be employed in the repair of the said bridge." On the approach of the rebels in 1745, the middle arch of this bridge was cut down; and in that state it remained till 1747, when it was rebuilt, with a watch-house in the middle, at the expense of parliament;‡ but the structure having become ruinous, the stone bridge was taken down in the year 1812, and the present wooden bridge, resting on stone piers, substituted for it, at the joint cost of the county of Chester and the hundred of West Derby in Lancashire. As a timber bridge, this structure does credit to the architect, Mr. Harrison, of Chester, but indications are already visible of the insufficiency of the material; and the impolicy of the counsels which could, at this time of day, prefer timber to stone, will soon be made manifest by the necessity for a new erection.

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* Seacombe, p. 71. † 4to MS. fo. 607. ‡ Ormerod, Vol. I. p. 447.

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Leland, after his notice of the paved town of Warrington, adds "Thelwaul, sumtime a havenet and little cite, as it apperith by the kynges records. Now fische garthes marre the haven, and the old towne now a poor village. It stondith a ii. miles upward from Warington."* Thelwall, though now comprised within the limits of the borough of Warrington by the Act of 2 and 3 William IV. cap. 64, is not strictly within the scope of this history; but it may be remarked of it, that this decayed city was rebuilt in the year 923, by Edward, king of the West Saxons, at the time when he re-edified Manchester.†

Thelwall.

Siege of Warrington.

The horrors of war were repeatedly experienced by the inhabitants of Warrington, in the disturbed reign of Charles I. This town, taking its tone from the house of Stanley, embraced the royal cause, and, at the commencement of the civil wars, James, lord Strange, was ordered to make preparations for the intended raising of the royal standard at Warrington.‡

Having mustered 20,000 men on three heaths, near Bury, Ormskirk, and Preston, he occupied this town, from which the parliamentary forces determined to dislodge him. "About March 18, 1643," says Burghell, the puritan author of Providence Improved, "Sir William Brereton, with most of his horse, went to Northwich, and in Easter week the Manchester men and he agreed to meet at Warrington, to gain that town from the earl of Derby, who had strongly fortified it, being there himself. On Monday in Easter week,[a] Captain Ardern, and some other captains, with their companies, faced the town. The earl, perceiving their strength but small (for neither Sir William, nor the Manchester forces were come up to them,) issued forth with great strength into the Cheshire side, where the parliament forces were, slew some, took others prisoners, and had like to have routed them all, had not Sir William, with his forces, come at the instant to their aid, which the earl perceiving (being at Stockton Heath where the skirmish was) retired speedily into the town, having left some of his own men; and towards the middle of the week, the Manchester forces being then come, Sir William and they begirt the town about, and fiercely assaulted it, having gotten Sankey-bridge, — a fair house of one Mr. Bridgeman's, and some of the outer walls, and within a short space was likely to get the whole; which, the earl perceiving, set the middle of the town on fire, protesting that he would burn it all ere they should have it; which the parliament forces perceiving (seeing the fire increase) to save it from desolation, withdrew their forces after they had been there three days, and so departed for that time.

[a] April 3.

"About this time, Sir Wm. Brereton and all his horse were at Stafford, from whence they came to Nantwich, and some forces out of Cheshire marched to meet the Manchester forces at Warrington. On Whitsunday, May 21, they planted

1643.

* Itin. Vol. VII. p. 405. † See Vol. I. p. 52. Vol. II. p. 168. ‡ See Vol. II. p. 12.

ordnance, and beset the town around, played upon it, and it upon them, all that week, it being strongly fortified, and the soldiers behaving themselves bravely. But bread and other necessaries being scarce, on Saturday they came to a parley, when it was agreed the town should be rendered up, and that the captains and commanders should depart, with every man his horse and pistols, and all the soldiers to pack away, and leave all their arms, ammunition, and provisions behind them. On Trinity Sunday,[a] Sir G. Booth, being lord of the town, entered it, and was joyfully entertained by the inhabitants. There were slain on the parliament side only four, and two of the town: wherein the mercy of God appeared." Warrington Parish.

[a] May 28.

A principal actor in these struggles, says that the Manchestrians, as they were called, were commanded by colonel Ashton, aided by colonel Rosworm, the German engineer, marched to Warrington, which is described as a place of good strength, and a great resort of the cavaliers. "Having sat down before the place on Easter Monday, 1643, they besieged it in form. The royalists under Colonel Norris, the governor of Warrington, immediately fled to the church and steeple, and exceeding boldly and resolutely defended themselves for some time; but the brave Manchestrians environed them on every side, raised a battery against the church, and obliged the enemy to surrender this key of the county after a siege of five days."* The number of royalist troops in the town, horse and foot, amounted to about 1600, of which the greatest part escaped, leaving only about 300, who were taken along with a considerable supply of arms and ammunition, and ten pieces of ordnance.

Early in the month of June, in the same year, the Manchestrians once more marched against Warrington, and stormed and carried the town, taking 600 prisoners and eight pieces of cannon.†

From this period till the year 1648, no military operations appear to have taken place in Warrington; but after the battle of Ribblesdale, Oliver Cromwell pursued the remnant of Duke Hamilton's army to the pass of Winwick, when, after a sanguinary engagement between the parliamentary forces under Cromwell and the division of the royal army under general Bailey, in which the latter was defeated, his scattered forces rallied at Warrington, with the hopes of effecting the passage of the bridge; but this operation failed, and the General, with 4000 men, having found it necessary to sue for capitulation, became prisoners of war to Cromwell, upon the sole terms of quarter for life.‡

Surrender of General Bailey's forces to Cromwell.

In 1651, says Bankes, "the king's army marched through Lancashire, where at the head of it, he (Charles II.) was proclaimed, as he passed along, in all the market towns. But he met not with that encouragement which he expected; for, besides that the Scots daily deserted him, the countries did not come in as he

March of the royal troops through Lancashire.

* Fairfax's Memoirs, p 215. † Ibid. p. 221. ‡ See Vol. II. p. 47.

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believed they would, being continually disturbed by the forces of the commonwealth. The passage of Warrington bridge, in Cheshire, was sharply contested with him by Lambert; but at last his majesty carried it, and, continuing on his march with great expedition, on the 23d of August he came to Worcester."*

Passage of Warrington bridge by Chas. II.

The following letters, from major-general Harrison to the lord president Bradshaw, present an official narrative of the military progress of his majesty Charles II. through Lancashire, previously to the battle of Worcester:—

"At the Camp near Warrington Bridge, the 16th day of the 6th Month, about 11 in the Morning.

"My Lord,

"Having joined with major-general Lambert about 12 at noon on the 13th inst. on Hasle-Moor within seven miles of Preston; the enemy, according to our best intelligence, lying then on Elhill-Moor, four miles on this side Lancaster, and that evening marched to Haworth-Moor, within eight miles of Preston, and yesterday through Preston towards Wigan, designing, as we conceive, to get up to Warrington Bridge before us; and yesterday receiving a sudden account of their marching through the town, we crossed the country, and about one of the clock this morning reached Bolton; and, after some short stay for refreshing our men, we marched away for Warrington, where we are now, in conjunction with about 4000 foot and dragoons, raised in Cheshire and Staffordshire.

"We are improving the little time we have got before them here, to the spoiling the fords and passes on the river, especially between us and Manchester; leaving those only open to them, where, if they attempt a passage, we may be most considerable to make opposition, and, if the Lord will, engage them. Wherein we wait his pleasure and providence concerning us, not questioning but, if we be clearly called to give them battle, or if they seek us out and force us to it, (as in reason it seems much to be their interest) before my lord-general comes up with the foot and train, which is by this time about Bernard Castle, we shall find our hearts filled with a heavenly power from the Lord, and see his antient arm lifted up, as in former times, against his enemies. I am

"Your most humble Servant,

"T. Harrison."

"P. S. We expect this day they will attempt to force their passage at some of the narrowest passes, where they apprehend our resistance least considerable. We are appointing a council to consider whether we should not withdraw, tho' there be a spirit given generally to press to engage them, if the Lord should vouchsafe an open field for it."

"Upon the March from Knotsford town, Congleton, Aug. 17, 1651, about nine of the clock.

"Sir,

"Yesterday the 16th, the enemy came on with their whole army, and pressed to pass at the Bridge and Fort[a] near it, which we had broken down, and spoiled as well as we could in so short a time. A company of our foot were drawn down to the barricade of the bridge, who behaved themselves gallantly, and gave the enemy opposition, till we saw cause to draw them off, securing their retreat by parties of horse, which we did, because we were unwilling to engage the whole army, where our horse could not come to make service through the inclosures. The enemy hereupon hastened over their whole army, and their king in their van, if not Forlorne, which was his own

[a] Ford, probably.

* Review of the Political Life of Oliver Cromwell, p. 69.

Life-guard, as some prisoners told us since; and pressed hard upon our rear, whereof Col. Richard had the guard, who wheeled off parties, and charged them thence as they came on, and the Lord every time caused those of the enemy, that were so forward, to fly before us. Warrington Parish.

"We killed the officer that commanded one of their parties, and two or three troopers, and some countrymen since bring us word that 28 of theirs were slain in the several skirmishes, and but 4 of ours that I can hear of, and at the bridge.*

"As they fell on, they cried, *Oh, you rogues, we will be with you before your Cromwell comes;* which made us think they would press to engage us with all speed.

"We are drawing up at Knotsford Moor to wait them, tho' we hear since, that they marched a good part of the night on the London Road.

"Your faithful Servt
"Thos. Harrison."†

After the death of Cromwell, and when the Commonwealth was on the eve of its dissolution, sir George Booth, formerly a strenuous supporter of the cause of parliament, and knight of the shire for Lancashire, being, as he himself declared, very much dissatisfied with the conduct of public affairs, invited the gentry in these parts of the country to several meetings, in which he declared that his wish was to see a free parliament with a single head. The result was, that a considerable force was collected under the command of sir George, and, after an engagement fought on the 19th of August, 1659, at Winnington bridge, near Delamere forest, sir George was put to route by the army under lord Lambert, and a part of his troops, which retreated to Warrington, arrested in their progress by the parliamentary garrison at that place, consisting of four companies of foot and a troop of horse.‡

The services of sir George Booth at the restoration procured him the rank and title of Baron Delamer of Dunham Massey. His son Henry, the second lord, became obnoxious to the ill-fated James II. and was tried on a charge of high The Booths.

* In the postscript to colonel Lilburne's despatch to the Speaker of the House of Commons, dated from Wigan on the 25th of August, 1651, relating to the Battle of Wigan Lane, he gives the following list of officers taken and killed in that engagement—

"*Prisoners taken at Wigan*—Cols. Throgmorton, Legg, Robinson, Baynes, Gerrard, and the adjutant-general; lieutenant-colonels, Rigby, Baynes, Galliard, and Constable; major Gower; four captains; two lieutenants; one quarter-master; twenty gentlemen and reformadres; 400 private prisoners; all their baggage and sumptres, arms, and ammunition; the lord Derby's three cloaks with star, his George Garter and other Robes.

"*Slain and dead since they were taken*—The lord Widdrington; major-general sir Thomas Tildesley; colonel Matthew Boynton; majors Chester and Trollop; and divers others of quality, whose names are not yet brought in, besides 60 private men."

† Parliamentary Hist. of Eng. Vol. XX. p. 14, 15.

‡ Lambert's Despatch, Aug. 20, 1659.

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treason, of which he was acquitted by the unanimous voice of his judges. This peer distinguished himself at the Revolution in 1688, in support of the cause of the prince of Orange, and two years afterwards was created Earl of Warrington. His son George Booth dying without male issue, the title became extinct. Mary, the only daughter and heir of the second earl, married Harry Grey, the fourth earl of Stamford,[a] in whose family the earldom of Warrington was revived in 1796, and is now inherited by his descendant George Harry Grey, earl of Stamford and Warrington.

[a] In 1736.

In 1667, the founder of the peaceful sect of Quakers visited this neighbourhood. "I passed," says he, "into Lancashire to William Barnes's, near Warrington, where I met some of most of the meetings in that county, and there all the monthly meetings were established in the gospel order."* In the course of his perambulations in 1669, he says, "I passed through the counties till I came into Staffordshire, and so into Cheshire, where we had many large and precious meetings. I had a very large meeting at William Barns his house, about two miles from Warrington; and although Col. Kirby was now got abroad again as violent in breaking up meetings as before, and was then at Warrington, yet the Lord did not suffer him to come to this meeting, and so we were preserved out of his hands."†

Duke of Monmouth's visit.

During the progress of the unfortunate duke of Monmouth, in 1682, "through the discontented counties of Lancashire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Cheshire, with a retinue of above a hundred persons, armed and magnificently accoutred, the lords Macclesfield, Brandon, Rivers, Colchester, Delamere, Russel, and Grey, sir Gilbert Gerrard, and many others of the high gentry of the Whig party, met him at the head of their tenants in different places. And, as the ancient manners of England were not at that time laid aside, most of those who came to meet him were armed. When he approached a town, he quitted his coach, and rode into it on horseback: the nobility and gentry went foremost in a band; at a distance, and singly, rode the duke; and at a distance behind him the servants and tenants. When he entered the town, those who received him formed themselves into three ranks; the nobility, gentry and burghers being placed in the first, the tenants in the next, and the servants in the last. He gave orders for 200 covers to be prepared wherever he dined. At dinner two doors were thrown open, that the populace might enter at the one, walk round the table to see their favourite, and give place to those that followed them, by going out at the other. At other times he dined in an open tent in the field, that he might the more see and be seen. At Liverpool, he even ventured to touch for the king's evil. He entered into all country diversions; and, as he was of wonderful agility, even ran races himself upon foot; and when he had outstripped the swiftest of the racers, he ran again in his

* George Fox's Journal, p. 312, Lond. 1694. † Ibid. p. 327.

boots, and beat them, though running in their shoes. The prizes which he gained over them, he gave away at Christenings in the evening. The bells were rung, bonefires made, and vollies of fire-arms discharged wherever he came. The populace, waving their hats in the air, shouted after him, "A Monmouth! a Monmouth!" and all promised him their votes in future elections to parliament."* Warrington Parish.

Between the period of the Restoration and the Revolution, this place is thus described by Blome, the topographer—"Warrington," says he, "is seated on the river Mersey, over which there is a curious *stone-bridge*, which leadeth to *Cheshire*. It is a very fine and large *town*, which hath a considerable *market* on *Wednesdays* for *linnen, cloth, corn, cattle, provisions*, and *fish*, being much resorted to by the *Welshmen;* and is of note for its *lampres*." Blome's description.

As a military station, this place has, ever since the erection of the bridge over the Mersey, been generally considered as the key to the county of Lancaster; and when the career of the rebels was arrested at Preston, Nov. 2, 1715, they were preparing to march to Warrington to secure the bridge, and afterwards to make themselves masters of Manchester and Liverpool. To defeat this intended operation, major-general Wills, who had been sent to command in the west, on learning their intention, despatched orders for Pitt's regiment of horse, with six regiments of dragoons, and three of foot, to draw together at Warrington, resolving to march against the rebels, without giving them any respite, or time either to gather strength, or to fortify themselves in any inland or seaport town. On the 8th of November the general departed from Warrington for Manchester, with intention to march to Preston,† but, before his arrival in the latter place, the rebels had surrendered, and the earl of Derwentwater was conducted on a white horse, by the king's officers, a prisoner through Warrington. 1715.

In the rebellion of 1745, on the approach of the army of prince Charles Edward from Manchester, the bridge at Warrington was cut down‡ by the *Liverpool Blues*, who captured part of a detachment of the rebels, and committed them for safe custody to Chester castle. 1745.

The duke of Cumberland passed through Warrington on his way to Scotland before the battle of Colloden. He was attended from this town as far as Wigan by

* Dalrymple's Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland, p. 73, Lond. 1771.

† Political State of Great Britain, p. 497, Lond. 1715. See Vol. II. p. 66.

‡ In Dr. Ormerod's excellent History of Cheshire, it is stated that Warrington bridge was cut down on the 24th of June, 1745; but, as the young Chevalier did not land in Scotland till the 19th of August in that year, and as his army did not march into Lancashire till the 24th of November, this date is probably erroneous, and *November* should be read for *June*. In confirmation of this conjecture, Whitworth's Manchester Magazine of the 20th of December, 1745, may be quoted, in which it is announced, "That a ferry boat is stationed near the *late* bridge at Warrington, to carry over the river Mersey, people, horses, and goods, at reasonable prices."

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Mr. Blackburn, of Orford, and many respectable inhabitants. Some of the rebels captured by the duke, were imprisoned in the old town-hall, on their passage to London, guarded by highlanders of the royal party.

Parish Church.

The parish church of Warrington is of Saxon origin, and existed at the period of the Conquest. It was then the church of the hundred, dedicated to St. Elfin, and had the usual endowment of one carucate of land.* Subsequently it has undergone great alterations, and the patron has been changed to St. Helen, but the ancient site remains unaltered. It is a spacious and massive cruciform structure, of which the tower rises from the intersections of the several transepts, and is said to have been rebuilt in the reign of William III. The eastern wing extends south of the tower. The western transept, of substantial masonry, is disposed into a body, side aisles and chancel, and is the largest and most modern portion of the building, but, like the tower, is not very ancient. The windows here are large, and the buttresses are strong. The portion on the south side of the tower has slender, graceful pinnacles, lozenge ornaments, two large windows, and a shield over the door. The gable of the eastern wing, which is in the decorated English style, terminates in three antiquely carved pinnacles. In the southern wall are three windows divided into small indented oriels; and much oriel work is seen in the east window. On the north side of this wing is a huge buttress. The northern transept seems to be neither so modern as the west, nor so venerable as the east part: the windows here are divided into mullions, and partly into smaller half circles. The tower, which contains an excellent peal of six bells, is tolerably lofty, and adorned with crocketed pinnacles, battlements, lines of plain shields, open work, vanes, and buttresses. This spacious church-yard is encircled by trees; and two elegant gates, raised in 1791, are placed at the entrance.

The interior of the church is high and handsome, particularly the eastern portion of the body, where it approaches the arch that divides it from the chancel. The nave is separated from the side aisles by a series of pointed arches, resting upon strong pillars, decorated with plain bands. The church, which is without open side aisles, has galleries on three sides; that on the west is decorated with an elegant organ. The roof of the second central aisle terminates in a point formed by the intersection of four ribs. In this aisle are additional galleries, and to the north extends Bewsey chapel, nearly opposite to the Patten, formerly called the Rixton chapel. The chancel has a bowed roof, and is well lighted. On the south side of the chancel a small white marble contains an epitaph to the memory of the celebrated Dr. Percival, written by the late Dr. Parr, of which a copy is inserted in his life.

In the Bewsey chapel is a splendidly decorated tomb of sir Thomas Boteler and his lady, inclosed within railing. Their recumbent effigies, hand-in-hand, are placed

* See Vol. I. p. 102, 3.

Drawn by T. Allom.

Engraved by T. Dixon.

WARRINGTON MARKET PLACE, LANCASHIRE.

FISHER, SON, & Co LONDON 1834

upon an altar tomb, he in armour, she in a remarkable mitre-shaped cap, surrounded by various sculptured saints, but without inscription. Under an arch in the wall, and near this splendid monument, was formerly the figure of the faithful black servant, whose valour favoured the escape of the infant heir of Bewsey. On the north side of this chapel is an ornamented tablet to the memory of Richard Gwillum, of Bewsey, who died at the baths of Lucca, July 18, 1818, aged 51. In the Patten, or Massey chapel, formerly Rixton chapel, are many admirable mural tablets, chiefly in commemoration of the members of the Patten family. A small monument to the memory of the last of the Massys stood in the chapel bearing their name for many years, but it is now removed, and this chapel contains several monuments to the memory of the Patten family, one of them exhibiting an exquisite specimen of Italian sculpture in memory of Thomas Wilson Patten, who died at Naples in 1819. Warrington Parish.

In "Notes of Warrington church, taken by me, Randle Holme, 1640,"* the church monuments, as then existing in the church, are minutely noticed." Randle Holme's Church Notes.

"In the chappell on the South side agaynst Butlers chappell is an auntient monument of a man in Armour lyinge vnder an arch in the wall, and reported to be a Massy: it is called Massy's chappell.

"In the Quire on the South side, in the window a man in Armor kneelinge: on his brest and shoulders Butler's cote, and his wife kneelinge agaynst him: on her surcote is Butler's cote also. In the window aboue is Butler's cote. In windows on same side, Argent, a lion rampant, gu.

"G. a saltire engraled or, on several excutions.

"In the Est window of the Chaunsell only Butlers cote very auntient. In the highest window on the south side, Argent a chevron bet. 3 mullets sable. Sa. a chevron bet. 3 cross croslets arg. A crescent for difference. Southwood [Southworth.]

"In the highest window on the north side, gules a cross engr. ar. Legh. and Ar. a cross gu. St. George. In the next window on the same side, Ar. a cross sa. in the first quart. a fleur de lis, gu. Hadock. Az. a lion rampant erm. crowned or. Gerord. Quarterly Ar. & gules: in 2d & 3d, a frett or, Dutton.

"In the chancell is a faire marble stone inlayed with brass and pillers & turretts, and in brasse therein a man wth a curious Cote embrauthered prayinge, and standinge at his feete Delues cote, & writt vnder—Of your charity pray for the soule of Mr. Richard Delues, Canon in the Cathedral church of Lichfeild, and parson of this church of Warrington; dyed the 22 of Nouember in the yeare of our lord God, 1527.

"In an Escution in the Chauncell, Hawarden's Cote, vilzt. [Quarterly] Ar. gutty, a fesse nebuley sa: 2ly Ar. a bend fuseley sa: 3ly gu. a pale fuseley Ar: 4ly is quarterly, Ar, a wolfe pass. sa. and quarterly Ar. & sa. a cross patonce counterchanged. Haworden.

"In Butlers Chappell on the north side is a very auntient monument of a man in armore cutt in stone in an arch of the wall. In the middle of the chappell is a faire toumb of Butler wth his wife lyinge as the toumb of Troutbeck in St Marys in Chester, wth tions all about, but all the cotes be worne off.

* Harl. MSS. Cod. 2129. fo. 184.

Warrington Parish.

"In the window there, Duttons Cote — Ar. a Lion ramp. gu—Legh — Butlers Cote — Az. 5 lozenges or, eich charged with a roundle gu. In the west window is written—Orate p Anima Tho. Butler militis et pspo statu d'ne Margrete Butler Vidue, ac Tho. Butler Ar. ac omnium filiaz dicte Margrete, quæ Margreta hanc fenestram fieri fecit Anº. D'ni M.CCCCCXXIII. In the same window are Butler & Redish Cotes quarterly, and 2 figures, he kneelinge in armor and a sonne after him, and she with 7 daughters after. There is Butler and Delues impaled, and Delues cote alone. In the sayd chapell, on a faire marble stone at the west end of the tombe, in brasse is tow figures, a man standinge in Armore wth Butler's Cote on: and on his wiue's cote is Delues cote; the 4 Euangelests in brass in the 4 corners, and written about:—Pray for the soules of Tho. Butler, Kt. and dame Margret his wife, wch had one sonne & 8 daughters, vilzt. Thomas married Ciceley, dau. to Peirs Leigh, Margret to Rich. Bould Kt. Ellen to Jo. Bagott. Eliz. to Geo. Booth, Isabell to Randle Brereton, Anne to Geo. Atherton, Ciceley to Henry Kighley, Margery to Tho. Southworth, and Dorothy. Sr Thomas dyed 27 Aprell 1522.

"No more monuments or Armes in the church."

A drawing in another part of this codex, was taken from the painted glass in the windows of the chancel, representing three knights in armour and surcoats. The surcoat of the first, representing a Banister, was or; that of the second sable, pummel of his sword or, and blade argent. The arms on the pennon are those of Holland; and the third knight is probably Thomas, earl of Lancaster.

Upon a board over the principal door is an inscription, stating that the church was enlarged in 1832, and 533 additional seats provided; 405 of which were declared free, in consequence of a grant from the society for aiding in the enlarging and building of churches and chapels, in addition to 1229 sittings, which were before provided, 269 of which were free. Warrington Parish.

The living of Warrington is a rectory in the deanery of Warrington. By a charter without date, Matthew de Villers, and his brothers, granted to the church and canons of Thurgarton, all the land of Lund, the service of Ralph de Sanchi and the church of Warrington. This donation was confirmed by sir William Boteler, who names his wife Dionysia, and calls Matthew de Villers, his grandfather; he was, therefore, the son of Almaric Pincerna, and is mentioned in the pedigree as a ward of the earl of Ferrars, 19 Henry III. From the Butlers the advowson passed through the Irelands and Athertons, to the present patron Lord Lilford. The succession of the incumbents, as entered in the Episcopal Registers, is exhibited in the annexed table:

RECTORS OF WARRINGTON,

DATE OF INSTITUTION.	RECTORS.	ON WHOSE PRESENTATION.	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
Dec. 17, 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar.	Nicholas Taylor . . .	John Grimesdytch & Henry Penkett executors of sir Thomas Butler, deceased.	
Dec. 31, 1556	Thomas Amerie	Thomas Butler, esq.	Death of Nicholas Taylor.
Apr. 27, 1574	John Butler	Thomas Butler, of Bewsley, esq.	
Nov. 26, 1579	Simon Harwood . . .	Edw. Butler, esq.	
July 24, 1581	Michael Johnstone . .	Hen. Scurwen, knt.	
June 3, 1589	John Ashworth	Thomas Ireland, of Beawsee, esq.	
Aug. 25, 1607	William Gelibrand . .	Thomas Ireland.	
May 29, 1621	William Warde . . . . (Robert Yates, ejected 1662)	Thomas Ireland	Death of William Gelibrand.
Jan. 10, 1690-1	Samuel Shaw	James Holt, esq. guardian of John Atherton, an infant	
Jan. 22, 1718	Thomas Egerton . . .	Richard Atherton, of Atherton, esq.	Death of Samuel Shaw.
June 21, 1723	John Haddon	Richard Atherton, of Bewsey, Esq.	Resign. of Thomas Egerton.
Feb. 7, 1767	William Farrington . .	Robert Gwyllim, Atherton.	Death of John Haddon.
Sept. 14, 1767	Edward Owen	Robt. Vernon Atherton Gwyllim	Death of Wm. Farington.
June 3, 1807	Robert Atherton Rawstorne	Thos. lord Lilford	Death of Edward Owen.
Jan. 3, 1832	The Hon. Horace Powys, the present incumbent . .	Thomas Atherton, lord Lilford	Cess. of Robert Atherton Rawstorne.

Warrington Parish.

The first register is dated in the year 1591, but the numbers in the two incipient years cannot easily be ascertained. From the two first perfect years to the last year the following results are obtained.

	1599-1600	1601	1700	1701	1831	1832	1833
Baptisms	80	75	102	137	639	756	810
Marriages	16	22	29	39	208	198	199
Burials	83	80	147	100	521	599	578

The population of Warrington parish, according to the last census, was 19,155.* Warrington, though in a low situation, is a comparatively healthy town.

In this parish are four chapels of ease to the parish church; that in Latchford being in Grappenhall parish, Cheshire, on the opposite side of the Mersey: the Holy Trinity, in Sankey-street, was consecrated in 1760, and re-edified about 1780; St. Paul's, in Bewsey-street, is one of the churches erected by the parliamentary commissioners for the building of additional churches. The first stone was laid August 11th, 1829, and the consecration took place October 11th, 1831. Hollingfare chapel, at Hollin's Green, was erected in 1735, and Burton Wood chapel about 1730.

The Catholic chapel in Bewsey-street was built in 1823, and dedicated to St. Alban; and the chapel in Rixton, about 1770, and enlarged in 1831-2. Another Catholic chapel is now erecting in that township.

There are also ten places of worship appropriated to the dissenters: the chapel in Chapel-place, Sankey-street, the first edifice of the kind in Warrington, was built soon after the Restoration, and rebuilt in 1745; originally this was a Presbyterian place of worship, but it is now used by the Unitarians.† The Baptist meeting-room, in Dallum Lane, erected in 1833. Countess of Huntingdon's sect, or Calvinistic Methodists, Winwick-street, built in 1807. The Wesleyan Methodists, Upper Bank-street, erected in 1778, or 1782, and their school-room in Winwick-street, in 1833. The Wesleyan chapel at Woolston-with-Martinscroft was built in 1825-6. The Independent Methodists, Friar's Green, in 1802; the Primitive, at Latchford, 1827; the Independents chapel, Stepney, King-street, in 1779, and Salem, Golborne-street, in 1811. The Friends' Meeting House, in the butter market, a branch of that at Penketh, was erected in 1728, and rebuilt in 1829.

[a] p. 166.

The Twentieth Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners[a] exhibits a list of the charities of Warrington, of which the following is a summary:—

Charities.

Free Grammar School, founded by Sir Thomas Boteler. The deed of feoffment is dated 16th April, 1526, since which time the school property has been subjected to much litigation. The last suit was instituted principally to obtain a decision, that the office of school-master

See Vol. II. p. 108.

† Mr. Henry, the rector of Walton, was ejected from his living in 1662, when he retired to Warrington, and Mr. Peter Aspinwall, of Heaton, on his ejection, lived in great usefulness at Warrington, from which time the foundation of the dissenting interest in this place may be dated.

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was incompatible with that of rector, which decision was pronounced in 1815, and confirmed in 1820, when it was ordered that the clear annual sum of £300 should be paid to the master; to each usher not less than £60, nor more than £100; and to a writing-master not less than £40, nor more than £100. The 9th rule for the better government of the school, directs that no boy should be sent to the school until seven years of age, and that all boys entitled to be admitted should be taught without fee, except the cock-penny, and three potation pennies, mentioned in the foundation deeds.* The number of free scholars at present is about twenty, and the annual income, in 1832, was . . . . . £551. 18s.

The Blue Coat School, in Winwick-street, established at least a century and a half ago,† has long been a favourite institution with the piously disposed inhabitants of Warrington, and hence we find no fewer than seventy-three benefactors to that establishment, who have bequeathed legacies to the collective amount of £2005. 16s., besides lands, of which the purchase money is not mentioned, and other lands directly conveyed to the charity by wills, and presented benefactions to the amount of £935, which sums have been laid out by the trustees, in lands, at West Leigh and Warrington, in Lancashire, and at Hatton, in Cheshire, yielding about two hundred pounds a year, exclusive of the rent of a field in Latchford, the gift of Mrs. Dannett. The school has also the reversion of an estate in Sankey, estimated at the value of six thousand pounds, which property was bequeathed by John Watkins, Esq. in 1797, and on the demise of Mr. Norman, the present possessor, will come into the hands of the trustees. The same gentleman, by will, dated 8th November, 1805, directed several sums, amounting to £5550, to be paid to the trustees of the charity, and laid out; £500 for building a chapel; £250 for an organ, and £800 to be placed out at interest for the maintenance of a clergyman. This will was disputed in chancery, but the master reported in 1826, that there was due to the trustees the sum of £3037. 16s. 10d. The report had not been confirmed at the time of the inquiry; and the commissioners were given to understand, that no further sum was to be expected, the effects of the testator being insufficient to pay the amount of the legacies in full. Certain rent charges were also demised to the same school, by Arthur Borron, Esq. in 1685, chargeable on an estate in Bedford, which property comes ultimately to the charity. The yearly income of the charity from these sources, is £450. 8s. 6½d. It was formerly aided by annual subscriptions and collections, but these have ceased for several years. At present fourteen boys and ten girls are clothed and educated here, on the system of Dr. Bell, exclusive of one hundred and twenty boys and thirty girls, who also receive instruction, but are not clothed.

Par. Ret. in 1786.

* With reference to "Boteler's Free Grammar School," the Rev. T. V. Bayne, the present master, observes, "That in his opinion the charity would much better meet the wants of the inhabitants, if the education given were not so exclusively classical, there being comparatively few who appreciate a classical education, or to whom such instruction in after life is likely to become so useful as a more competent knowledge of commercial matters; he recommends that the study of Latin and Greek should not be *compulsory*, that instead of *one*, there should be *two* schools, one exclusively for commercial education; and that a sufficient salary should be offered to a competent teacher to conduct the same. In the other school (attendance in which should be optional with the parents of the scholars) classical instruction might be given, as it is at present."—Parliamentary Abstract of Education Enquiry, Vol. I. p. 464. Dated March 20, 1835.

† The date of the earliest subscription in the list is 1677. The present school-house was built in 1780.

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Anne Royle, in 1731 gave the rent of a cottage, £4. 4s. to be annually distributed among six house-keepers. In 1787 Joseph Daintith gave £10 a year for the promotion of a Sunday School in Warrington.

Brownfield's Almshouse. John Brownfield in 1697 gave £20, to build two almshouses; and his widow, in 1704, gave the annual interest of £20, to be divided between two widows in the almshouses. Joseph Goulborn, in 1724, gave 24s. per annum to the almshouse.

Burtonwood.

School, founded in 1766. The master has a house and school rent-free, and receives a salary of £6. 1s. 8d. collected by an old rate.

Poor Stock, commenced in 1686 with £10, and had increased to £63. 10s. in 1819, when it was deposited with Thomas Claughton, Esq. by whose failure, in 1823, all was lost except 2s. 6d. in the pound.

Poulton with Fearnhead.

Charities of Leigh and others, amounted to £220, and produced £9. 18s. per annum, but were lost by the bankruptcy of Mr. Claughton, except 2s. 6d. in the pound.

Rixton with Glazebrook.

Clare's Charity. Land, called the Town's Field, devised in 1730, and yielding a rent of £9, which is distributed in clothing.

Warrington Academy.

About the middle of the last century, a collegiate establishment, intended to prepare young men for the ministry, and to afford to the sons of Protestant Dissenters the advantages of an university education, was formed in this place,[b] of which the celebrated Dr. Priestley became tutor in the languages and *Belles Lettres*, and had for his coadjutors, Dr. John Taylor, author of the Hebrew Concordance; Dr. John Aikin, the elder; Dr. Reinhold Forster, the naturalist; Dr. Enfield, Dr. Walker, and the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, editor of Virgil, with notes and comments, all resident in Warrington. This constellation of talent was not sufficient to sustain the institution; "though all the tutors in my time," says Dr. Priestley, "lived in the most perfect harmony, though we all exerted ourselves to the utmost, and though there was no complaint of want of discipline, the academy did not flourish." Disagreements arose between Dr. Taylor and the trustees; many of the patrons of the academy became lukewarm; and in the year 1783 the institution was dissolved. Three years afterwards, a similar establishment was begun at Manchester, and continued in that place till 1803, when it was removed to York, where it still continues, under the designation of "THE YORK COLLEGE."

[b] In 1757.

In the best days of the academy, the General Subscription Library at Warrington was established,[a] without any distinction of sects or parties; and the public press in this place had the honour to issue the celebrated work of John Howard, the philanthropist, "On Prisons," the author residing in the town while it passed through the press, under the literary revision of Dr. Aikin. Mrs. Barbauld's works, and that in particular which stamped her character with the world, her poem of "CORSICA," were printed in this town; the amiable and highly-gifted Roscoe, also, made his literary *debût* from the Warrington press, his poem of "MOUNT PLEASANT" having been printed by the late Mr. Eyres; and from the same press, under

[a] In 1758.

the direction of Messrs. Haddock, have issued the works of Dr. Ferriar, Mr. Gibson, and others. It is also a fact not unworthy of mention, as connected with the literary history of this place, that Mr. Mc'Gowan lived in Bridge-street Warrington, where he carried on the business of a baker, while he was composing his pungent satires of "The Shaver," and "The Dialogues of Devils." Litherland, the inventor of the lever watch, was a native of this place; and John Harrison, the maker of the time-keeper, commonly called *Longitude Harrison*, a native of Fouldby, in the county of York, was long an inhabitant of Warrington. At present there is no newspaper published in Warrington, though the first public journal, as well as the first stage-coach in the county, issued from this town. Warrington Parish.

Subjects of literature and science point so strongly at the classical ground of Orford Hall, in this township, the residence of the Evelyn of his day, as to allow of a little extension beyond the limits of the town of Warrington itself. This mansion is celebrated as the residence of the venerable John Blackburn, esq. who, after a life of scientific pursuits, principally in the departments of botany and natural history, died in 1796, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. It is recorded of this amiable man, that he was the second gentleman in England who cultivated the pine-apple, and he was probably the first to cultivate the cotton-plant to any practical purpose, having raised in his garden at Orford, a supply of British cotton, from four ounces of which was made a muslin dress for his lady, with the intention to appear at Court in it on the King's birth-day, in 1793; but a change of dress, occasioned by the death of a near relative, prevented it. Miss Anna Blackburne inherited her father's taste for botany, and added to it a still stronger love for natural history. Her house, in the immediate vicinity of Warrington, was a perfect museum, and had to boast some of the finest trans-atlantic specimens in this kingdom.* On the death of this lady, her collection was removed to Hale, where it is still preserved. Orford Hall. The Blackburnes.

An Institution, originating in the monthly meetings of a few literary and scientific gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood of Warrington, was formed in 1812, "for the cultivation of science, literature, and the arts." The meetings took place in the large room of the museum of natural history, then recently established in Warrington by Mr. Greening, and lectures were delivered every alternate Friday. To promote the objects of the society, books were purchased, and papers and communications on subjects of literature and science were received and read. This

* This lady was a correspondent of Linnæus; and a genus of plants was named after her, *Blackburniana*, by Reinhold Forster, the celebrated naturalist, who accompanied Captain Cook in his second voyage, in testimony of her great acquirements in natural history, and her kindness to him during his abode in Warrington.

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society, after continuing to prosecute the objects of its beneficial pursuits for some years, under the presidency of John Blackburne, esq., M.P. became dormant in 1820, and is now extinct.

Warrington is one of the boroughs which have arisen out of the amended representation of the people in the house of commons. By the act of 2 William IV. cap. 45., it is invested with the power of returning one member to parliament; and by the "Act for settling and describing the divisions of counties, and the limits of cities and boroughs, so far as respects the elections of members to serve in parliament,[a] it is placed in the southern division of the county, and comprehends "the respective townships of Warrington and Latchford; and also those two detached portions of the township of Thelwall, which lie between the boundary of the township of Latchford and the river Mersey." The returning officer is such person as the sheriff may appoint. The members returned for this borough have been :—

[a] 2 & 3 W. IV. cap. 64.

1833. Edward George Thornby, Esq.
1835. John Ireland Blackburne, Esq.

Markets and Fairs

The chartered market of Warrington is held in the market-place on the Wednesday, when considerable business is transacted in grain, butcher's meat, vegetables, and other agricultural produce. There is also an inferior market on Saturday. The potato-market is held in Bank-street. The fairs, of which there are two annually, are chartered; the first commences on the 18th of July, and the second on the 10th of November, and they are each of ten days' continuance, for the sale of woollen cloth, horses, horned cattle, sheep, pigs, and pedlery. Irish linens, Welsh flannels, and Yorkshire cloths are sold in the cloth-halls. A horse-fair is held in Horse-market. There is also a chartered fortnight-fair held on the Wednesday, for the sale of fat and lean cattle, as well as for sheep and swine, which for some years was discontinued, but was successfully revived in the year 1825.

The inhabitants of this place have the honour to afford their support to a number of valuable institutions, religious and secular. A society, venerable for its age, and highly exemplary in its object, was established here as early as the beginning of the last century, for the purpose of affording relief to the widows and orphans of clergymen in the archdeaconry of Chester; the meetings of which society are held annually in this place, under the patronage of the right reverend the lord bishop of the diocese. The relief dispensed by this institution amounts to about one thousand pounds a year, which fund is supplied by annual subscriptions and donations, principally within the archdeaconry, and from interest of money invested by the society in government securities, aided by the proceeds of an annual collection made in the parish church of Warrington.

In the year 1813, an act of parliament was passed, "For paving and improving the town of Warrington, and for building a new bridewell in the said town." Under the authority of which act, commissioners are appointed, whose duty it is to attend to the internal regulation and improvement of the town, and by whom a temporary place of confinement has been erected, called Bridewell. Warrington. Parish. Public Buildings.

The other public buildings are, a town-hall, a market-hall, two cloth-halls, assembly-rooms, and a theatre. The town-hall or sessions-house, built in the year 1820, by the inhabitants, at a cost of £2800, is situated in Irlam-street. The market-hall, used on the market days for the sale of corn, and let during the fairs to a number of persons as joint tenants for the sale of flannels, is in the market-place; and a handsome suite of rooms are built over it for the purpose of holding assemblies, which formerly were well attended here, but of late years have fallen almost into disuse. Adjoining to the market-hall, to the north, there is a cloth-hall, forming three sides of a square, the ground-floor of which is divided into shops for the sale of fustians, hardware, linen-drapery and trinkets, during the fair and on the market days, and the upper part is used as a cloth-hall. There is also a cloth-hall in Butter-market-street and Bank-street, built in 1817, with a range of shops on the ground floor, and a room for the sale of cloth, extending the whole length of the building, eighty-four yards long by six yards wide.

The gas-works, in Mersey-street, consist of very extensive premises, containing two gasometers, each of a capacity to receive 20,000 cubic feet. The town was first lighted with gas in March 1821, and the act incorporating the company passed on the 15th of May, 1822. The property is held in £20 shares, and the cost of the works amounted to about £15,000. Gas Works.

Warrington, though not strictly a port, enjoys, through the medium of the Mersey and Irwell navigation, many of the advantages of commerce. At the time of the spring tides, the Mersey rises from ten to twelve feet at Warrington bridge, and vessels from seventy to one hundred tons burden can navigate the river to this point. The communication between Manchester and Liverpool, by means of this navigation, is incessant, and the brick-dust coloured sails of the barges are seen every hour of the day on their passage, flickering in the wind. As early as the year 1774, two daily packet-boats were established by the duke of Bridgwater, from Manchester to Warrington, one of them carrying 80, and the other 120 passengers, at a charge of 2s. 6d. for the first, and 1s. 6d. for the second cabin, and 1s. for the steerage passage. At this time the roads between Manchester and Warrington were in a state that can scarcely be conceived of by those who have been accustomed to travel between Manchester and Liverpool, in a common stage-coach, in three or four hours; or in a railway-train in less than half that time. "At Warrington," says Adam Watkin, River.

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in his Observations, published in 1791, "we enter Lancashire, the county of industry and spirit. For many ages, and to the middle of this century [1750,] a causeway, about two feet broad, paved with round pebbles, was all that man or horse could travel upon, particularly in the winter season, through both Lancashire and Cheshire. This causeway was guarded by posts at a proper distance, to keep carts off it, and the open part of the road was generally impassable in the winter, from mire and deep ruts. As trade increased, turnpikes became general, and the ruts were filled up with pebbles and cinders, but still in winter no coach or chaise durst venture through them. Indictments and lawsuits at length produced broad pavements, which would suffer two carriages to pass each other, and this was thought perfection. In this state the roads continued many years, but now [1791,] both the broad and the narrow paths are filling up, the pebble broken into small pieces, and the interstices filled up with sand."

Fishery.

In primitive times there was a valuable fishery in the Mersey, which Roger of Poictou gave, on the Lancashire side, to the abbot of Shrewsbury, while that on the Cheshire side was conferred by William, the third baron of Halton, on the prior of Norton. After passing through the hands of various proprietors, it was purchased by Robert Pickering, barrister-at-law. As late as the year 1763, the value of this fishery was estimated at four hundred pounds a year, but the perpetual disturbance and depredations to which the fry is subject have greatly reduced the number of salmon,* and the fine-flavoured smelts or sparlings, which annually in spring came up the river in shoals, are now so greatly diminished, both in number and size, as to render the fishery much less an object of economy and luxury to the inhabitants of modern, than it was to those of ancient Warrington.

Manufactures.

This place ranks amongst the earliest manufacturing towns in the county of Lancaster, but its fabrics have been subject to considerable changes: coarse linens and checks formed the first manufactures of this place; they gave way to a species of table-linen called huckaback; which was succeeded by strong sail-cloth, (poldavy) of which Warrington is represented to have made as much at one time as supplied half the British navy. In the year 1769, when the splendid era of mechanical improvements in the cotton line was opening in Manchester, Bolton, Blackburn, and Preston, it is said by Mr. Arthur Young, in his Six Months' Tour through the North of England,—"At Warrington, the manufacture of sail-cloth and sacking are very considerable. The first is spun by women and girls, who earn about two-pence per day. It is then bleached, which is done by men who earn 10s. a week; after the bleaching it is wound by women, whose earnings are 2s. 6d. a week; and next it is warped by men, who earn 7s. a week; and then starched by men earning 10s. 6d.

* At this period it was usual to insert a clause in indentures of apprenticeship, at Warrington, by which the masters stipulated not to oblige their apprentices to eat salmon more than twice a week.

a week; the last operation is the weaving, in which the men earn 9s., the women 5s., and the boys 3s. 6d., a week. The spinners in the sacking branch earn 6s. a week, women; then it is wound on bobbins by women and children, whose earnings are 4d., a day; then the starchers take it, they can earn 6s., a week; after which it is wove by men at 9s. a week. The sail cloth employs about three hundred weavers, and the sacking half that number, and they reckon twenty spinners and two or three other hands to every weaver. The spinners never stand still for want of work, but the weavers stand sometimes for want of yarn. The spinners of sacking live principally in Cheshire. There is here likewise a small pin manufacture which employs two or three hundred children, who earn from 1s. to 2s., a week; and another of shoes for exportation, that employs four or five hundred hands, men who earn 9s., per week. The price of provisions is as follows:— Warrington Parish.

Bread,—Oat and Barley, mixed		Bacon	6d. per. lb.
Butter	7½d. per lb.	Milk	2d. per quart.
Cheese	3½d.	Potatoes	3½d. a peck.
Mutton, Beef, & Veal	3d.	House-rent for the poor,	20s. to 30s. a year.
Pork	4d.	Firing	16s. a year.

"Upon the whole, these manufactures are very advantageous, as they employ about 10,000 hands."

The manufacture of sail-cloth and sacking no longer prevails here to any considerable extent. At present the principal manufacture is cotton-spinning and power-loom weaving. The first of Bolton and Watt's steam engines erected in Lancashire was introduced here by Messrs. Paul, in 1787. There are in this town and neighbourhood now at work,[a] twenty-one steam-engines, with an aggregate power of 510 horses; of these engines, eight are employed in spinning and weaving cotton; four in grinding corn; three are used in the glass works, three in the iron foundries, one in wire-drawing, one in a tannery, and one at the Old Quay. The refining of sugar, formerly carried on to a considerable extent, no longer prevails here; and the soap and copper-works are discontinued. Trades & Manufactures.

[a] 1835.

The glass manufacture, however, continues to flourish; the fabrication of flint and glass bottles was among the early trades of the place, and the British Plate Glass Company have here a large establishment. The pin-trade exists to a considerable extent, and "Lancashire files" and other artisan-tools are made in large numbers. The brewers still produce fine Warrington ale from their superior malt, for which this town has been long celebrated. Though the opening of the Manchester and Liverpool railway withdrew sixty or seventy coaches, which passed daily, and made the streets of Warrington a scene of perpetual animation, causing a

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beneficial circulation of business, still there is much intercourse by the Liverpool, Chester, and London coaches, and by the river, canal, and the branch railway.

Government of the borough.

The government of the town, like that of Manchester, is vested in the police commissioners and constables; and the latter act under the superintendence of the magistrates of the Warrington division of the Hundred of West Derby. The constables, of whom there are four, and other local officers, are chosen yearly, in the month of October, at the court leet of the lord of the manor, when all other business relating to the manorial rights and its jurisdiction is transacted. The tolls of the market belong to the lord of the manor, but are at present in lease. A petit session is also held weekly.

Irwell and Mersey navigation.

The river navigation of the Irwell and Mersey is transacted through two mediums, the old course of the river, and a new cut, which runs to Runcorn, parallel to the river, and at a short distance to the south, terminating in the original channel at Warrington. Besides a number of barges, vessels from eighty to one hundred tons navigate these streams. Bank-quay to the west, and Howley-quay to the east, are the principal landing-places for goods. Packets ply daily.

Sankey canal.

The Sankey canal, closely accompanying the course of Sankey brook, descends from the collieries about St. Helen's to the Mersey, passing Warrington at Sankey bridge. A hundred thousand tons of coal are annually conveyed upon this canal. To the north of Burton Wood this canal is crossed by the magnificent viaduct of the Manchester and Liverpool railway. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes Stockton quay a mile and a half south of Warrington.

Railways.

The Warrington and Newton railway was constructed under the authority of an act of parliament passed on the 14th of May, 1829, by Robert Stephenson, esq. the engineer, at a cost of £65,000, and was opened on the 25th of July, 1831. That road, which is four miles and three quarters in length, commences near Bewsey-street in Warrington, and, passing through Winwick-with-Hulme, forms its junction with the Manchester and Liverpool railway in Wargrave Lane in the township of Newton. The traffic, which is already very considerable, will be greatly increased on the completion of the Birmingham and Liverpool railway, which is intended to fall into the Warrington and Newton railway at Warrington, and to form its junction with the Manchester and Liverpool line through that medium.

Townships.

The townships in the parish of Warrington are, WARRINGTON, already described: BURTONWOOD; WOOLSTON-with-MARTINSCROFT; POULTON-with-FEARNHEAD; And RIXTON-cum-GLAZEBROOK.

Burtonwood

Burtonwood was a manor which the barons of Warrington anciently held by the annual service of one penny at Easter for all services. It is named in the perambulation of the forest by twelve knights of the county in 12 Henry III. who returned,

Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by J. H. Harriot.

SANKEY VIADUCT, LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER RAIL-ROAD.

FISHER, SON & Co LONDON, 1831.

"That the whole shire of Lancaster ought to be disforested except the woods of Quernmore, Couet, and Blesedale, Fulwode, Toxstath, Wood of Derby, Burton Wode and Croxstath." The limits of Burton Wode being from Hardisti to Sonky, and from Raueslashe to Bradeleghbroke, and "William Butler and his heirs have common pasture for their cattle in store, and mast for their swine, and timber for their castle, buildings, and fuel."* In 3 Richard II. a precept to seize the lands of William le Botiller was issued from the duchy office, commanding the escheator to give seizure of them to John de Haydock; and in the same year another mandate required the same officer to give to John Botiller seizin of lands and a mill in Burtonwood, the manor of Weryngton and the advowson of the church.† The Haydocks held the manor of Bradley in Burtonwood; Sir Gilbert Haydok in 18 Edward III. obtained a license for free warren in Bradele.‡ The Leghs of Lyme married the heiress of Haydock, and became possessed of the estates;§ Bradley, in the manor of Burtonwood, is now held by Thomas Legh, of Lyme and Haydock. In the time of Leland, there was a park, which has now disappeared; but two fields, which are called the Parks, seem to preserve memorials of its existence. Of the old stately hall, only the moat and gateway remain. The farm-house, now called Bradley Hall, is a plain brick building, of the early part of the last century, and stands within the area formed by the moat, the water of which is narrow, and overgrown with brambles in some places. A low ruinous arch stands in the place of the ancient drawbridge. The gateway consists of a centre, with two buttresses, and on each side of the semicircular arch are mouldings and fluted ornaments. Internally the gateway is formed of grout-work, within which are small lancet-shaped windows. Above spring the ribs of six arches gracefully decorated with flutings. The old hall is reputed to have stood in the gardens on the left of the gatehouse. At the top of the staircase within the present farm-house are two circular shields cut in the walls. This estate, comprising 110 acres, is the property of Thomas Legh, of Lyme, esq. The chapel of Burtonwood was founded by Thomas Bold, of Bold, esq. by a deed of feoffment, dated 27 September 1605, by which he conveyed in trust a portion of his land then lately improved from the waste in Burtonwood, and containing in length forty roods and in breadth twenty-four roods, for purposes recited in an appendant schedule, the reddendum to be one penny annually to him and his heirs on the natal feast of St. John the Baptist. The founder directs in the schedule that feoffees "in convenient tyme shall erect a chappell or house of praier upon the said lands, w^ch^ from thenceforth shall be called Burtonwood Chappell;" and the feoffees shall, "at all tymes after the buildinge thereof, sufficientlie repaire and upholde the same.

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* Lansd. MSS. Cod. 559. fo. 57. † See Vol. I. p. 376. ‡ Rot. Chart. 18 Edw. iii. n. 24.
§ See Parish of Winwick.

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They are further directed, to "elect & choose lawfull and fitt psons to reade dyvine service and teache Grammar Schole at the said chappell within convenient time after the same is erected," according to the intent of Thomas Darbishire, expressed in his testament and last will. It appears by the proceedings on a commission ad pios usus, before John, Bishop of Chester, on an inquisition taken 28 March 1627, at Wigan, that Thomas Darbishire, of Burtonwood, yeoman, by will dated 23 Jan. 44 Elizabeth, had designed to found a chapel at Windybancke in Burtonwood, and for this purpose bequeathed to trustees threescore poundes to purchase land, or a rent charge for the maintenance of a minister or reader. The jurors found that a chapel, or house of prayer, had existed there for twenty years or more, according to the intent of the testator, built at the common charge of the town, and that it remained in the hands of Nicholas Crofte and others named in Mr. Bold's grant of the site; and they further found that various sums, amounting to £60, had been left for the use and behoofe of a minister and schoolmaster there.* Dallum is a small hamlet in this township. Thomas Bold Hoghton, the representative of the family of Bold, is the present lord of the manor of Burtonwood, for which a court is held; but lord Lilford is the proprietor of Bewsey Hall, the ancient seat of the Butlers, situated one mile to the north-west of Warrington. The present edifice is chiefly of brick, and in a stile of architecture anterior to the reign of Elizabeth. The moat, which in former times seems to have interposed so slight a barrier against violence, and even murder, is still maintained in tolerable preservation; but the safety of the inmates of the mansion is to be found in the dominion of the laws, which in this happy age and country afford a better security than the embattled tower and the wide-spreading fosse.

Poulton with Fearnhead.

Poulton-with-Fearnhead was sometimes called Poolton alias Farnehead,† and has been the property of the Leghs since their union with the heiress of Haydock. Bruch, Briche, or Birch, the old manor house, existing in 12 Charles I. was given by sir Peter Legh to his fourth son Peter, whose son Piers died in 1666, leaving an only daughter and heiress, who married Peter Legh, grandson of Dr. Thomas Legh, the third son of sir Peter, and thus Bruch again became the property of the elder, and now the sole branch, of the family. The hall has lately been rebuilt of brick, and has several times changed owners. It became the property of the Bankes of Winstanley, who sold it to Mr. Jonathan Jackson, by whom, about 1825-6, it was transferred by sale to Thomas Parr, esq. of Warrington, the present proprietor.

The tithes of Woolston and Pulston were granted from the crown, 25th Feb. 24 Elizabeth, to Edmund Downing and Peter Ashton, who jointly regranted them to Robert (Dudley) earl of Leicester, 17th December, 25 Elizabeth, for a sum of

* Orig. Inquis. in Harl. Cod. 1727, fo. 49. † Duchy Records, Vol. XX. Inq. n. 34.

money which is not named in the deed. This nobleman conferred the tithes upon the master and brethren of the earl of Leicester's hospital at Warwick, by a grant dated 30th November, in the 28th year of the reign of queen Elizabeth. Warrington Parish.

In 20 Edward I. John Byrun claimed, in right of his wife Alesia, the heiress and grand-daughter of Robert Banastre, free warren in Walton, Stenton, Mackerfeld, and Wolston.* This lady was afterwards married to sir John Langton, whose descendant, John Langton, in the reign of Edward III. held, as baron of Mackerfield, the title given to him in the MS. Feodary of that reign, Wolueston, by fealty in socage without any other service. How long it continued in this family does not appear; but it seems to have been alienated anterior to the reign of Philip and Mary, and we find that in 1556, John Hawarden held the manor of Wolston, with lands and tenements in Holewodde.† The hall, an ancient brick building, with a domestic Catholic chapel, which is about to be taken down, is the property of Charles Standish, of Standish, esq. Martinscroft, or, as it was anciently named, Mascrofte and Marescrofte, was formerly a part of the possessions of the Irelands of Bewsey.‡ Near Martincroft Green, a pleasant heath skirted by cottages, a Roman Catholic chapel is erecting. The jury of the court baron of Woolston occasionally perambulate the boundaries of the manor. Woolston with Martinscroft.

The family of Rixton was seated here in the reign of king John; and Alan de Rixton, who has been mentioned in a preceding parish,[a] held of old by knight service and the render of one mark, one carucate of William Pincerna;§ and the Duchy Feodary of the reign of Edward III. records that the lord of Rixton held of William Boteler five parts of a knight's fee in Rixton and Glasebrooke, which Alan de Rixton formerly held.‖ The arms of this ancient family, Arg. on a bend sable, three covered cups or, would seem to imply a descent from the Butlers. The last of the Rixtons of Rixton was Alan, in 6 Edward III., who, by his wife, Margaret, cousin and heir of sir John Damoke, left an only daughter and heiress, married to sir Hamon Mascy, second son of Hugh Mascy, of Tatton, in the county of Chester. The Masseys of Rixton were allied to some of the most distinguished families of Lancashire and Cheshire, and held this lordship until 1760, when Francis Massey, esq. died, leaving three coheiresses, of whom the eldest, with the largest portion, married Stephen Tempest, of Broughton, in the county of York, esq. The second married Dr. Witham, of the same county; and the third, whose portion consisted in money, married a gentleman named Scroope. Charles Tempest, of Broughton, Rixton cum-Glazebrook.

a Leigh.

* Placit. de Quo Warr. apud Lanc. 20 Ed. I. Rot. 3.
† Duchy Records, Vol. X. Inq. n. 33.
‡ Ibid. Vol. XXVI. Inq. 3 Car. I. n. 58.
§ Testa de Nevill', fo. 401.
‖ Lansd. Coll. MSS. Cod. 559.

Warrington Parish.

grandson of Stephen, is the principal landowner in this township. Dr. Witham sold Rixton old hall and other property to Thomas Patten, of Bank, who served the office of high sheriff of the county in 1773, and whose descendant, John Wilson Patten, esq. now owns the estate as well as the chapel of the Rixtons and Masseys in Warrington church, bearing the name of Patten Chapel. Part of a moat, which surrounded the old hall, is yet visible. The hall, which was rebuilt about 1822, contained a domestic Catholic chapel. Rixton New, or Little Hall, was rebuilt about fifty years ago in place of the old edifice of post and patrel, with clay floors. This hall is also the property of Mr. Tempest. A small collection of dwellings here, is called Fisherton or Fishertown: the "piscaria de Glazebroke," of frequent recurrence in our ancient inquisitions, was perhaps of some importance, when the facilities of supplying markets from the coasts and larger rivers were few. Hollins Green, formerly Hollinfare, or Hollinferry, a rural village on the left bank of the Mersey, is chiefly remarkable as having been passed by the duke of Cumberland when pursuing the rebel forces in 1745. In 1823, the old ferry float was renewed at a cost of £120, raised by subscription. There is here an ancient corn mill; and a side-bar has been erected at Glazebrook since the opening of the railway, to increase the tolls on the turnpike-road; but this is considered by the country people as a pernicious innovation, and it has in consequence thrice been torn down since 1831 by mobs of irritated peasantry. A wake is celebrated here on the first Sunday in October.

Soil.

The soil in the neighbourhood of Warrington is in general deep and fertile; for horticultural purposes, it is much esteemed, and Manchester and the other large towns in the hundreds of Salford and Blackburn, are greatly indebted to it for an early supply of vegetables and roots, particularly for cabbages, gooseberries, and cucumbers, and for the favourite root of the county—the potato. Formerly a large quantity of potatoes was exported from hence to the ports of the Mediterranean; but the home consumption, from our increased population, has now become so large, that this branch of foreign traffic is no longer prosecuted; at least, not to any great extent.

Mosses.

The eastern portion of the parish of Warrington consists principally of tracts of peat earth, and Glazebrook Moss, Rixton Moss, Risley Moss, and Martinscroft Moss, form part of that flat and swampy plain of which Chat Moss is the parent stock. Beneath the surface in Martinscroft Moss are found vast masses of solid peat earth; Rixton and Glazebrook Mosses are divided from each other by a narrow slip of land, high and steep, about 120 yards in width, consisting of solid clay, as if designed as a marly covering for the light soil. Oak, fir, and birch trees are found buried in these morasses, some of them charred by fire; others torn up by the roots as if by storms, and many bearing the marks of the axe; while the trees imbedded in Martinscroft Moss appear as if they had been washed down by floods. There

are very few coal mines, or stone quarries, in the parish of Warrington; in the township bearing that name there are none; and the inhabitants are chiefly supplied with coal, which is cheap and good, by the railway, from Haydock, or by the Sankey canal from St. Helen's. Warrington Parish.

Amongst the worthies of Warrington may be ranked Dr. Thomas Percival and Dr. Thomas Barnes:—

THOMAS PERCIVAL, M.D., F.R.S. &c. E., and F.A.S., President of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, a physician and ethical writer of eminence, descended of an ancient and respectable family, resident at Thelwall, in Cheshire, was the youngest and only surviving son of Mr. Joseph Percival, of Warrington, by Margaret his wife, and born on the 29th of September, 1740. Birth.

He had the misfortune to be deprived by death of both his parents at the early age of three years; but the loss of parental instruction was supplied by the able and affectionate care of his eldest sister, the real mother of his understanding and manners. Becomes an orphan.

After passing through the usual forms of elementary instruction at a respectable private seminary in the neighbourhood of Warrington, he was placed at the free grammar school of that town, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Hayward, where he laid the chief foundation of his acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages. His industry and success were eminently conspicuous; but the zeal of his application so far exceeded the strength of a delicate constitution, as to render it expedient to remove him to another school where his labours might be less severe. Education.

In the autumn of 1757, therefore, his name was enrolled the first of a list of highly respectable pupils at the Warrington academy, then just opened. At this institution, the celebrity of which is not unknown to men of letters, Mr. Percival pursued with unabated diligence the classical studies in which he had already made great progress; and his Latin compositions, in particular, executed about this time, displayed the extent, not less than the accuracy, of his attainments.

The study of ethics, however, which formed an important branch of academical discipline, principally engaged his attention; in which he was encouraged by the assistance and example of a private instructor, the Rev. John Seddon, recently appointed minister of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters, and whose abilities raised him to the office of Rector Academiæ of the Warrington Institution.

Previous to his removal from the academy, Mr. Percival had for some time indulged the wish of entering the University of Oxford; but his family, soon after the period of Mr. Seddon's establishment in Warrington, having been induced to quit communion with the church of England, and to espouse the tenets of Protestant dissent, he hesitated concerning the subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles of Faith, which is required by statute, on matriculation. Wished to study at Oxford, but could not submit to the test.

Warrington Parish.

The result of much inquiry served rather to confirm than remove his scruples, and he at length resolved to abandon the scheme of residence at Oxford, and to direct his views to the University of Edinburgh; where he repaired in 1761, in the twenty-first year of his age, and commenced the study of medicine.

Repairs to Edinburgh.

During three sessions, Mr. Percival attended the lectures of the most distinguished professors of the Scotch metropolis; but an intervening year was occupied by his residence in London, where he diligently availed himself of the advantages which that city affords to the students of physic, and was, by the friendship of Hugh, Lord Willoughby, of Parham, elected F. R. S. He afterwards visited Paris, and other places on the continent, and proceeded to the university of Leyden, with a view to the completion of his course of medical study, and the taking his degree. Having publicly defended his inaugural dissertation, "De Frigore," he was presented with his diploma on the 6th of July, 1765. On his return home, he passed through France, and arrived in England at the close of that year, and joined his family at Warrington.

Diploma.

Marries.

Dr. Percival shortly afterwards married, and, in 1767, settled in Manchester, and commenced his professional career with a degree of success seldom equalled.

Literary labours.

The leisure which he had enjoyed during the two years after his return to England, had given him the opportunity of engaging in various philosophical and experimental inquiries, relating, for the most part, to the science of physic. The Essays which he formed on the result of his investigations, were sometimes presented to the Royal Society, and inserted in the volumes of its Transactions, and, at other times, communicated to the public through the medium of the most current periodical journals.

These miscellaneous pieces were afterwards collected, and published in one volume, under the title of "Essays Medical and Experimental." A second volume appeared in 1773, and a third in 1776, and were received by the learned world as the production of a man of profound knowledge and sound judgment. In 1775, he gave to the public the first part of "A Father's Instructions," dedicated to the Countess of Stamford, a second part in 1777, and a third in 1800.

Benevolent exertions.

Amid the active pursuits of his profession, or the retired occupations of the closet, Dr. Percival was not unmindful of the opportunities which came within his reach, of engaging his services in schemes for the public benefit. From the period of his residence in Manchester, he had been a zealous supporter of the various institutions of benevolence which that wealthy and populous town comprehends. His professional duties, therefore, at the public Infirmary, of which he was appointed one of the physicians, need not be here explained.

F. R. S. of Paris.

In 1777, he was unanimously elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Paris, an honour which was conferred without solicitation, and accompanied with some flattering marks of distinction.

Active promotion of the Literary and Phil. Society of Manchester.

We next come to a period deserving of notice, as the era in which the subject of this memoir, in conjunction with other leading inhabitants of Manchester, established the Literary and Philosophical Society of that town. The institution derived its origin from

the stated weekly meetings for conversation, which Dr. Percival held at his own house, the resort of literary characters, of the principal inhabitants, and of occasional strangers. As these meetings became more numerous, it was in time found convenient to transfer them to a tavern, and to constitute a few rules for the better direction of their proceedings. The members thus insensibly formed themselves into a club, which was supported with so much success, as at length, in the year 1781, to assume the more respectable form and title which it now possesses. Of this institution Dr. Percival was appointed, in conjunction with James Massey, esq. the first joint president. Warrington Parish. Becomes joint president.

His attendance at the meetings, held on each alternate Friday evening during the winter season, was rarely prevented by any other circumstance than the interruption of health; while his active zeal, not less than his candour and moderation, peculiarly qualified him for the leading office he sustained. His powers, both of comprehension and discourse, were sometimes called forth to considerable exercise; and perhaps on no occasion were his talents more fully exerted, or more characteristically manifested, than when, presiding over the debates of the society, he at once guided and systematized the topics of animated discussion.

Another institution, which originated about this period, may deserve cursory notice, both on account of its intrinsic merit, and as it manifests the ardour in prosecuting schemes for the public benefit, with which Dr. Percival and his coadjutors were inspired. This design embraced a provision for public lectures in mathematics, chemistry, the fine arts, and on commerce. These lectures were intended for the improvement of the youth of Manchester, and especially such as, having finished their ordinary course of education, were about to engage in commercial occupation. After two winters, however, of unfavourable trial, the undertaking was found to decline, and was at length reluctantly abandoned.

In the year 1785, several of the principal residents of Manchester formed the design of instituting a seminary for the education of Protestant Dissenting ministers, and the local exertions of a few individuals were seconded by the liberal aid of a great body of opulent Dissenters in various parts of the kingdom. Under these auspices, the design was promoted with considerable ardour; and general meetings of the inhabitants were held, (at which the doctor commonly presided,) for the purpose of carrying into execution a scheme so apparently advantageous. In a short period of time the plan of the foundation was completed, while the subscriptions, required for the erection of a public building and the formation of liberal funds, were without difficulty obtained. Manchester academy.

During some years, the Manchester Academy flourished with considerable reputation, but owing to circumstances, which it is not now necessary to record, it gradually declined, and was eventually given up.

In 1787, Dr. Percival was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, at the express recommendation of Dr. Franklin, the illustrious president of that learned body. About the same time he also became a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Medical Society of London. Elected a member of the American Phil. Society.

Warrington Parish.

In 1796, in conjunction with other professional persons, Dr. Percival projected a scheme for regulating the police, and the health of the poor. The crowded and miserable habitations of the lowest orders of the town, their inattention to cleanliness and ventilation, together with the extreme poverty attendant on their dissolute manner of life, had conspired to introduce among them the most fatal and infectious disorders. The rapid increase of the labouring classes annually multiplied these evils to a greater extent; while the fertile resources of a populous neighbourhood prevented the observation of deficiencies from their excessive mortality. At length, however, the alarming spread of contagious fever, which hardly ever ceased to rage in some part of the town, admonished the better ranks to consult their own safety by remedying the disorders of the poor. Meetings were held, and different plans proposed for preventing the origin and stopping the progress of malignant disease. Dr. Percival and other physicians presented memorials to the committee, which constituted itself a "Board of Health," stating minutely the methods to be adopted for the purpose, and the importance of their immediate application.

Further schemes of benevolence.

So considerable were the benefits resulting from the institution, that the scheme has been imitated in various places, and every where attended with the happiest consequences.

Shortly after the publication of "A Father's Instructions," the doctor engaged himself seriously in the prosecution of a work, which he called "Medical Ethics;" and in the spring of 1803, the undertaking was completed, and sent to the press. The voice of the public declared in its favour, and the testimonies of the best judges have stamped a value on the performance which amply gratified the author's expectations.

The short remaining period of Dr. Percival's life was not interrupted by any remarkable or personally interesting event. He continued to divide his time between the pursuits of his profession, the intercourse of his friends, and the private studies in which, especially, he delighted to indulge.

Previous to his last illness, his health had been favourable; but on Thursday, the 23d of August, 1804, he was seized with a shivering fit, which gradually augmented to some violence, accompanied with pain in the right shoulder, and on its abatement left the sufferer in a state of extreme debility.

His death.

At this period some hopes were entertained that the disorder had spent its force, and that repose and diet only were wanting to invigorate the powers of nature. But his exhausted strength returned no more; and he at length fell into a profound slumber, in which his existence quietly terminated on the evening of the thirtieth day of the same month, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

On Monday, the 3d of September, his remains, attended by his three surviving sons, and his son-in-law, were deposited in the grave of his ancestors, in the burial-ground of the church of Warrington. A mural monument is erected on the south wall of the chancel, on which is engraved the following inscription, composed by Dr. Parr:—

Warrington Parish.

Monumental inscriptions.

THOMÆ PERCIVAL
Scriptori . cujus . opera . permulta . et . perpolita
Probitate . ipsius . et . moribus
Ad . omnem . memoriam . commendata . sunt . Medico . rectissimis . studiis
Magna . que . prudentia . et . exercitatione . prædito Libertatis
Sine . ullis . verborum . præstigiis
Aut . lubrica . et . præcipiti . rerum . novarum . cupiditate . acerrimo . vindici
Morborum . sollerter . atque . humane . curandorum . et . vitæ . sapienter . honesteque . instituendæ
doctissimo . ac . sanctissimo . præceptori
Qui . vixit . annos LXIII . menses XI . diem I
Decessit . tertio . kalend . Septembr.
Anno . Sacro . M.DCCC.IV.

Elizabetha . Percival . conjux . ejus . pientissima
et . novem . liberi . superstites
Patris . de . se . optime . meriti
H . M . P . CC.

The Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester have erected, over the chair of the president, in the hall where their meetings are held, a mural tablet to the memory of Dr. Percival; on which is engraved this inscription:—

This Tablet
is dedicated by the unanimous vote of the Literary and Philosophical Society
of Manchester
To the Memory of
THOMAS PERCIVAL, M.D, F.R.S., &c.
One of the first Founders, and, during twenty years, the revered President of this Institution,
as a testimony of their grateful sense
of his zeal in promoting their various interests;
of his frequent and valuable contributions to their Memoirs;
of the Ability, Candour, and Urbanity
with which he directed their discussions;
and of the elegant Manners,
virtuous Conduct, and dignified Piety,
by which his Life was eminently distinguished.
He died August the 30th, 1804.

Dr. Percival married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Nathaniel Bassnett, esq. of London.

His character by the late Archbishop of Dublin.

The following estimate of his character and acquirements is from the pen of Dr. Magee, the late Archbishop of Dublin:—

"The character of Dr. Percival was in every way calculated to secure for him that eminence in his profession, and that general respect, esteem, and attachment, which he every where obtained. A quick penetration, a discriminating judgment, a patient attention, a comprehensive knowledge, and,

Warrington Parish.

above all, a solemn sense of responsibility, were the endowments which so conspicuously fitted him at once to discharge the duties and to extend the boundaries of the healing art; and his external accomplishments and manners were alike happily adapted to the offices of his profession. In social discussion he possessed powers of a very uncommon stamp, combining the accuracy of science and the strictest precision of method with the graces of a copious and unstudied elocution; and to these was superadded the polish of a refined urbanity, the joint result of innate benevolence, and of early and habitual intercourse with the most improved classes of society.

"In a few words, he was an author without vanity, a philosopher without pride, a scholar without pedantry, and a Christian without guile. Affable in his manners, courteous in his conversation, dignified in his deportment, cheerful in his temper, warm in his affections, steady in his friendships, mild in his resentments, and unshaken in his principles; the grand object of his life was usefulness, and the grand spring of all his actions was religion."

His literary character.

As a literary character, Dr. Percival held a distinguished rank. His earlier publications were devoted to medical, chemical, and philosophical inquiries, which he pursued extensively, combining the cautious but assiduous employment of experiment with scientific observation and much literary research. His "Essays Medical and Experimental," obtained for their author a considerable reputation in the philosophical world, and have gone through many editions. The subjects which occupied his pen in later years were of a nature most congenial to his feelings; and in the several volumes of "A Father's Instructions to his Children," and of "Moral Dissertations," which appeared at different periods, through a space of twenty-five years, and which were originally conceived with the design of exciting in the hearts of his children a desire of knowledge and a love of virtue, there is to be found as much of pure style, genuine feeling, refined taste, apt illustration, and pious reflection, as can easily be discovered, in the same compass, in any didactic composition.

His last work, which is expressly dedicated as a parental legacy to a much-loved son, under the title of "Medical Ethics, or a Code of Institutes and Precepts, adapted to the professional conduct of Physicians and Surgeons," published in 1803, is a monument of his professional integrity, in which, while he approved in theory, he unconsciously drew the portrait of himself, and described those which he every day exemplified in practice.

His works.

Dr. Percival has written "De Frigore." Lugd. Bat. 1765. 8vo.—"Essays Medical and Experimental; to which are added Select Histories of Diseases." Vol. 1st. Lond. 1767, 8vo. 2d edit. of vol. 1st enlarged and improved. 1772. 8vo. Vol. 2d. 1773, 8vo. Vol. 3d. 1778, 8vo. 4th edit. with additions. Warrington, 1788-90, 2 vols. 8vo.—"On the Disadvantages which attend the Inoculation of Children in Early Infancy." Lond. 1768, 8vo.—"Experiments and Observations on Water, especially the Hand-Pump Water of Manchester." London. 1768, 8vo.—"Observations and Experiments on the Poison of Lead." 1774, 8vo.—"Moral and Literary Dissertations: to which is added, A Tribute to the Memory of Charles de Pohet, Esq." Warrington. 1784, 8vo.—"A Father's Instructions, consisting of Moral Tales, Fables, and Reflections, designed to promote the Love of Virtue." London. 1778, 8vo.—"Medical Ethics, or a Code of Institutes and Precepts, adapted to the professional Conduct of Physicians and Surgeons, &c.: to which is added, an Appendix, containing a Discourse on Hospital Duties; also, Notes and Illustrations." Manchest. 1803, 8vo.—"On the Roman Colonies and Stations in Cheshire and Lancashire." Phil. Trans. XLVII. 216.—"On a Double Child." Ib. Abr. X. 233. 1751.—"Experiments on the Peruvian Bark." Ib. XII. 428. 1767.—"Experiments and Observations on the Waters of Buxton and Matlock." Ib. XIII. 355. 1772.—"Observations on the State of Population in Manchester and other adjacent Places." Ib. 496.

1774. Ib. 659. 1775.—" Account of a New and Cheap Way of preparing Potash; with Observations." Ib. XIV. 691. 1780.—" Cases of Putrid Fever, in which fixed Air was injected into the Intestines with apparent advantage." Med. Com. I. 306.—" Account of an Extra-Uterine Fœtus voided by Stool, twenty-two years after Pregnancy." Ib. II. 77. 1774.—" Case of Angina Pectoris, which terminated fatally." Ib. III. 180. 1775.—" On the External Use of Preparations of Lead." Ib. 199.—" Practical Observations on Flowers of Zinc, Fixed Air, Colic, Hydrocephalus Internus." Ib. V. 166. 1777.—" Account of the late Earthquake at Manchester." Ib. 201.—" The History and Cure of a Difficulty of Digestion of long continuance, arising from a Spasmodic Affection of the Œsophagus." Med. Trans. II. 90. 1772.—" History of the Fatal Effects of Pickles impregnated with Copper; with Observations on that Mineral Poison." Ib. III. 80. 1785.—" Tables of Deaths by Small Pox, as to Periods of Life, Season of the Year, Males and Females," &c. Med. Obs. and Inq. V. 270.—" Tables of the Comparative Mobility of the Muscles." Ib. 282.—" Letter, concerning Ermine Street, through Northamptonshire, and of a Roman Burying Place by the side of it." Archæologia, I. 62. 1770.—" Experiments on the Solvent Powers of Camphor." Mem. Med. II. 54. 1789.—" Medical Cautions and Remarks, particularly relative to Pulmonary Disorders." Ib. II. 288. 1789.—" Practical Observations on the Treatment and Causes of the Dropsy of the Brain." Medical Facts, I. 3. 1791.

Warrington Parish.

THOMAS BARNES, Doctor of Divinity, a pious and learned dissenting minister of the Presbyterian persuasion, son of Mr. William Barnes, of Warrington, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Blinston, of Wigan, was born on the 13th of February, 1747. His father died when he was but three years of age; his mother, however, was a truly excellent and good woman, and, under her care and instruction, he was, in his early youth, brought under very deep and serious impressions of religion, and discovered an inclination to study with a view to the ministerial function. He was educated accordingly, first, at the Grammar School at Warrington, under the Rev. Mr. Owen, then under the care of the Rev. Philip Holland, of Bolton, and afterwards in the Rev. Dr. Aikin's academy, in Warrington, where his friend and intimate acquaintance in after life, the late Dr. Priestley, was tutor.

Birth.

Education.

He acquitted himself with great honour in all his studies, preparatory to the important object he had in view, and was ordained a preacher, and settled at Cockey Moor, in 1768, in the 22d year of his age, where he remained eleven years; and, such was his zeal and attention to the best interests of his flock, that he more than trebled their numbers.

Ordination.

In 1780 he removed to Manchester, where he became connected, as pastor, with one of the most numerous, wealthy, and respectable societies of protestant dissenters in the kingdom, and remained with them till his death, preaching constantly twice every Sunday from 1782.

Removed to Manchester.

In the year 1781 he joined with his justly respected and learned friends, Dr. Percival and Mr. Henry, in active exertions for the establishment of The Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester; and for several years took a prominent part in its proceedings. Of this institution Dr. Barnes was one of the first two secretaries, and discharged the duties of that office with a punctuality, accuracy, and elegance, which

Promotes, with Dr. Percival & Mr Henry, the Manchester Phil. & Lit. Society.

Warrington Parish.

contributed to promote its honour and advantage. His own essays, which are published in the early volumes of the Society's Transactions, clearly demonstrate that he possessed genius, taste, and knowledge, which would have enabled him to become distinguished in the literary world. These his friend Dr. Percival repeatedly urged him to revise and enlarge for separate publication, but he appears to have been unambitious of fame, although he had undoubted claims. In 1783 the Doctor, in an essay read before the Philosophical Society, proposed a plan for the improvement and extension of liberal education in the town of Manchester, the principal object of which was to provide the means of instruction for the young men of the town, between the time of their leaving a grammar school, and that of their managing a business. He hoped, also, that such an institution would gratify those who wished to "unite the intellectual and moral culture of the mind with the pursuits of fortune," and thus add to the acquisition of wealth the noblest power of enjoying it.

The college of arts and sciences.

This plan being approved and patronized by the society, was carried into effect. A seminary was formed, called "The College of Arts and Sciences," and several gentlemen of talents and respectability were chosen as prelectors in the different branches of literature and the arts. Into this scheme Dr. Barnes entered with great ardour, and delivered one course of lectures on moral philosophy, and another on commerce. But the virtuous labours of himself and his colleagues met with little reward, except the honourable testimonies of approbation from able judges in every part of the kingdom. It is much to be lamented that a plan, so excellent in its object, and which the lovers of science and virtue hoped to see adopted in other principal towns, was encouraged only for a few years.

Degree.

In 1784 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Edinburgh, principally on the recommendation of the late learned Dr. Percival. Not long after, Dr. Barnes was induced, by the solicitations of his friends, to undertake, in conjunction with his colleague in the pastoral office, the Rev. Mr. Harrison, the very important charge of an academical institution in Manchester, in consequence of the dissolution, or at least suspension, of that which had for many years been supported at Warrington. This undertaking he conducted, as principal, with great credit to himself and utility to the public, for about twelve years. In the year 1798, however, he determined to resign the charge of the academy, in consequence of the difficulty which he had for some time experienced in maintaining, in so large a town as Manchester, where the young men under his care were exposed to so many temptations to dissipation, that regular and strict discipline which he wished to support.

Becomes principal of the Manchester academy.

Resigns his office.

He could not endure to see irregularity and disorder prevailing in an institution under his management, which it was not in his power to correct. But such a mind as his could not be inactive; after his retirement from the academy, therefore he began to take a lively interest in the affairs of the Manchester Infirmary, which continued to be a favourite object of his attention to the time of his decease.

He was also an active promoter of those excellent institutions, the Board of Health, and House of Recovery and Fever Wards, of Manchester, which have contributed to

mitigate the malignancy, and to prevent the spread, of those infectious disorders to which manufacturing towns are subject. Warrington Parish.

Dr. Barnes' religious principles were liberal, the talents of his mind various, his benevolence extensive and unobtrusive, and his private life truly amiable and exemplary. He died on the 27th of June, 1810, in the 64th year of his age. His character.

"Here was interred the Body of the Rev. THOMAS BARNES, D.D., who departed this life on the 27th day of June, 1810, in the 64th year of his age. He was Minister of this Chapel 30 years. Elizabeth Barnes, his wife, departed this life on the 6th day of January, 1814, in the 69th year of her age." Monumental inscription.

Besides the "Discourse upon the Commencement of the Academy," printed in 1786 and 1806, 8vo. 1s. 6d., Dr. Barnes published "A Funeral Sermon on the Death of the Rev. Thomas Threlkeld, of Rochdale," and some smaller pieces anonymously in the periodical journals. Works.

Prescot Parish.

Prescot Parish.

PRESCOT, one of the most extensive parishes in Lancashire, is bounded on the S. by the river Mersey, on the W. by the parish of Huyton, on the N. W. by Walton parish, on the N. N. W. by Ormskirk parish, on the N. by Wigan parish, on the N. N. E. by Winwick parish, and on the E. by the parish of Warrington. The extreme length of the parish of Prescot is twelve miles, from Ditton on the south to Rainford on the north; and the breadth from Prescot on the west to Great Sankey on the east is eight miles, comprising an area of 37,000 statute acres.

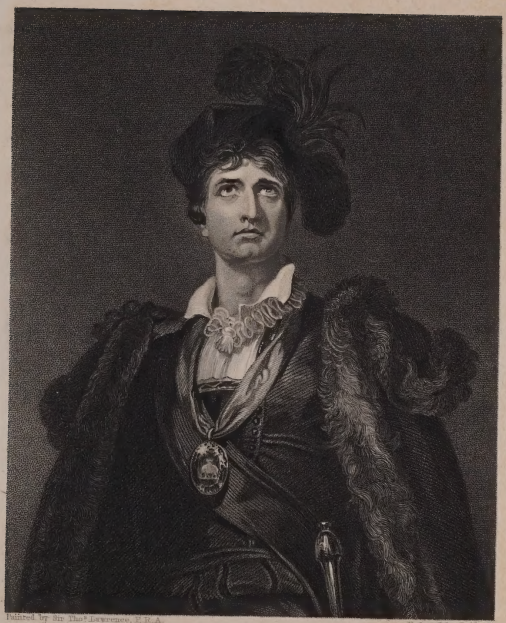
Boundaries.

Waters.

The Mersey winds along the southern verge of this parish, and at Cuerdley Marsh, a little below the point at which it receives the Sankey, it opens in a wide arm, at the S.S.E. angle of which it is joined by an artificial channel, substituted for the original navigation as far as Warrington. To the south of Widnes the Mersey is contracted into a confined passage denominated Runcorn Gap, where the duke of Bridgwater's canal terminates, and opposite which the Sankey canal, and the St. Helen's, and Runcorn Gap railway communicate with the Mersey at Widnes Wharf and Boat House. The Sankey, rising on Rainford Moss from two branches, and passing on the south of St. Helen's, whence it is accompanied to its mouth by the Sankey canal, is lost in the Mersey a little to the south of Sankey Bridges at the E. S. E. extremity of the parish. A little east of St. Helen's it is increased by a brook, from Billinge on the north, and by another from Rainhill on the south, and flows east of St. Helen's for some distance, when it winds directly south under the magnificent viaduct of the Manchester and Liverpool railway, and runs between Burtonwood and Sankey on the west, and Newton and Warrington on the east.

Etymology.

The Saxon words ꝑꝛeoꝛꞇ, a priest, and coꞇ, a cot, or the British *coit*, because the cot was originally formed of wood, have obviously been the original components



Painted by Sir Thos. Lawrence, P.R.A. Engraved by G. Adcock

JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE, ESQ.

J. P. Kemble

Born at Prescot, Lancashire, Feb.ry 1757

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of the name of Prescot, which, according to tradition, was anciently the habitation of priests. This is in some measure corroborated by the name of Rudgate, the gate of the wood or cross, which adjoins Prescot in the manor of Whiston, and which having been granted by Henry de Torboc and Ellen his wife to the priory of Burschow, was confirmed to that house by Henry de Lascy, the last earl of Lincoln, in his capacity of baron of Widnes, by a charter bearing date at Haltone, in 1285. The rectors of Prescot held the manor of Prescot until it was transferred with the church to the Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. Prescot Parish.

William de Dacre, in 7 Edward III., obtained a charter for a market and a moveable fair in Prescot, to continue for three days, commencing on the Wednesday next after the feast of Corpus Christi.* He is styled in this grant Parson of the Church of Prescote, of which he was certainly the patron; for in the ancient MS. Feodary of the Duchy is a record, from which it appears that he held the manors of Skelmersdale, Whyston, Speke, and Parre, and the advowson of the church of Prescott by fealty and service to the county and wapentake, by the hands of Robert Travers, his tenant of Whiston. Sir William de Dacre was succeeded, in 35 Edward III., by his brother Ranulph, who was at that time rector of the church of Prestcotes.† By letters patent, 10 Richard II. the wood of Churchlegh was granted to the rector of that time; and, in 12 Richard II. the advowson of the church of Prestcote was held by sir John Nevill de Raby and Elizabeth his wife,‡ daughter and heir of sir William de Latimer. Ancient charter. The Dacres. Advowson.

In 6-7 Henry IV., John de Bold of Bold was chartered with free warren in Prescote, within the forest of Symondeswode in the wapentake of Derby.§ The advowson of Prescot was granted by Henry VI. to the provost and fellows of King's College, Cambridge, probably about the 23d year of his reign, when he founded that institution. In 1441 the college obtained a charter for a market in Prescot.‖ About this period William Booth, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, who had been translated from the rectory of Prescot, and who was subsequently elevated to the archiepiscopal see of York, in 1453, is said to have first endowed the vicarage of Prescot, of which the first incumbent, Richard Duckworth, was instituted in 1448. The Act of Resumption, passed in 3 Edward IV., provided that the statute should not "be prejudiciall, disavantage or hurt unto the Provost of oure College Roiall of oure Lady and Seynt Nicholas of Cambridge, or to their successors, in, to, or for the Syte and Procyncte of our seid College, or to any parcell therof, or to any Maners, Londs, Tenements, &c. which they have of our Yeft or Graunte, or to the

* Rot. Chart. 7 Edw. III. n. 43.
† Escaet. 35 Edw. III. p. 1. n. 63.
‡ Escaet. 12 Ric. II. n. 40.
§ Rot. Chart. 6 & 7 Hen. VI. n. 10.
‖ Rot. Chart. 27 & 29 Hen. VI. n. 13.

Prescot Parish.

patronage or possession of the Chirch of Prescote, in the Counte of Lancastr', sumtyme parcell of oure Duchie of Lancastr."* The privileges in Prescot conferred by former monarchs upon this college, were confirmed by charter dated 26 March, 25 Henry VIII. In 4 Edward VI. Edward earl of Derby was farmer of the rectory and parish church of Prescott, and the tithes thereof, as lessee of the provost of our Lady and St. Nicholas of Cambridge.† Mr. Oldy, in a review of the manuscript collections of Henry earl of Derby, says, that among them was a note of "*Prescot Rectory*, both as to the old rents, and an estimate of the thirteen several tithes demised thereunto. Where it appears, that the sum total of the value was then, in January, 1586, near £500 per annum."‡ James I., by a charter dated October 1, in the 12th year of his reign, ratified and confirmed former charters. To this king, influenced by the accidental discovery of a silver horse-shoe, belonging to the rector of Prescot, is attributed the institution of the vicarage, of which the same authority declares bishop Booth to have been the founder in a preceding reign. King James, it is said, when on a visit to the earl of Derby, at Knowsley,§ was riding alone in a country lane, when he saw something lying in one of the ruts, which by its glittering in the sun attracted his attention. His curiosity being excited, the king alighted from his horse; and finding it to be a silver horse-shoe, he put it into his pocket, not doubting that it belonged to the earl, or some of the nobles in his company. Accordingly, after dinner his majesty produced the horse-shoe, and inquired who was its owner; when, to his great astonishment, it was claimed by the rector of Prescot. "Well," said the king, "if the produce of your rectory is such as to enable you to shoe your horse with silver, it is time that money so wasted was appropriated to better purposes." Whereupon the king commanded that the great tithes should be given to the King's College, Cambridge, and they are the rectors to this day.

Institution of the vicarage.

The church.

The church of Prescot, dedicated to St. Mary, existed in the 13th century, and was estimated at £40 in the Valor of pope Nicholas. The present edifice, consisting of a tower surmounted by a lofty spire, a centre and side aisles, and a chancel, stands upon an elevated ground on the west side of the town, and, excepting the centre aisle and the north side of the chancel, is a modern structure. The tower, which at the time of its erection was regarded as the handsomest steeple in Lancashire, is crowned by a spire of 156 feet high, visible in the low parts of Cheshire and this county at a distance of many miles. It terminates with a vane, and is bound by simple fillets. The tower is decorated with four balls and several pillars, with ornaments in the

* Rot. Parl. Vol. VI. p. 91.

† Duchy Records, Vol. VIII. Placit. D. n. 1.

‡ British Librarian, p. 285.

§ James I. during his progress through Lancashire, in 1617, was two days at Lathom House. See Vol I. p. 619.

intervals. The body of the fabric on the north and south has been rebuilt, with long windows, in which there is but little tracery. On the south side of the chancel, parts of the walls of a more distant age are visible; and in the central roof, the vestry, and some parapets, other evidence of a more ancient structure is discerned. The interior is spacious and lofty: the nave is divided from the side aisles by five arches on each side, resting upon columns with plain capitals. The wood-work of the roof is carved at the intersections of the beams. The organ, a fine-toned and valuable instrument, was the gift of Mrs. Atherton, the wife of William Atherton, esq. who is interred here.

The earliest date in the church is 1610, at which time it was pewed, elevated, and newly roofed, partly at the expense, it is said, of John Ogle, of Whiston Hall, esq. one of the captains who defended Lathom House. In 1729, the tower was taken down, and rebuilt with a spire, at the expense of the parish. The spire having been shattered by lightning, was rebuilt in 1799. The north and south wings or aisles were re-erected in 1819-20 by three contractors, who undertook the work for the rents of the pews in the galleries, of which there are three.

Numerous monuments are contained in the interior: above one of the pillars, on the north side of the chancel, is a shield carved in stone with the initials and date M. E. 1610. On the north side of the chancel is a large upright figure of captain John Ogle, in the costume of the 17th century, with his right hand upon his breast, and above his head are the family arms with the motto, "Veritas vincit." An exuberantly ornamented slab records "Thomas Barron of Prescot, and his widow, Frances, daughter of John Atherton, of Preston, ob. Aprilis IDCCLI Ætatis LIII." —the day of the month and part of the letter M being omitted by the ignorance or negligence of the sculptor. A marble slab on the south side, a splendid production from the chisel of Westmacott, is placed to the memory of William Atherton, of Atherton, esq. who died June 22, 1803, aged 61. In the upper compartment of this tablet are two gracefully carved figures, representing an angel lamenting over the deceased. Over him is the family coat, with the motto, "Clarior Tenebris." Several tablets commemorate members of the Chorley family; and on one of the pews is carved in old oak, the inscription, "Simo Garnet de Ritrope Gen^{s}. A'no 1010—Robartvs Garn." The date is clearly erroneous. On another pew are the words "T. Rigbye, esq. Harrock, 1771." A marble tablet is inscribed to the memory of James Fraser, esq. of Culdeathal, N. Britain, and Ravenhead, Lancashire, late lieut.-col. of the Caithness Fencibles, and of the St. Helen's Regiment of Local Militia, who having been a faithful magistrate and deputy lieutenant of this county, died 23d January, 1816, aged 61. Above are painted the family arms, with the motto, "Je suis prest," and another shield with "Requiescat in Pace."

Prescot Parish.

The following list of the vicars of Prescot is compiled from the episcopal registers and other sources:—

VICARS OF PRESCOT.

DATE OF INSTITUTION.	VICARS.	ON WHOSE PRESENTATION.	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
1448	Philip Duckworth . .	King's Coll. Camb.	
	Richard Lyncolne . . .	The same	
Aug. 7, 1492	Robert Hacamblen . .	The same . . .	Death of Richard Lyncolne.
	Robert Noke		
1529	Simon Matthew . . .	The same	
Apr. 10, 1541	Robert Brassye . . .	The same . . .	Death of Simon Matthew.
Dec. 20, 1 Eliz.	Wm. Whitlocke . . .	Provost of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, Cambridge	Death of Robt. Brassye.
Dec. 26, 26 Eliz.	Thomas Mead	. . . . .	Death of Will. Whitlock.
Dec. 5, 1616	John Aldam	Sam. Collins, head of the Coll. of St. Mary, Cambridge	Death of Thos. Mead.
Feb. 21, 1622	Richard Day	The same . . .	Death of John Alden.
June 25, 1650	Edward Larking		Death of Rich. Day.
Aug. 22, 1650	John Witkens		
	Abraham Ball		
July 24, 1677	Edward Goodall . . .	Sir Thos. Page, Provost of St. Mary's, Cambridge	Death of Abr. Ball.
July 18, 1690	John Legge	The same . . .	Resign. of Edw. Goodall.
March 18, 1691	Thomas Bryan	The same . . .	Death of John Legge.
May 8, 1700	Francis Bere	The same . . .	Resign. of Thos. Bryan.
July 28, 1722	Benj. Clarke	Coll. of St. Mary .	Death of Francis Bere.
Sept. 18, 1730	Augustine Gwin . . .	The same . . .	Death of Benj. Clarke.
July 11, 1776	Samuel Sewell . . .	Provost & Fellows of King's College, Cambridge	Death of Augustine Gwynn.
July 11, 1815	Charles-George-Thomas Drifield, present incumbent.	Provost of St. Mary	Death of Samuel Sewell.

Registers

The parish registers commence in 1583, but they are so much mutilated as to be illegible in some of the first years, and are not perfect till the year 1665; the following results are from those registers—

	1665	1666	1831	1832
Baptisms	150	158	319	380
Marriages	10	5	61	67
Burials	88	74	303	240

Prescot Parish.

The population of the parish in 1831 was 27,085.* Leland, in his Itinerary in the reign of Henry VIII.. thus speaks of Prescot and its vicinity—

Leland's description.

"*Prestcod* a litle Market having no notable Water about hit a iiii. mile from *Mersey* up toward *Lyrpole*. Mr. *Molineux*, a Knight of great Landes a ii. Myles from *Prestcode* dwellith at a Place caullid *Crostoffe*. *Tokstaffe* a Parke of the Kinges harde by his House. *Knollesley* a Parke having a praty House of the Erles of *Darby* within a Mile of *Prestcod*.

"Syr *William Norys* dwellith at a House caullid *Speyke* a ii. or iii. Miles from Prestcod."†

Charities.

The charities of Prescot, as exhibited in the Parliamentary Commissioners' Report,[a] are very numerous—

a Report XXI. p. 219.

Prescot.

Grammar School. There is no authentic account of the foundation of this school, which appears to have been formerly supported by gifts, mulcts, rents, and interest of monies called "The Stocks." The benefit of the school extended to the whole of "Prescot Parish Side," but for many years the freedom has been confined to the township. The present school is built upon land given in1759 by Basil Thomas Eccleston, esq. In rents, interest, and dividends, the income of the school amounts to £159. 17s. 4d.—with 50 free scholars. Mr. John Hamnet, the present master, has a salary of £90 from the Prescot charities, but his income amounts in the whole to £114. 10s. 2d. The boys for this school are selected from the inhabitants of the town of Prescot. The education of the free boys is confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic, and there are now about thirty on the foundation. Boys, if born in the parish, and intended for the University, are usually sent to Brazen-nose College, in Oxford, where they have a preference to seven fellowships; Lancashiremen have also the preference to several good exhibitions in the same college, in virtue of the will of William Smith, bishop of Lincoln, a native of this parish, and one of the founders of that college.

Almshouses. In 1707 Oliver Lyme gave £500 due from Jonathan Case to be laid out in building almshouses, and in the purchase of land for the endowment of them; and in 1727 the court of chancery ordered Jonathan Case to pay to six trustees £650. 4s. 11d. Eleven almshouses, at the east entrance of the town, were in existence in 1750, four were built by William Part, who gave the charity £50, and four out of the surplus income. There are nineteen almspeople, each of whom receives 2s. 6d. a week, and an occasional allowance of coals. The annual expenditure amounts to £128. 5s. and the income to . . . . £172. 15s.

1815. *Sewell's Charities.* The Rev. Samuel Sewell bequeathed £300 for almshouses, and £400 for their endowment; both legacies being void by statute, sir John Sewell, his residuary legatee, "has proposed," say the commissioners, "to give seven bonds of £100 each." He further bequeathed £400 for a fever ward, which is applied in aid of the school founded by him in 1784.

* See Vol. II. p. 107.

† Itin. Vol. VII. fo. 56, p. 45.

Prescot Parish.

1670. *Lyon's Charity.* To the minister of St. Helen's per annum 30s; to the poor of Windle 30s; to the minister of Rainford 20s; and a like sum to the schoolmaster; 20s. to the minister of Farnworth; 20s. to the poor of Upton and Farnworth; 10s. to the minister of Childwall; 20s. to the poor of Halewood; and 20s. to the poor of Prescot: in all, per annum . . . . . £8.

1708. *Charities of Marrow, and others.* Benefactions of money, the interest to be distributed among the poor, amounting to a principal sum of £1016. 4s. 8d., which has been laid out in the Town Hall, and other buildings. The total annual income, carried to the "General Account of the Prescot Charities," is . . . £265. 3s. 6d.

Charities in money, bread, coals, and clothing. In 1722, Marsh left per annum £1; in 1818, Wainwright, £5; in 1820, Eliz. Chorley, £10; and in 1821, Gwyn left £4. 18s. Total per annum . . . . . £20. 18s.

1824. *Jane Chorley's Charity.* For a girls' school in Prescot £2000, or, in lieu of such school, one-third of the yearly produce to the Blue Coat Hospital, one-third to the School for the Blind, Liverpool; and one-third to the Society for maintaining Poor Orphans of Clergymen of the Established Church. This and Elizabeth Chorley's Charity (says the Report) have not yet taken effect.

Eccleston.

School, founded in 1597 by Robert Kenwrick, who left £300 for the endowment. For upwards of fifty years previous to 1827, this school had been discontinued, and its property, a dwelling house and close of land, was let by the Eccleston family. After the death of Thomas Eccleston, esq. it was discovered that £505. 19s. 7½d. were due from his estate to the school, which was re-established in 1828.

Charities for Cloth, in stock and money. In 1713 Holland left per annum £13. 10s. and in 1739 Pyke, £4. 10s. Total . . . . . £18.

Charities of Alcock and others, in 1693, are lost.

Rainhill.

1786. *Glover's Charity.* To poor housekeepers, yearly . . . . £1.

Whiston.

1689. *Ashton's Charity.* To old and impotent persons, the rents of four cottages, one of which produces £6 a year, and the others are let rent free.

The Charities of Hawarden, Webster, and Glover, to the poor, amount annually to £1. 6s. 8d

Farnworth.

Free Grammar School, founded by William Smyth, bishop of Lincoln, who gave £350 to the monastery of Laund, to assist in obtaining the great tithes of Rosthern, in Cheshire; and the prior agreed to pay £10 per annum. This money was preserved on the suppression of monasteries, and is now paid by sir Henry Mainwaring, the lessee of the tithes of Rosthern. Matthias Smyth, principal of B. N. Coll. Oxford in 1547, gave a rent charge of 20s. called the Sutton Chiefs, which, with other benefactions, raises the annual income of the school to . . . . £56. 16s.

Bold.

The other charities, in rent charges and money, for bread, books, and cloth, Sunday school, and the poor, are individually small, but yield annually . £32. 18s.

1759. *Greenoe's Charity.* An estate at Sutton, rent £12. 12s. from which the ministers of Farnworth and Tarlton receive £1, the poor of Farnworth £1, and the poor of Bold and Sutton £10. 12s. . . . . £12. 12s.

Cronton.

Poor's Stock. Donations without date, amounting to £114, and producing annually £4. 11s. 2d

Charities to the Poor. In 1794 Wright left per annum £2. 10s.; Glover £1; and bread charity 6s. Total, per annum . . . . . £3. 16s.

Prescot Parish.

The interest of £50 left by Rawson and others to poor housekeepers in 1716, ceased to be paid in 1797; and 9s. per annum left by Wright in 1777 for schooling, ceased in 1794. Total withheld, per annum . . . . £2. 9s.

Cuerdley.

Poor's Stock. William Smith, bishop of Lincoln, gave £10, John Martinscroft, £10, and "government" £20; but the payment of the interest has been discontinued.

Rainford.

School. An old school-room exists, with three or four free scholars, the master of which receives, from rent and interest . . . . . £16. 5s. 4d.

Poor's Stock. On the Table of Benefactions, £127, the interest of which, £5. 5s. is added to Thomas Lyon's charity of £15 in rent, 1768, and distributed in cloth.

In 1735 Grayson left per annum £1 to pipe-makers' widows. Mather's charity, of a cottage and land for binding an apprentice, in 1768, is lost; and Haydock's, in 1749, of £2 to the poor, is void by statute.

Chapelry of St. Helen's.

1793. *School*, by subscription, has 25 free scholars. The fund is £545, and the income £26. 0s. 6d.

Township of Windle.

Lyon's Charity, see *Prescot*. In 1684 Taylor left land yielding annually £50, which is distributed with other charity money; in 1693 Egerton left per annum £1; in 1707 Holland left a rent charge of £50; Clarke, interest, £4. 15s.; Denton, rent charge, 10s; Heyes, rent charge, £1. 6s. 8d. These charities, for the poor and cloth, amount per annum to . . . . . £109. 1s. 8d.

1714. *Cowley's Charity.* A dwelling house and six acres, for a school, originally worth about £36 per annum, but now, in consequence of working coal-mines on the estate, £170. This school has a considerable fund in reserved coal-rents.

Parr.

The interest of the poor's stock of £50, and Egerton's charity of £1 yearly, are distributed in blankets . . . . . £3. 10s.

Sutton.

Heyes left rent charge of £1. 13s. 4d., and Greenoe £5. 6s., to which is added a donation of £3 from Mr. Hoghton; and Leay gave £10 to the poor. The former are given to the poor, but nothing is known of the latter.

Great Sankey.

The Poor's Stock, Sixsmith's, and Dutton's charities, are distributed together among the poor. The amount is £39. 10s., and the annual produce . £2. 11s.

There is a school at Widnes, in which about twenty free scholars are taught reading and the classics, and of which the income is . . . £56. 16s.

Other places of worship.

Within the parish are four chapels of the Establishment; Windle, originally dedicated to St. Helen, was enlarged and rebuilt in 1816. The chapel at Rainford, dedicated to All Saints, is mentioned in an episcopal order for the proper distribution of seats, in 1634; it has been twice rebuilt, in 1758 and in 1781. Farnworth chapel, named in a deed of 9 Henry V., is parochial to Bold, Penketh, Cuerdley, Widnes-with-Appleton, Cronton and Ditton, and is dedicated to St. Wilfrid, according to some, and, according to others, to St. Luke. Within this edifice, which is supposed to be of the age of Henry VIII., is the chapel of the Bolds, which is richly ornamented by exquisite pieces of Italian sculpture, and contains, cut in stone, the upright figure of a knight in plate armour, with a sword by his side, and clasping a book in his hands, but without any inscription. On the opposite side are two full-

Prescot Parish.

length marble figures of a knight and his lady, of the Bold family; the knight, whose hand rests upon his breast, is attired with ruffles, sword, short armour, and boots. The lady, with her hands clasping a book, wears ruffles and a long robe. Immediately above is the inscription,

> "Memoriæ sacrum Richard. de Bold. Here lieth ye bodie of Richard Bold, of Bold, esq. who took to wife Anne ye daughter of sir Peter Leigh, of Lime, knight, by whom three sonnes and nine daughters, of whom are now surviving one sonne and six daughters. He dyed 19 February, 1635, being aged 47 yeares.

A long Latin inscription, placed over the monument by his relict, Anne, of which the date is partly obliterated, commemorates his preservation of the honour of a long line of ancestors, to which by his virtue and example he added new splendour. His country, his wife, and his children, knew him an upright magistrate, a faithful husband, and a pious parent, whose power succoured the needy, but inflicted injury on none. In the opposite chapel is a monument to the memory of Mary, princess Sapieha, d. and heiress of Peter Patten Bold, and wife of Prince Sapieha, of Dereczym, in the duchy of Lithuania, who died Dec. 16, 1824. In the chapel-yard are the remains of an ancient cross. The chapel of Great Sankey, dedicated to St. Mary, was erected in 1728, and rebuilt in 1768.

The Roman Catholics have a chapel at Appleton in Widnes, which was built in 1748; another in Eccleston, erected in 1789, and a third at Lowe House, St. Helen's, opened September 1st, 1793.

The parish contains also fourteen places of worship belonging to the dissenters. The Friends' meeting-house, at Hardshaw, St. Helen's, built in the seventeenth century, and at Penketh in 1732. The Independents have a chapel at Rainford, erected in 1707, at St. Helen's erected 1710, and rebuilt and enlarged 1826. The Presbyterian or Unitarian chapel, Atherton-street, Prescot, was erected 1760, and that in New-road, Prescot, in 1811. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel in Penketh, erected in 1801; in Aughton-street, Prescot, in 1805; in Sutton, about 1810; in Tontine-street, St. Helen's, in 1814; and in Whiston, in 1831-2. The Primitive Methodist chapel in Bond-street, Prescot, was erected in 1821, and another in Parr in 1828.

Fairs and Markets.

The fairs are held at Prescot on the Monday in the week which contains November 5, and on the Tuesday next after Whitsuntide. A fortnight fair for cattle, which is well attended, is held from Shrove Tuesday until Whitsuntide. There are no other fairs now held at Prescot, though Ash Wednesday, 24th and 25th August, 21st October, and All Saints, are often named as fair days. The ancient fair, for which William Dacre obtained a charter, is now disused. The market-days are Tuesday and Saturday. The fairs are annually held at St. Helen's on the Monday

and Tuesday after Easter, and on Friday and Saturday after the 8th of September. A weekly market has also been established by custom at St. Helen's on the Saturday; and a fair for cattle is held at Farnworth on Tuesday fortnight before Shrove Tuesday, annually. Prescot Parish.

The manor and liberty of Prescot is governed by a steward, four foremen, a coroner, and several constables, nominated by the jury of the court leet and baron, who are composed of twenty-four of the principal inhabitants of the township of Prescot, and who are nominated by the lords of the manor, the provost, fellows, and scholars of King's College, Cambridge. A court baron, or court of requests, is held for causes to any amount every fortnight in the town-hall, which was erected in 1765, and in which the records of the town are preserved. There is also a general court baron held on Corpus Christi, and special courts with which a court leet is held. The neighbouring magistrates hold a petit session on the first Tuesday in every month, in the new court-room, at Mr. Rowson's office, which was formerly a theatre * and assembly-room. A small circular building, surrounded by an arcade, was erected in the centre of the market-place in 1811, at a cost of £429 15s. 10d. for a prison or lock-up. Manor.

Some of the customs of the manor of Prescot, contained in a MS. entitled "An Abstract of the Proceedings in Prescot Court, commencing anno 1509, and ending 1716," exhibit curious illustrations of the manners of the people of former days:— Customs of the Manor.

1534—Ordered, that every man that assaulteth another shall forfeit 3s. 4d. and if blood be drawn, 6s. 8d. more.—[It appears, that about this period four men of the town were invested with authority somewhat similar to that of churchwardens or Select Vestry. They are first mentioned in the following item, and afterwards very frequently referred to.]

1536.—That the inhabitants make their middensteads by the direction of the four men of the town. [It appears that at this period no stranger was permitted to settle in Prescot without the consent of the inhabitants.]

1541.—That no person be permitted to inhabit in the town without the copyholders' consent, and to bring six sureties.

1542.—That ale shall be sold at twopence per gallon the best, and three-halfpence per gallon for the second sort.

1554.—Divers presentments against men that keep women of evil carriage. Cicely Hitchmough, formerly presented to be a woman of evil carriage, and to be expelled the town, referred to my Lord to be punished.

1565.—Orders for several to leave the town who have abused their neighbours.

1566.—That George Saddler is a common drunkard. That the wife of George Saddler is a thief, or petty filcher.

* In this town, the celebrated tragedian, John Philip Kemble, esq. F.S.A., was born, on the 1st of February, 1757. He was the eldest son of Mr. Roger Kemble, manager of a respectable company of comedians in the north of England.—See Boaden's Life of Kemble, and the Annual Obituary.

Prescot Parish.

1570.—An order that young fellows who fight, and who have no money to pay their amercements, shall sit in the stocks three days and three nights, and, if any relieve them, to sit in the stocks in their room.

1583.—Catherine Dempster banished the town, being of evil government.

1599.—Odered, that no person shall fell or carry away any timber or poles out of Prescot Wood without the consent of the four men on pain of 6s. 8d.—[No vestige of this wood now remains, but there are some fields to the West of the town, called "The Wood," and it is conjectured by the Editor of the *Liverpool Mercury* to whom we are indebted for these amusing Extracts, that the ancient wood occupied these Fields.]

The following items are amongst the most unaccountable of the whole collection :—

1607.—An order against putting butter on bread or cakes on forfeiture of five shillings per time. An order for ale to be sold at one penny per quart out of doors.

1609.—An order that the constables pump Alice Allerton, *alias* Miller, so often as she comes into the streets to chide, or abase herself.

1613.—Mr Walban presented for felling eighty trees in Prescot Wood, fined 2s. apiece, £8.

1621.—A large presentment made by the four men concerning several abuses in the wood.

1630.—Richard Halsall presented for saying the town was governed by fools, 3s. 4d. Item, for saying he would fell timber in spite of all the town, 3s. 4d.

1633.—An order for banishing out of the town a woman called Pretty Peggy.

1672.—Several presented for bringing corn to the market better at the top of the sack than at the bottom.

1683.—One presented for baking bread without license.

1696.—Mr. Parr, for tussling with Esq. Cross, and Esq. Cross for tussling with him again.

The last entry is dated 1716, and to it is appended this memorandum :—

"And here the Abstract Book breaks off, and takes no further notice of any presentments, orders, &c."

Trade.

A number of shareholders lately erected works in Eccleston for the supply of Prescot with gas.

The watch-making business is the chief pursuit of the operatives of Prescot and its vicinity, where there are a great number of master watch-makers, who employ at least five hundred workmen. This branch of manufacture was introduced about 1730 by Mr. John Miller, from Yorkshire. The district has long been celebrated as the centre of the manufacture of watch tools and movements. The workmen of Prescot likewise excel in what is called motion work, such as dial wheels, locking springs, hour, minute, and second hands, &c.

The drawing of pinion wire originated here, but is now carried on at Huyton. Small files, the best, it is said, in the world, are made here, both for home consumption and exportation. There are one hundred file-makers in this town. These branches now extend from Prescot to the surrounding villages, and all along the road to Liverpool, in which town the business is carried on to great perfection, and to a large extent. There have been in Prescot for ages several manufactories of coarse

earthenware,* for which the clay of the neighbourhood is peculiarly well adapted, and the cotton business, though not carried on here to any great extent, forms part of the employment of the labouring classes. There are a cotton mill, two corn mills, a large stone quarry, two spindle manufactories, and a small establishment for weaving sail-cloth. The parish contains eighty-two steam-engines, of the aggregate power of 1476 horses. Prescot Parish.

In the year 1755, a great public work was undertaken in this parish, called "The Sankey Brook Navigation." Since the time of the Romans, when they cut their foss-dike, or at least since the reign of Henry II. when that medium was re-opened, no water conveyance for the purpose of trade, cut out of the solid land, had existed in England, till this company engaged in the Sankey Brook Navigation. The original intention of the undertakers was to deepen Sankey Brook; but instead of making this the channel of communication, the navigation runs entirely separate from it, except that it crosses and mixes with that water in one place, about two miles from Sankey bridge. This navigation affords a medium of transit for various descriptions of merchandise and tillage, including slate, grain, timber, stone, lime, and manure; but the principal article is coal, which is carried in great abundance to Liverpool, Warrington, Northwich, and other places, from the mines in the parish of Prescot, and particularly from those of St. Helens. Vessels of sixty tons' burden can navigate this water with sixteen feet beam, and a draught of five feet and one inch. The speculation has proved highly beneficial both to the public and the undertakers; and though some of the colleries upon its banks have been exhausted, an ample supply of fuel is still afforded both to the large works in the neighbourhood in which it is dug, and for distant consumption. Two hundred thousand tons of coals are said to be annually conveyed on this navigation. Sankey Navigation.

The Manchester and Liverpool railway extends across this parish in almost its extreme breadth, passing by Whiston, Rainhill, Sutton, Bold, and Parr. At Rainhill it runs under the Manchester and Liverpool turnpike road by a neat bridge, called Rainhill "Skew;" and at Sutton is the inclined plane. The St. Helens and Runcorn Gap railway, which cross that of Manchester and Liverpool at Sutton, upon an eminence and by a viaduct, was constructed in pursuance of the Act of Parliament, passed 29th May 1830, and passes entirely within this parish, extending from Cowley-hill colliery, in Eccleston, by Windle, Sutton, Bold, Farnworth, and Widnes, to Runcorn Gap, where a wet dock has been made for the reception of the coal vessels. The railway was opened in 1832, having cost £170,000 in the construction, on the plans of Charles Vignolles, esq., the civil engineer. The length of the railway is about eight miles, which is travelled over in about twenty minutes; Railways.

* A plan of the town, taken in the early part of the last century, exhibits six of these manufactories.

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and such is the dispatch in loading the vessels, that seventy tons of coals are frequently discharged from the waggons in forty minutes after they arrive in the dock, and the vessels are again under weigh to Liverpool.

Townships.

The townships in this parish, making the circuit from the west centre to the north, and from thence by the east to the south, range in the following order:—

Eccleston	St. Helen's	Bold	Penketh
Rainford	Parr	Whiston	Widnes-with-Appleton
Windle-with-Hardshaw	Sutton	Cronton	Ditton
	Rainhill	Sankey	

Eccleston.

ECCLESTON, consisting of four carucates, was a part of the ancient barony of Widnes, and was held of the earl of Ferrers by William de Derisbury, in Sutton and Accliston,* whose daughter, Margery, about 1291, conveyed the manor of Eccleston to Henry le Norreys in marriage. In the reign of Edward III. William le Norreys performed suit and service to the county and wapentake for the manors of Sutton, Eccleston, and Raynhill, by the hands of Alan de Eccleston his tenant. The pedigree of the Ecclestons ascends to Hugh, the grandfather of Robert, who lived in the time of Henry III.; Ralph Eccleston, in 14 Henry VIII., held the manors of Eccleston and Raynel, which were extended to six carucates of land, worth £20, by the service of half a knight's fee and a rent of 5s. 1d.† Wythynsey Mosse and Cacchay Mosse are named in legal proceedings for the destructions of fences belonging to the turbaries, as the property of John Eccleston, in 28 Henry VIII.‡ About 1567, Eccleston Hall was built. In 1626, an inquisition was taken at Wigan, September 1, before John Bridgeman, bishop of Chester, and other commissioners ad pios usus, about misemployed money, given for erecting a grammar school at Eccleston; and on the 2d October the commissioners issued the following order, which may elucidate the statement made in the Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners for inquiring into Public Charities:—

"2do Octobris, 1627°.—For asmuch as it appeth by Inquisiĉon that James Renricke did give 300li due from Robto Renricke for mainteynance of a Freeschoole in the pish of Prescott, and att the request of Edre Eccleston esqe decēd that the same schoole should be erected in Eccleston soe as the sd Edre wold give in addiĉon thereto an 100li and an acre of land. And for as much as it appeth that since the death of the sd James Renricke the erectinge of the sd schoole and the obtaineinge of the sd 300li hath beene neglected by the space of 23 yeares. And now ꝑmoted by the schoole wardens of Prescott whose desire is that the sd 300li may be conferred to the mainteynance of the schoole of Prescott. And that the sd John Renricke of Rainhill Admr̃ator of Christopher Renricke brother of the sd James in whose name the sd statute was taken in trust for the vse of the sd James may avow all suites taken in his name for obtaineinge of the sd 300li. And for asmuch as

* Testa de Nevill', fo. 396.
† Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. IV. fo. E. 9 b.
‡ Duchy Records, Vol. IV. Placit. E. n. 1.

Henry Eccleston, Esq. sonne and heire of the s^d^ Edward hath beene sum̄oned before vs the s^d^ Com^rs^ & hath beene offred that if he would obtaine the s^d^ 300^li^ & give 100^li^ and an acre of land for the vse afores^d^ that then the schoole should be founded in Eccleston afores^d^ the which the s^d^ Henry Eccleston hath neglected and is content the s^d^ schoole should be erected in Prescott afores^d^. We therefore order that the schoolwardens of Prescott afores^d^ do p̄secute suites for obtaineinge the s^d^ 300^li^ for the vse afores^d^ and that Edre Lyon who hath the s^d^ statute shall vpon reasonable demand deliu̇ the s^d^ statute to the s^d^ schoole wardens. And that the s^d^ John Renricke shall vpon reasonable demand give authority to the s^d^ wardens to sue the s^d^ statute and avow the same. Prescot Parish.

(Signed) "Jo. Cestriens. W. Leigh. W^m^ Bispham."*

By an ordinance of parliament the estates of Thomas Eccleston, of Eccleston, esq., deceased, were sequestered in 1645, one-fifth being allowed to his widow and children for their maintenance. The family were subsequently repossessed of the estates, which descended to the late Thomas Eccleston, esq. afterwards Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick, who sold Eccleston, about 1812, to colonel Samuel Taylor, of Moston, the father of the present proprietor, Samuel Taylor, of Eccleston and Moston, esq., by whose agents a court leet is annually held for the manor. Cowley Hill, a mansion erected in the last century, was occupied by Mrs. Eccleston, in 1713. At Millbrook, in this township, the learned Dr. Adam Clarke wrote the principal part of his Commentary on the Bible. Eccleston is an extensive township, abounding in coal mines and stone quarries, and possessing the advantages of glass and chemical works, and a cotton mill. Portions of the towns of Prescot and St. Helen's stretch into Eccleston. Portico is a small hamlet, and Thatto Heath a wild common, on which the poor have free pasture for cattle. Contiguous to the Heath is a commodious school for girls, built and maintained by Jonas Nuttall, esq. (formerly of the Caxton printing establishment,) who resides in the neighbourhood. Part of the building is also fitted up as a chapel for the performance of divine service; and from both these benevolent purposes of the founder, the families of the neighbouring poor must have derived considerable benefit.

Rainford, a large chapelry, was vested in the Lathoms at a very early period; Robert de Lathom, says the ancient Duchy Feodary, held the manor of Rainford by fealty, and without performing any service. Sir John Stanley married Isabella de Lathom, and thus acquired the estates of her ancestors; but Mossborough-hall was given to Thomas Lathom by his elder brother, sir Robert de Lathom, before 18 Edward II. The estates afterwards became the property of Molineux of Hawkley, but it does not appear by what means. This family inhabited the manor-house, until Mossborough-hall and manor were sold by Mrs. Molyneux, mother of Bryan Molyneux, of Hawkley, esq., to the Stanleys, in the last century. Good scythe-stones are obtained from two quarries here; and the soil being chiefly a stiff clay, the place has for ages been noted for the making of tobacco pipes, of which Rainford.

* Harl. MSS. Cod. 2176, fo. 39 b. & fo. 42.

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there are sixteen manufactories, producing an annual profit of about £4000 to the village: fire-bricks and earthenware crucibles are also made from the same material. A manorial court is held in this hamlet, which is about three miles from St. Helen's.

Windle with Hardshaw.

Before the reign of king John, WINDHULL gave name to a family, of whom was Edusa, the widow of Alan de Windhull, who gave one mark to the king for a writ of summons for her dower against another Alan de Windhull.* The latter Alan was son of the former, and held the estate of Wyndhille under Robert de Vylers.† In the reign of Edward III. Peter de Burnehulle held the manor of Windhull of William Boteler, and performed for it suit and service to the county and wapentake.‡ The Gerards acquired this manor with Bryn by marriage with the heiress of Peter de Burnhull, and the present lord is sir John Gerard, bart., under whose authority a court leet and court baron are held yearly in November. Hardshaw-hall, now a farm, was a purchase of John Penketh Cottom, esq., great-uncle of the present owner. The Cottoms own the chief property, and are esteemed lords of the manor of Hardshaw, although no manorial court is held.

St. Helen's.

ST. HELEN'S. In this hamlet is situated the Episcopal chapel of St. Helen's, originally St. Ellen, which has given name to the town. This place has within the last century risen from the rank of a small village to a neat and populous town. Its increase is owing to the various works established in the neighbourhood, and their establishment here has arisen partly from the cheap and excellent coal which abounds in this parish,§ and partly from the vicinity of the place to the port of Liverpool. In the year 1773, a commercial company was established called the British Plate Glass Company, who were incorporated by act of parliament, and erected their manufactory at Ravenhead, in the township of Sutton, near to St. Helen's. This establishment occupies nearly 30 acres of land, and is enclosed by a wall, round which are placed the houses of the workmen, which renders it a sort of distinct colony; the buildings cost at that time £40,000, and about 300 work-people are constantly employed in these works, which are the largest of the kind in the kingdom. The manufacture was introduced by workmen from France, and is brought to great perfection. Plates of glass are cast of the dimensions of 160 inches long by 80 wide, and concave and convex mirrors made of 36 inches diameter. The glass is as brilliant in colour, and as perfect in every respect, as the French or Venetian plates, and is finished in such a manner as to render it perfectly free from that mistiness to which the foreign fabrics are subject. The casting of glass is performed here with great skill and dexterity; and the plates are of more than double the dimensions of those made in the Venetian way of blowing, with the further advantage of all kinds of borders and mouldings. Two steam-engines are

* Rot. Cancell. 3 John, m. 7.

† Testa de Nevill', fo. 401. Vide fo. 396, fo. 408.

‡ Lansd. MS. 559.

§ The price of coal here is 6s. 8d. per ton at the pit.

employed in grinding and polishing the plates. The casting room is 120 yards long, and 27 wide. In addition to these there are several manufactories for crown plate, and flint glass, and black glass bottles, as well as black earthenware and stone-ware potteries; chemical works, breweries, a cotton-mill, and collieries. About 1780 an extensive copper-work was erected here by the proprietors of the Paris mine in Anglesey, Messrs. Hughes, Williams, and Co., for the purpose of smelting and refining copper ore, of which 20,000 tons were annually subjected to the first process. The "slag," or copper dross, from these works, has been extensively used in repairing the roads, and is found more durable than any other material. The same company had a branch of their works upon the Sankey canal. The Ravenhead works manufactured 30 tons weekly of small copper bars, not exceeding in weight seven ounces troy each: these ingots were made for the East India Company, and exported to China, where they are said to have passed for coin. These copper-works were discontinued in the year 1815, but three years ago two other extensive copper-works were established; one, belonging to the Bolivar Mining Company, which smelts a large quantity of copper imported from South America; and the other conducted by the Staffordshire Company. Prescot Parish.

The market is held by custom every Saturday; and there are two annual fairs, the first on the Monday and Tuesday after Easter week, and the second on the first Friday and Saturday after the 8th of September. St. Helen's is a perpetual curacy. The great tithes of the township go to King's College, Cambridge, and the small to the vicar of Prescot; but the chapel is independent of the vicar, the appointment being in trustees. In 1816 it was enlarged to double its former size, the whole of the burying-ground being taken into the chapel. A new burying-ground was obtained behind it, on which occasion it was consecrated anew by the bishop, and dedicated to St. Mary, on the 3d of October, though the deed bears date 2d of October, 1816. The new churchyard, containing 4072 square yards, was purchased by subscription amounting to between £3000 and £4000, from the late Bamber Gascoigne, esq., and was consecrated 3d of July, 1816. The present dimensions of the church or chapel are, in breadth, from east to west, 75 feet, and in length, from north to south, 78½ feet. The stipend of the minister is derived from land left for that purpose, which yields about £160 per annum. Lately, however, the people have raised £1000, with £400 of which they are met by the trustees of Queen Anne's bounty with £600. This thousand will be laid out in land when a suitable purchase can be made, which will be at the control of the minister for the time being for ever. The other £600, together with £700 arising from the sale of coal, the trustees will keep in their own hands for the use of the minister, the produce of which they conceive they will have a right to withhold, if at any future time the minister should, by inattention to his duties or otherwise, become

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unworthy of his situation. On the appointment of the Rev. Thomas Pigott, A.M., the college obliged Mr. Driffield, vicar of Prescot, to enter a caveat against it, on the ground that it was a chapel of ease under Prescot, and that the appointment of the minister was in the vicar of that place; but the choice of the trustees stood, in the absence of all documents or other evidence, in favour of the vicar's claim to the right of presentation. Still, however, it is thought that the right did once exist, but the original deed of consecration has been lost, and no other documents, clearly establishing it, exist.

Windleshaw abbey.

A Catholic chapel, bearing the stamp of antiquity, formerly stood at Windleshaw, about two miles north of St. Helen's, but it has crumbled to its foundations, and all that remains of the building is the square tower, with an ancient cross; the cemetery is however preserved, and still used as a burial-place. Mr. Barrett, the antiquary of Manchester, who made a drawing of the ruins in 1780, has left a verbal description of them as they then appeared, in which he says, "This old ruinated Chapell at Windleshaw near St. Helens in Lancashire is nearly levell'd with the ground, except a few stones left at the north side & east end, & these last now grown over with bushes; most of the steeple is yet standing, the upper part quite surrounded with Ivy, whose friendly care seems resolv'd to preserve the remains of this venerable fabrick to the last extremity, yet what is it the corrosive teeth of time doth not decay? Of late an unknown ruffian hand, arm'd with ax or bill, hath nearly separated the root of this ivy from the branch, so of course this verdant ornament of antiquity, which hath long preserved the steeple from wind and weather, must now most likely in a little time die itself. The chapell and ground adjoining is now made use of as burying ground for the Roman Catholicks in the neighbourhood, the priests lye buried within the now fallen chapell walls under handsome gravestones, and agreeable to their order with the head to the east. The layity bury near the chapell & fix stones at the head, on all which is a cross & name of the dead. On the south side is a stone cross with three steps.

"The whole burying ground lay waste in open field till within these two years it hath been inclos'd with a new wall. The place, though in ruins, is still had in great veneration by the neighbourhood.

"When this place was founded, or by whom, or to what Saint dedicated, I have not learn'd, but suspect the patron Saint to be St. Thomas, for near here is a well, which goes by his name, & bath'd in oft in summer in regard of extraordinary virtues being ascrib'd to the water.

"The chapell is but small, about twelve yards long and three wide, the steeple about 8 yards high: the place said to be demolish'd during the wars of Chas. the first."

Wyndhill Shae is termed a manor in 4 Edward VI., when it belonged to

Drawn by C. Pickering. Engraved by J. C. Bentley.

WINDLESHAW ABBEY, LANCASHIRE.

FISHER, SON & CO. LONDON. 1834.

sir Thomas Gerarde, in pleadings of that date respecting the title to common of pasture in the waste called Blakehyll Mosse, in the lordship of Wyndhull, the common waste called Withinsha Mosse, in the lordship of Eccleston.* Windleshaw abbey, or ruin, is now a modernized house, which belongs to sir John Gerard, at whose annual court for the manor of Windle, the peace-officers for the government of this flourishing township are chosen. Prescot Parish.

The family of Parre, barons of Kendal, were anciently lords of the manor of Parr. Sir Thomas Parre, master of the wards and comptroller to Henry VIII., died in the 9th year of that king's reign, and, by inquisition taken 10 Henry VIII., was found to have held the messuages, lands, woods, and rents of Parre, the manor of Thurnham, and other estates in this county.† He had two sons, and two daughters; Catherine, who became the unfortunate queen of Henry VIII.; and Anne, the wife of William Herbert, earl of Pembroke. His son William inherited the estates, and was successively created lord Parr and Ross, baron of Hart, and earl of Essex, in the reign of Henry VIII., and marquis of Northampton in 1 Edward VI.‡ Brian Parre died seized of the manor of Parre in 20 Henry VIII.,§ and about this time Matthew Standish, deputy escheator of the county, claimed for the king the wardship of Thomas Parre, and to a messuage called Parre Hall, in opposition to the claims of Richard Bold and Thomas Gerard.‖ Thomas Parre maintained his rights as lord of the manor, by prosecuting Bryan Arosmythe and others for obstructing the highway from Parre Hall to Parre Wood, in 3 Edw. VI.,¶ and died 1 Elizabeth.** Dr. Fuller has classed among the worthies of Lancashire Richard Parr, whom the earl of Derby constituted bishop of Man, and who, having distinguished himself by the exemplary discharge of his functions, died in 1643.†† The manor had before this time passed to the family of Byrom, and in 12 James I. Henry, son of John Byrome of Byrome, died seized of the manors of Parre and Byrome.‡‡ The lordship of Parr is now claimed by Charles Orrell, of Black Brook House, esq., son of the late James Orrell, esq., but no manorial court is held. Besides Parr Hall, here is another ancient mansion, formerly called Laghogg, but now Leafog, once the property, and probably the occasional residence, of the Parres. After the attainder of William, marquiss of Northampton, Thomas Norrye, or Norris, seized for queen Elizabeth, and in right of John Dudley and John Ayscoughe, the messuage and lands called Lahooge in Parre.§§ This estate was the subject of further litigation in Parr.

* Duchy Records, Vol. VIII. Placit. G. n. 2.
† Duchy Records, Vol. V. Inq. n. 8.
‡ Nicholson's Westm. & Cumb. Vol. I. p. 44.
§ Duchy Records, Vol. VI. Inq. n. 51.
‖ Duchy Records, Vol. VI. N. D. Placit. S. n. 18.
¶ Ibid. Vol. V. Placit. P. n. 6.
** Ibid. Vol. XI. Inq. n. 19. †† Worthies, Vol. I. p. 545. ‡‡ Duchy Rec. Vol. XXVI. Inq. n. 49.
§§ Ibid. Vol. CXXI. Placit. N. n. 1.

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34 Elizabeth, but the roll of pleadings does not exhibit the result.* Ashton Green is a hamlet in this township.

Sutton.

The men of SUTTON complained, in 1 John, that Roger le Poer had unjustly deprived them of a quantity of wood and land in the royal forest, in which wood they had by custom the right of common pasture.† Sutton, consisting of four carucates, was held, with Eccleston, of the barons of Widnes and Halton, by William de Deresbury,‡ whose heiress Margery married Henry le Norreys, of Sutton. Robert le Norreys, in 16 Edward I. recovered the moor-land of Sutton from Alan de Eccleston and others, against whom, in 9 Edward II., he obtained an execution.§ Alan le Norreys was the father of another Alan, whose daughter Clementina married, in 18 Edward III., William, son of sir John Danyers, or Danyel.‖ Dr. Kuerden preserves a record, dated 8 Henry IV., which states that William Daniel holds the towns of Sutton, Eccleston, and Raynhill, of the Duchy of Lancaster by military service, and that these towns, worth two marks, were part of the barony of Widnes.¶ His possession of them was only temporary, for in 12 Hen. IV. Sutton, Eccleston, and Raynhill were held by Alan le Norrys under the baron of Halton.** In November, 1736, Mary, heiress of her father, Thomas, and of her uncle, Edward Norris, married lord Sidney Beauclerk, by whose grandson, George Beauclerk, Speke and other estates of the Norris family were sold. The present marquis of Salisbury, who married the heiress of Isaac Green, of Childwall, esq., claims the lordship, but the manorial rights are exercised by Henry Bold Houghton, esq., whose maternal ancestor, Richard Bolde, by an inquisition post mortem, was found seized of the manor of Sutton.†† The marquis, by his marriage, acquired the manor of Eltonhead, in Sutton, held by John Eltonhed in 21 Henry VIII.,‡‡ and by Thomas Eltonhead in 11 James I.§§ Richard Eltonhead, aged 83, and his son Richard, aged 53, were living 23 September, 1664. The Ecclestons, for a long series of years, were lords of the manor of Bartonhead, in Sutton.‖‖ The hall of Sutton, existing prior to 1567, was occupied by a branch of the Hollands, of whom was Alexander, in 32 Elizabeth. Livesey's, erected in the 17th century, was occupied by a family of that name.

Rainhill.

The family of Norres acquired RAINHILL with Sutton, and, after some generations, became connected by marriages with the Molyneux. A heiress of the latter

* Duchy Records, Vol. CXIX. Placit. W. n. 1. † See Vol. I. p. 245.

‡ Testa de Nevill', fo. 396. Mr. Lodge, in his pedigree of Norris of Speke, has given ten generations of Norris of Sutton before 30 Henry III., which, on the moderate computation of thirty years to each life, extend to 120 years before the Conquest.

§ Placit. apud Westm. 9 Edw. II. Rot. 111. In the Chapter House.

‖ Sir Peter Leycester's Antiquities, p. 238. ¶ MS. Collect. Vol. IV. fo. E. 9 b.

** Sir P. Leyc. p. 290-1. †† Duchy Records, Vol. VI. n. 25. ‡‡ Ibid. Vol. VI. n. 48.

§§ Ibid. Vol. XXIV. n. 51. ‖‖ Ibid. Vol. XVII. Inq. 8 Car. II. n. 45.

brought Speke to Norres; and Mabel, heiress of Joan, married William le Norres, who held the manors of Sutton, Eccleston, and Rainhill, of Thomas earl of Lancaster, in the reign of Edward II.; and in the following reign, her nephew Roger, son of sir Richard Molyneux, became seated at Rainhill. His grand-daughter and heiress married —— Lancaster,* whose descendant, Richard Lancaster, died in 30 Henry VIII. John Lancaster, who was the last of the family resident here, about 1783 sold the estates, of which the present proprietor is Mr. Bartholomew Bretherton. No court is held for Rainhill, but in some documents it is styled a manor. The inquisitions of the Bold family, and cross suits, were instituted respecting title to the waste and turbary of Croptholt, in Rainhill, in 13 and 17 Henry VIII., between sir Richard Bold and sir Wm. Molyneux, one of which involved a charge of arson and destruction of houses;† but the records do not contain the result of the proceedings. Prescot Parish.

Bold.—The Bolds are said to have been seated in this township before the Conquest. The ancient pedigree of the family commences with William Bold de Bold, whose son Robert had Matthew Bold, called de Bilde in the Testa de Nevill'. He was one of the jurors on the Gascon Scutage, about 25 Henry III.‡ By a deed without date, Robert de Ferrarijs, son of William de Ferrarijs, late earl of Derby, both of whom lived in the reign of Henry II., gave to sir William Boteler the homage and service of William de Bold and his heirs in Bold, to have of the earl as freely as his ancestors, excepting only suit to the wapentake of Derby, and rendering for the service of Bold ten shillings, viz. five shillings at Michaelmas, and five shillings at Easter, for all secular services.§ According to an ancient record without date, W. Botiler held the manor of Bold in soccage, rendering per annum, at Easter and Michaelmas terms, 10s. and suit to the county and wapentake, by the hands of Richard Bold, his tenant.¶ This was probably the first Richard Bold in the pedigree, who was living in 5 Edward II. John de Bold, his great-grandson, obtained a charter for free-warren in Prescot in the reign of Henry IV. His descendant, sir Richard Bold, of Bold and Whiston, in 24 Henry VIII. had by his first wife, Elizabeth sister of sir Thomas Gerard of Brynne, a son, Richard, who, says Mr. Vernon, "had no issue by his wife, but had a natural son called sir Thomas Bold, who held the manor of Bold, and other lands of great value, by conveyance of this Richard, and died without issue." The inquisition post mortem, 11 James I., enumerates, among the possessions of Thomas Boalde, the manors of Boalde, Burton Woode, Sutton Magna, Sonkie Magna, and North Bold.

* Vernon's Pedigree of Molyneux. Kimber, Vol. I. p. 60.
† Duchy Records, Vol. VI. n. 11. ‡ Ibid. Vol. VIII. Placit. G. n. 1. and Vol. XI. Plac. B. n. 3.
§ Testa de Nevill', fo. 396. || Dr. Kuerden's MS. Collect. Vol. IV. fo. B. 13 b.
¶ Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. IV. fo. B. 13.

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Meales.* His grandfather, sir Richard, by his second wife had Henry, who died without issue; and William, who at length succeeded to the inheritance, and had by Prudence, the daughter of Richard Brooke, of Norton Priory in Cheshire, Richard Bold, who died 12 Charles I. seized of Bold, Sutton, Eccleston, Rainhill, Burtonwood, and North Meales manors.† This Richard erected the Old Hall of Bold, a gothic building of stone, surrounded by a moat, which stood about midway between the New Hall and the Warrington Road. The pillars of the gateway, the bridge, and one wing of the hall, which is used as a storehouse, still remain. The oaken staircase is yet in a tolerably perfect state, and over the doorway are the initials of himself and wife, Anne, daughter of sir Peter Legh of Lyme—

RB 1616 AB.

His grandson, sir Richard Bold, was knight of the shire, and died March 21, 1704: he was succeeded by his son Peter, who represented the county in parliament, and died September 12, 1762, leaving Anna Maria, who succeeded to the whole estate, which, on her death in 1803, passed to Thomas Patten, of Bank, husband of her sister Dorothea. On taking the estate, Mr. Patten assumed the name of Bold: his son, Peter Patten Bold, left two daughters, one of whom, Mary, married prince Eustace Sapieha, and the other, by marriage, conveyed the manor of Bold to Henry Hoghton, esq., son and heir of sir Henry Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, and of Walton le Dale. On the death of the princess Sapieha, the estates vested in Henry Bold Hoghton, esq., who holds an annual court for the manor. A genteel family, of the name of Barnes, formerly resided in this township; and it is said that Richard Barnes, bishop of Durham, and John Barnes, a Catholic divine, who was confined at Rome, were born here. South of the present hall, which was completed in 1730, there is an extraordinary cluster of fine old oaks, many of them of vast girth, which cover forty statute acres of land.

Dr. Leigh, in his Natural History, says:—"The most remarkable thing of the wild duck is their way of feeding them at Bold in Lancashire. Great quantities of these birds breed in the summer season in pits and ponds, within the demesne, to make their visits in the winter. They oftentimes adventure to come into the moat near the hall, which a person accustomed to feed them perceiving, he beats with a stone on a hollow vessel. The ducks answer to the sound, and come quite round him upon a hill adjoining the water; he scatters corn amongst them, which they take with as much quietness and familiarity as tame ones. When fed, they take their flight to the rivers, meres, and salt marshes.

"Swans are common in these parts, but more particularly on the sea-coast, and upon Martin-mere."

* Duchy Records, Vol. XXI. n. 65. † Ibid. Vol. XXVII. n. 58.

Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by C. Mottram.

BOLD HALL.

THE SEAT OF HENRY BOLD HOGHTON, ESQ.

FISHER, SON & Co. LONDON, 1831.

Bold, of Bold.

William Bold de Bold. = ...

Robert Bold de Bold. = ...

Matthæus Bold. = ...

Henricus Bold. | Robertus Bold, fil. & hæres, 21 Edw. I. = Agnes, 17 Ed. II. | Rogerus Bold. = Ellenor.

=Robertus Bold, habuit Farnley Hall in Bold. | Petrus Bold, 18 Ed. II. | Nicholas Bold, 17 Ed. II. = | Matthæus Bold. | Richardus Bold, filius & hæres, 5 Edw. II. = Margeria, dau. of Wm. Maberley, of Maberley. | Willielmus Bold.

Thomas Bold. | Thomas Bold. = | Sir William Bold, fil. & hær. 44 Ed. III. = Sibilla, dau. to Sir Richard Houghton.

Gilbertus Bold. | Ellena filia Ric'i Molineux de Sephton. = Richardus Bold, miles, filius & hæres. = Alicia, uxor 2da.

Margareta, uxor Joh'nis filij Richardi de Lancaster. | Will'us Bold. | Elizabeth, uxor 2da. = Joh'nes Bold, fil. & hæres. | Emma, filia Davidis Ireland. = | Thos. B. habuit terras in Sutton. = Agnes. | Ellena uxor filij Joh'nis Holland. | Sibill, uxor Will'i Daniel. | Robt. Rich. | Henry Bold. =

John, Bonifacie, Bryan. | Richardus Bold, filius & hæres. = | Ellena, fil. Gilberti Halsall. | Ellena, ux. Joh'nis filij Joh'nis Holland. | Johannes Bold. | Katherina, uxor Richardi Travers. | Richard Bold. = Margaret. | Will'us Bold. = I....

Henricus Bold, miles, filius & hæres. = Gracia. | Richardus Bold. = | Richard Bold. = Ellen.

Gilbertus Bold, habuit terras in Widnes, 16 H.VI. | Richardus Bold, filius & hæres. = Katherina, filia Richardi Bold de Chester. | Janet = Richard, filius Bold. Thomæ Reddish. | Elizabeth = ... Beeston. | Richardus Bold. | William. | Robert.

Ellena, uxor 2da. = Henricus Bold, miles, filius & hæres. = Dulcia, filia Joh'nis Savage, uxor, 1ma.

Richard Bold, miles, filius & hæres. | Marg'reta, filia Thomæ Butler de Bewcy militis, | Maud = Thomas, filius & hæres Willi Bold. Gerard de Ince, 5 Hen. VII. | Rogerus Bold. | Turgerus = Agnes.

Eliz. soror Tho. Gerard de Brynne. | = Rich. Bold, miles, filius & hæres, 24 Hen. VIII. = | Marg'reta filia Will'i Wordsall. = | Jana, fil. Rich. Molineux, ux. 3tia. | Mawd, uxor Richardi Sherburne mil. fil. & h. Thomæ S. de Stonihurst, 30 Hen. S. | Dorothea, ux. Joh'is Holcrofte. | Anna, fil. Tho. Langton, militis. | = Joh'nes Bold. = | Eliz. fil. Rich. Aghton de Meles mil. | Francis Bold. | Eliz. ux. Johannis Byrom. | Anna, ux. Nich. Butler de Rawcliffe. | Marg'reta, ux. Thomæ fil. & hær. Jo. Ireland de Hutte.

Jana fil. Will'i Mordant de Oakley, com. Bedford, ar. | = Richardus Bold, filius et hæres.* | Henricus Bold, ob. sine exitu | Will'us Bold, filius 3tius. tandem hæres. = | Prudence filia Richardi Brooke de Norton com. Cestriæ arm. | Elizabeth, uxor Will'i Mustell de London. | Joh'nes Bold, ob. sine prole. = | Jana filia Matthæi Travers de Hurlston. | Hugo Anderton. = | Ellen = Bold. | Gilbert Southworth. | Ann.

* He had no issue by his wife, but had a natural son, called Sir Thos. Bold, who held the manor of Bold, & other lands of great value, by conveyance of this Richard, and died without issue.

Henricus Bold, de Bedford. | Richard Bold, filius et hæres, ob. 1635. = | Anna, filia Petri Legh de Lime, com. Cestr. militis. | Chr'oferus, Johannes. | Frances, ux. Johannis Hodges de London. | Christian, dyed without issue. | Jane, dyed without issue.

Petrus Bold de Bold, arm. filius et hæres, vice-com. 1654. = | Joanna, filia Rad'i Ashton de Whalley, in com. Lanc. Bart. | Radcliff, Bold, filia. = | James Duckenfield, living 1676. | Marg'ret, ux. Edwardi. | Mary, ux. Joh'nis Atherton, postea uxor Rostherne de Newhall, 1676. | Katherina, ux. Rogeri. | Anne, Frances.

Richard Bold, of Bold Hall, Esq. kt. of the shire, died Mar. 21, 1704, aged 26. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Horton, of Barkisland, co. York, Esq.

Peter Bold, M.P. in three parliaments for the county of Lancaster, died Sept. 12, 1762, aged 59. = | Anna Maria, dau. of Godfrey Wentworth, of Woolley, co. York, Esq. | 1 son and 4 daughters, died before him.

2 daughters, died before him. | Anna Maria, succeeded to the whole estate, died Nov. 25, 1803, aged 81. | Dorothea. = | Thomas Patten, of Bank, inherited the estate on the death of Anna Maria; assumed the name of Bold. | Frances. = | Fleetwood Hesketh, of Meols. | Mary. = | Thomas Haigh, of Mollington, Cheshire. | Everilda & Eleanor.

Thomas Patten, died inf. 4 Oct. 1762. | Peter Patten Bold, M.P. for Malmesbury, col. 4th Lanc. Militia, died Oct. 1819. = | Mary, dau. of Rev. John Parker, of Astle, Chesh. and Breightmet, Lanc. | Thos. Wilson Patten, M.P. bo. 22 Feb. 1770, lieut.-col. Lanc. Milit. = | Elizabeth, dau. of Nathaniel Hyde, of Ardwick, 29th Mar. 1800. | Richard Patten, 4th son, d. 1774. | 6 daughters.

Mary, died Dec. 16, 1824. = | Prince Eustace Sapieha, of Dereczym, in the Duchy of Lithuania. | Dorothea. = | Henry Bold Hoghton, son & heir of Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. | Thomas, born 1801. | John, born 1802. | Elizabeth.

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Whiston.

The Lathoms are said to have anciently owned and inhabited Whiston Hall, a venerable building, now a farm-house. The tradition is probable, for in 8 Richard II. Thomas Lathom had estates in this township, which descended through several generations to Thomas Lathume in 27 Henry VIII.;* and the Torbocks, of whom the Lathoms were a branch, were, at a very remote period, possessed of Rudgate in this manor, near Prescot. Henry de Lascy, earl of Lincoln, by a charter dated at Halton, on the day of St. Geronomus, the confessor, 1285, confirms to the priors and canons of Burschow, and their successors, the place called Ruddegate, in free, pure, and perpetual alms, as more fully contained in the charter, by which Henry de Torboc and Ellen his wife conferred it on the prior and canons; so that one leper of the fee of Vidnis, commonly called Widnes, if any shall be found, be admitted into the said place, and there be reasonably supported, as in times past the custom had been to maintain a leper in that place; that one mass be celebrated there every year on the feast of Easter; and that the name of the earl and of his wife, Margaret, be inscribed in their martyrology.† Rudgate, juxta Prescotte, in the manor of Widnes, was held by knight service, by ———— ————, in 20 Henry VII., as of the manor of Knowsley,‡ and by Thomas Torbocke, in 1-2 Philip and Mary.§ The latter had a son, William, who left two sons and two daughters; but in 27 and 36 Elizabeth, Rudgate was successively the property of John and William Travers.‖

By an inquisition, post mortem, without date, but of the reign of Henry VIII., the manors of Bold and Whiston were found to have been held by Richard Bold;¶ and in 2 Elizabeth by his son Richard,** who conveyed several manors to a natural son, and the family estates passed to a younger brother. From this period, the descent of the manor is not distinctly traced. Roger Ogle, of the family of the Lords Ogle, of Bothill, in Northumberland, was steward of Prescot, and purchased lands in Weston from the Travers family in 21 Henry VII., and from Roger descend John Ogle of Whiston, grandfather of Henry Ogle, who married Frances, daughter of Richard Bold, of Bold, and was aged 42, September 23, 1664. He was one of

* Duchy Records, Vol. II. n. 7. Vol. VII. n. 6.

† "Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Henricus de Lasci, comes Lincolniæ, constabularius Cestriæ, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos concessisse et præsenti scripto, quatenus in nobis est confirmâsse priori et canonicis de Burschow, et eorum successoribus, locum qui dicitur Ruddegate in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam prout in carta, quam Henricus de Torboc, et Elena uxor ejus dictis priori et canonicis inde fecit, plenarie continetur; ita videlicit, quod unus leprosus de feodo nostro de Vidnis, vulgo Widnes, si inveniatur, in dicto loco admittatur, et prout unus leprosorum retroactis temporibus in dicto loco existentis consueverat sustentari, ibidem rationabiliter sustenteretur: et post decessum unius, alter loco ipsius subrogetur: et quod una missa, singulis annis, in festo Paschæ celebretur; & quod nomen nostrum, et nomen Margaretæ uxoris nostræ in martirologio & in canone conscribantur in memoriam æternam. Et ut hæc nostra concessio et confirmatio perpetuæ firmitatis robur obtineat, præsentem paginam sigilli nostri impressione roboravimus. Data apud Haltone die Sancti Geronomi confessoris, anno Gratiæ MCC. octogesimo quinto."——Chartular. de Buscough, MS. fo. 56 a.

‡ Ibid. Vol. III. n. 71.

§ Ibid. Vol. X. n. 46.

‖ Ibid. Vol. XIV. n. 65. Vol. XVI. n. 35.

¶ Ibid. Vol. XI. n. 13. & 63.

** Vol. XXI. n. 26.

the captains at the siege of Lathom House, but nothing farther is known of him, except that it appears from Dugdale's Visitation that he had two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, aged three and five years in 1664. Jonathan Case, of Red Hasles, married Elizabeth, the heiress of Edward Ogle, of Whiston. She was buried at Prescot 12th October, 1675. Their descendant, Jonathan Case, was lord of Whiston in 1708, and John Ashton Case, of Woolton, esq., now possesses the Hall, but the manorial rights are vested in Richard Willis, esq., of Halsnead, in this township. A court leet for the manor is annually held. Prescot Parish.

Cronton. Cronton was estimated at two carucates of land in the barony of Widnes, and the Testa de Nevill' states, that among the fees of the earl of Lincoln's heir, half a knight's fee in Apelton and Grohington held in demesne, belonged to the dowry of the countess.† In 4 Elizabeth, Craunton appears as a manor in the possession of Thomas Holte, and in 14 James I. in that of James Lawton.† The hall was the property of the Wrights for several generations; and by their heirs was sold, about 1821, to Mr. Bartholomew Bretherton, of Rainhill. A neat mansion, erected by Henry Fisher, esq., the publisher of this work, takes its name of Caxton Lodge from the extensive printing establishments conducted by this gentleman, formerly in Liverpool, and now in London.

Widnes-with-Appleton. Widnes-with-Appleton. In Dr. Kuerden's Manuscript Collections, preserved in the Heralds' College, is the following brief account of the ancient barony of Widnes:—

BARONIA DE WYDNES.

Wydnes . 3 car. in Appleton
2 car. in Crownton
3 Walton Magna
2 ——— Parva
4 car. Eccleston . . } 1 f.
4 car. Sutton . . . } 1 f.
2 car. Rainhil . . . } 1 f.
3 car. Knowsley
3 car. Roby . . } 1 f.
2 car. Hyton . . . } 1 f.
4 car. Turboc . . } 1 f.
2 car. Parua Crosby
1 car. Maghul Halsul
1 car. Astley Tilsley
2 car. Kirby Bothe

This Barony was but of a short continuance, though very early instituted by Rog. Pictauensis, after he became a palatinate earl, and part of it given in marriage by 2 daughters thereof of William the son of Nigel, the first Baron of Halghton, com. Cestr. and another part therof by Agnes, another daughter, wyfe of Albert Grelle, the 3d Baron of Manchester, so it enlarged the Reuenues of the other 2 Baronys, a Barony in Lancashire vsually containing but 5 Knights fees.

"Yorfrid, the first Baron of Wydness imagined to proceed out of the honor of Rog. de Mountgomery, father to Pictauensis, who left his daughter and heir, maryed to W. 2d Baron of Halton. This William, son of Nigel, in right of his wyfe, was 2d Baron of Wydnes, who after his death was buried at Chester, and by his will gaue to the canons there 7 carucates of land.

* Testa de Nevill', fo. 396. † Duchy Records, Vol. XI. n. 46. Vol. XXI. n. 26.

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" He left a son cald William Junior, constable of Chester, and became 3d Baron both of Halton com. Cestr. as of Wydnes com. Lanc. This William gaue to the canons of Runcorn ther placed by his father William all his manor of Norton in exchange for those 7 car. of land, and thervpon they translated their priory to Norton. This William dyed in Normandy, from whence his granfather came, leauing 2 daughters only behind Agnes and Matild. Agnes maryed to Aubert Grelle junior, the 3d baron of Manchester, and Matilda was the wyfe of Eustachius the son of Johanise Monoculus whose son Ri. Fitz Eustace had the other part of this Barony of Wydnes.*

" What belonged to this Eustace and his successors barons of Clidro, may appear by an Extent made in 20 E. 3. after the death of Henry Earl of Lancaster, sc. 3 car. in Applton, 2 car. in Crounton, 3 car. in Wolton Mag. 2 car. in Wolton Parua, 2 car. in Hyton, 4 car. in Ecleston, 4 in Sutton, 2 car. in Raynhil, 3 in Knousley, 2 in Roby, 4 car. in Turboc, 2 in Kirkby, 2 in Parua Crosby, 1 car. in Maghul, 1 car. in Astley for the seruice of 3 knights fees, part paying suit ad com. et wap. for the barony for Eccleston per man. Tenent. sui; and for little Crosby and Astley the like, and for ward to the castle of Lanc. and sak free ad nat. Sti Jo. Baptistæ.

" The Barony of Halton was likewise giuen to Eustachius by Ranulph Earl of Chester by his charter.

" Ranulf com. Cestriæ Epo dapifero just. Castellanis vicecom. omn. hom. suis Fraunc. et Angl. cler. et Laicis know that I haue giuen to Eustachius son of Jo. al the Honor which was W. son of Nigel const. of Chester etc. to him and his heirs to hold of me and my heirs as nob. and honorably as Eust. f. W. f. Nigel euer held in the dayes of Hu. E. of Chester, or Earl Ri. or my father Randof in villa et extra in foro et mercato in bosco et in plano com. socca et saca tol et them Infangtheof, cum Shira et Hundred et omnibus consuet. et libert. et Quietancijs. Test."

Kuerd. Vol. II. fol. 95.

Widnes passed from Eustace Fitz John to his son Richard, progenitor of the Lacy family, and from the latter to the dukes of Lancaster, who carried it into the crown. In 25 Edward III. Henry, duke of Lancaster, granted a charter to his tenants of Appleton, Wydnes, Denton, and Upton, in his duchy of Lancaster, parcel of his castle and manor of Halton in co. Chester, to hold in severalty their tenements, which had before been held in bondage, or at will, paying 12d. per acre, also to do duty to his court of Wydnes, to attend the view of Frankpledge within the Fee of Halton, and to perform heriot and relief, to pay alienation fees, to have a bailiff at their election, for whom they should answer, to levy rents and profits due to the lord in seignory, to make attachments and arrestments to the court, and to serve the

* This account, if correct, is important. Dugdale, in his pedigrees of the Lacy and de Vesci families, has Agnes, daughter and heir of William Fitz Nigel, married to Eustace, the son of John de Burgo, surnamed Monoculus, or the one-eyed.(*) Eustace Fitz John was killed in Wales, about 24 Henry II.(†) In his account of the Gresley family, which agrees with Dr. Kuerden's statement, in his " Barons of Manchester,"(‡) she is " Agnes, daughter of Nigel, baron of Halton, sister and coheir to William her brother," and the first wife of Albert de Greslei, who died 32 Henry II. or before.(§) If sir William be correct in both instances, she must have been married twice, and Albert was her second husband. In the pedigree of Lacy(‖) she is daughter of William Fitz Nigel, and coheiress to her brother William, while Matilda, her sister, appears unmarried.

(*) Baronage, Vol. I. p. 90-92. (†) See Vol. III. p. 207. (‡) See Vol. II. p. 173.
(§) Baron. I. 608. (‖) See Vol. III. p. 207.

same in every point, to have common of turbary, every one as he should be affeered for his lands by view of the steward, and others of the seignory, yielding for the turbary 4s. by the year, and not to be impleaded of trespass or contracts within the seignory, but in the court of Wydnes, if not for felony and for want of heirs, the reversion to be in the said duke or his heirs, excepting lands holden previously by charter, which were to be subject to the same services as before.* Respecting the jurisdiction of the halmote of Widnes and the castle or bailiwick of Halton, it was deposed in a trial at Lancaster, a case arising out of a common assault in 1 & 2 Philip and Mary, "that the lordship of Wydnes was parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, and that Henry, duke of Lancaster, gave the said lordship to the tenants there, as parcel of his castle and manor of Halton; and that he (deponent) supposed the said sir John Savage, steward (of Halton) was there; and that the steward for the time being had empannelled juries at the halmote in Wydnes, for the inquiry of offences there, and such as were found offenders were fined in the court there for their said offences; and that he never knew but that such offenders within the said lordship were put to a fine by the direction of the court, and nowhere else, saving that the deponent was taken and punished in the castle of Halton; also, that if any man was convicted for debt, detinue or the like, the party convicted was to pay the said debt, or else to remain with the bailiff till the debt was paid, or else to be brought to the said castle of Halton at the bailiff's election, and there to remain until the debt was satisfied; and that if any person was taken by a capias to answer to an action in the court of Widnes, or else in the halmote court there, and the person attached or taken by capias could not or would not put in pledges or sureties, that then it was at the election of the bailiff then to keep such person so attached to answer for the same, or else to bring him so attached unto the said castle of Halton, being the place accustomed for such persons to be imprisoned. And lastly, he deposed, that when certain persons cohabiting within the lordship of Wydnes had acted against the steward there, he had sent for them over the water into Cheshire, and then committed them to the said castle of Halton; and that for any offence committed against the court of Wydnes, he knew of no person that had been punished and imprisoned but only by fine, in the court there."† In 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, in a cause at Lancaster, between sir Bryan Brereton and dame Alice his wife and others, the king's and queen's tenants and copyholders of their lordships or hamlets of Wydnes, Appulton, Denton, and Upton, plaintiffs, and Roger Charnock and Richard Davyson, defendants, documentary evidence was produced, shewing the proceedings at the halmote

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* Tested the 4th day of November, under his seal, in the first year of his duchy. Henry IV. appears to have confirmed this charter in the first year of his reign.—*Duchy Records*, Vol. XX. Placit. L. n. 2.

† Ibid. Vol. I. Placit. L. 1 and 2 Philip & Mar. n. 1.

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of Wydnes, holden at Ferneworthe before sir John Savage, knt., steward of the honor and fee of Halton, in a cause between John Woodfall and Roger Chernock, of Gray's Inn, gentleman, and wherein process was directed to levy on the goods and chattels of the defendants in the Warthe and Plocks, adjoining the water of Marseye, called also Wydnes More; and particularly of a place called Appleton Mill.*

In a bundle of miscellaneous papers of 5 James I. in the duchy office, is "The steward's certificate for the Honor of Halton Com. Cestr. 1608, shewing the lordship or manor of Halton, together with the manors of Runcorne, More, Over-Whitley, and Cogshall, in the county of Chester, and the manor of Widnes, with the appurts in the county of Lancaster, to be holden of his majesty by copy of court-roll within the honor and fee of Halton, and certifying the fines and customs of the said manors, and also that the records and court-rolls of the manors were then in the castle of Halton, and had been kept there from the time of king Edward the 3d."† In 9 Elizabeth, Francis Alforde claimed the manor of Wydnes, by grant from the queen, at a yearly rent of £57, for term of years, enduring, with reversion to the queen.‡ The manorial rights are now in the possession of the marquis of Cholmondeley, from whom, with the exception of not more than a dozen acres, all the land is held by copy-hold, throughout the whole township of Widnes.

Appleton, in this township, gave name to an ancient family, of whom Mr. Smith, the Roman Catholic schoolmaster, in 1817, relates, that they resided in the corner house, at the top of Appleton town, now converted into two houses. The last of the name of Appleton, left two children under the guardianship of one Hawarden, who is reported to have murdered them. The estate afterwards belonged to the Gellibrands, who succeeded the Hawardens, and was sold in 1811, when the late Mr. Matthew Gregson bought "the Bradleys."

Farnworth, a village in the township of Widness, contains an episcopal chapel, of which the earliest notice is preserved in sir Peter Leicester's History of Cheshire: "Sir Peter Dutton, who died 12 Henry VI., A.D. 1433, æt. 56, was Parcarius de Northwood (Northwood Park in Over-Whitley); he received orders from William Harrington, chief steward of Halton under Henry, archbishop of Canterbury, and other feoffees of Henry V. to deliver an oak for the repair of Farnworth chapel;" dated 9 Henry VI. The register begins in 1538. Randle Holme, who visited the church February 27, 1635, mentions a broken inscription in "the este window, Orate pro Will. Smyth;" and "in the chauncell roofe carued in the tymber, is in seuerall places a griffen passant w^{ch} sheweth some of the Boulds to have built or been a benefactor. In the north ile is Aston of Penketh, in the window, 2 cotes very

* Duchy Records, Vol. XIII. Placit. 4 and 5 Philip & Mar. B. n. 3.

† Duchy Repertory, Bundle A. n. 26. ‡ Records, Vol. XXX. Placit. A. n. 4.

Memoriæ Sacrum Richardi Bold de Bold
Here lieth the bodie of Richard Bold
of Bold Esq who tooke to wife Anne
the daughter of S.r Peter Leigh of
Lime Knight by whom he had 5
Sonnes & nine daughters whereof are
now surviving one Sonne and
6 daughters he died the
19th of Februarie Anno
1635
Being aged 47
Yeares.

auntient. In the chauncell window, on the est end, the cote of France and England quartered in a border gobonate ar. & b.; on the right is a cote, I think, for the dioses of Lichfeld. On the left hand of England's cote, is b. a tower or. Some bushop of that dioses built the window. The writting broke, only there remaynes *epi* to be read. In the chauncell, in the south window, argent, 3 beares pass. sa. for Dichfield. On right hand, in the middle, a man in armore, kneeling; on his cote a griffen segrant sa. for one of the Bolds. On the left hand ar. 3 wrens b. but no writting at all. Penketh. In many theis be called kinges fishers, but they be not by their shape. In Bould's chappell, on the north side, in the est window, France and England quartered. In the north window, 'Orate pro Aniã Rici de Bolde, et Elene ux. suæ quorum aiãs ppit' Deus.' Vnder the writting is a man in armor, on outside his cote is A. a griff. pass. sa. beke & legges & a. labell or. This was that Rich. Bould w^ch^ liued temp. Hen. 6, and marr. Ellen Halsall. There is in the chapell a monument made for Rich. father to S^r^ Tho. Bold, and stood in the middle of the chapell, and is a man in armor sa. garnished or, holding a booke between his hands praying, but on building the seate in the chapell, it was remoued and reared up to the wall weare now it standeth. Ther is a brass on a gravestone for Rich Bold, who died about 20 years of age, sonne and heyre to Rich. who ob. 1635, who had his achevements put up then. On tow ould pewes on ether side the chancell dore in the body of the church is ingraven in timber an escutcheon a griffon passant with T. B. on ether side. There is no more monuments or maters of antiquity in this church." *

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Subsequent to the visit of Randle Holme to Farnworth church, a monument was erected in memory of Richard Bold and Anne his wife, with a tablet between the heads of the figures, bearing the following inscription:—

> Memoriæ Sacrum RICHARD. BOLD, de Bold.
> Here lieth the bodie of RICHARD BOLD, of Bold, Esq., who took to wife, ANNE, the daughter of S^r^ Peter Leigh, of Lime, Knight, by whome he had 3 sonnes and nine daughters, whereof are now surviving one sonne and 6 daughters, he died the 19^th^ of Februarie; anno 1635. Being aged 47 yeares.

The annexed spirited pen-and-ink sketch of this monument, made by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, is obligingly contributed by that gentleman.

Peel House, in this township, has nothing to recommend it as a building; though, from the circumstance of its being surrounded by a moat, which is still entire, it may be supposed that it was formerly a place of some consequence. It is

* Harl. MSS. cod. 2129. fo. 189.

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remarkable, however, as being the reputed birth-place of Bishop Smith; but some are of opinion that he was born in the adjoining township of Cuerdley, a conclusion to which, in the absence of positive evidence to the contrary, his liberal benefactions to that township naturally lead.

WILLIAM SMITH, bishop of Lincoln, lord president of Wales, and co-founder of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, descended of a very ancient and respectable family, was the fourth son of Robert Smith of Peel House, in Widnes, and born about the year 1460.

Birth plac.

According to Mr. Churton, from whose lives of the founders of Brasen-nose College, this memoir is chiefly extracted; he received the rudiments of a useful and general education under the roof of Thomas first earl of Derby, (whose second lady, Margaret countess of Richmond, mother of king Henry VII., became his patron and protector,) and thence removed to Oxford, and was entered of Lincoln College, where he was a commoner in 1478.

Sent to College.

There being no regular register of college transactions, prior to the commencement of the sixteenth century, it is not possible to say with any degree of certainty to what degrees he was admitted; on his institution, however, to the rectory of Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, on the 14th of June, 1492, he appears to have been bachelor of law, a faculty in which those whose views were directed to the church often proceeded.

Advancement.

Through the medium of the Stanley family, he received, on the 20th of Sept., 1485, (1 Henry VIII.,) a patent for the office of Clerk of the Hanaper for life, with a salary of £40, and other perquisites, during his attendance upon the lord chancellor or the keeper of the great seal, and shortly after became a privy counsellor, and dean of St. Stephen's, Westminster, a collegiate church begun in the reign of Stephen, and rebuilt by Eward III., for many ages in use as the British House of Commons, but consumed by fire in 1834.

In 1492, he was employed by the countess of Richmond as her proxy in the purchase of the advowson of Swineshead rectory, Co. Lincoln, and is styled in the patent for that purpose, "Our beloved in Christ, William Smyth, Clerk, Dean of the Royal Chapel of St. Stephen's, Westminster." For this piece of service he received a presentation to the rectory of Cheshunt, as before mentioned. In the same year he was elected to the see of Coventry and Lichfield, and received restitution of the temporalities on the 29th of June following. Immediately on his consecration, he repaired to Lichfield, and was enthroned, received the customary homage of the chapter, and proceeded to hold public ordinations both there and at Tutbury. He afterwards inspected the different convents, and visited the regular and monastic clergy throughout the diocese.

Elected to the see of Coventry and Lichfield.

In March, the same year, he was made president of the council of Wales, commissioned by charter of the 8th of Henry VII., (directed to Arthur prince of Wales and earl of Chester), with extensive powers for instituting inquiry of all liberties, privileges, and franchises, possessed or claimed by any person, which were to be seized into the king's hands; and of all escapes, felons, &c.

Made president of the council of Wales.

Though the bishop was constantly engaged with the affairs of the principality, and, from the nature of the duties of the presidency, resided principally at Ludlow or Bewdley,

ENGRAVED BY J. COCHRAN.— FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE HALL OF BRASEN-NOSE COLLEGE, OXFORD.

BISHOP SMITH.

FISHER, SON & C° LONDON. 1836.

yet he did not permit his diocese on that account to suffer from the effects of forgetfulness or neglect. To supply his absence on these occasions, he appointed Dr. John More, Dr. Richard Salter, and Thomas Reynold, LL.B.; his deputies, to give institution to benefices, and Thomas Fort, prior of Stone, a suffragan bishop, to administer holy orders, to consecrate churches, and to perform other episcopal acts; visiting, occasionally, upon emergencies, such parts of the district committed to his care, as required his own personal inspection. Prescot Parish,

In the third year of his consecration he rebuilt and re-endowed St. John's Hospital in Lichfield, which had for some time been converted into a priory of friars, ill conducted and much abused, and framed and digested a code of statutes for the regulation of the institution, adapted to the enlarged plan he had quickly conceived and soon carried into effect. St. John's Hospital.

On the 18th of May, 1495, bishop Smith was elected to the see of Lincoln, translated by bull of pope Alexander VI. on the 6th of November, and received the temporalities on the 6th of February in the next year. Elected to the see of Lincoln.

He visited his diocese during the first year of his translation, and effected such reform in the religious institutions as appeared necessary, and called for his immediate interference. He suspended for four years the abbot of Oseney near Oxford, until the finances of the abbey, which had been wasted by irregularity and mismanagement, were retrieved, the dilapidations repaired, and moral delinquency restrained.

In the year 1500, he gave notice of a solemn visitation to his cathedral church of Lincoln, and matters were arranged for his departure accordingly. The chapter held frequent consultations before they were able to come to a determination as to the manner in which they might receive their spiritual father with the greatest propriety and respect; and the result was communicated to the bishop, who thereupon actually proceeded a day's journey on his way, but was overtaken by an express from the king, which obliged him to retrace his steps to Bewdley, on urgent business regarding the affairs of the prince of Wales. The chapter sat in expectation of his lordship for some time, when his commissary and chancellor, Dr. Bothe, arrived to inform them of the disappointment, and the impossibility, greatly against his wishes, of the bishop's visiting the cathedral at that time. Solemn visitation.

On the 5th of November in this year, he was chosen chancellor of Oxford, after having been nominated to that honour by his majesty in 1494, but not elected, in consequence of the university having already named, and celebrated the appointment of, Cardinal Morton.

At this period, Oxford was visited by the plague, and the miseries of disease were aggravated by the ravages of an inundation, and the consequent high price of corn. Out of fifty-five halls, only thirty-two were thinly inhabited. The funds of the university were nearly exhausted, and poverty and calamity followed to increase the desolation. Plague at Oxford.

When the city was thus wasted by pestilence, and depressed by poverty, it will be easily imagined that the state of literature in all its branches was truly deplorable. In consequence of these evils, it was at one time in contemplation to suppress the university altogether; and had not some of her sons, who filled the most honourable offices of state, Suppression of the university contemplated.

Prescot Parish.

successfully exerted themselves in her behalf, this dire misfortune would have been completed.

In remedying some of these evils, and averting others, bishop Smith was highly instrumental; he applied himself with great success in issuing such regulations and orders as were reasonable and necessary, and quelled the rancour and animosity which so frequently disturbed the university, and which the public distractions and misery had kindled. Through his means, the discipline and habits of the place were improved, and their chartered immunities enlarged; kings and other august personages came forward as her friends and benefactors, and order and public peace were once more restored.

Visitation.

In the following spring, on the 29th of March, the bishop again made preparations for his visitation to Lincoln cathedral. He appeared at the great gates of the palace, where the dean and chapter awaited his approach in processional order, with the cross, torches, and incense carried before them. A stool covered with silk was set on the uppermost step without the great door, where, as his lordship kneeled and adored the crucifix, the dean and canons honourably received him. Ths dean and chancellor censed him, and delivered the holy water, which the bishop sprinkled, and the cross, which he reverently kissed.

He was then conducted between the dean and chancellor in stately procession along the nave and centre of the choir to the high altar, the choir chanting the responses to the Holy Trinity. When the responses were finished, the dean pronounced the customary prayers over the bishop, devoutly kneeling before the altar. Then the bishop, having made a magnificent offering to the image of the Virgin Mary, put on his pontifical robes, a rochet, amice, and black cope. Thus arrayed, he repaired to the chapter-house, attended by the dean and canons, and a vast concourse of both laity and clergy.

When they had taken their seats, a sermon, delivered in Latin by Edward Powell, B.D. of the university of Oxford, in very elegant style, was delivered on the apposite text—"Go, and see whether it be well with thy brethren," Genesis xxxvi. 14. After the sermon the bishop granted forty days of indulgence to all present, and those not concerned in the visitation having withdrawn, the proper business, which had been ushered in with so much pomp, commenced in form, and continued by adjournments until the 12th of April.

On the 2d of April, 1502, prince Arthur died at Ludlow castle, and all his titles and powers reverted to the crown; nevertheless, the bishop continued president both before and after the duke of York was created prince of Wales, and held the office during his life.

In 1503, he resigned his office of chancellor of Oxford, and was succeeded by Dr. Mayon, president of Magdalen College.

Benefactions.

In 1507, he founded a fellowship in Oriel College, and the same year a free school at Farnworth, in this county, endowed by an annuity payable by the monastery of Laund, in the county of Leicester, preserved by a decree of the Court of Augmentation, on the suppression of religious houses at the Reformation, and paid out of the tithes of Rosthorne in Cheshire, by the dean and chapter of Christ Church, they having the appropriation by gift of endowment from the crown. He also gave two estates in Staffordshire and Oxfordshire to Lincoln college, by deed bearing date 24th October, 1508, and several other legacies.

Founds Brazennose College.

In January, 1508, the site for the foundation of Brazen Nose College was chosen, and leases of Brazen Nose Hall, Little University Hall, Salisbury Hall, Little Edmund Hall,

Haberdasher's Hall, Black Hall, Staple Hall, and Glass Hall, were procured, and estates given in exchange, in order to afford room for the future building. It is not known precisely at what time the foundation took place, but on a stone in the south-west corner of the quadrangle is the following inscription, which fixes it in 1509 :— Prescot Parish.

A: xpi 1509 et Reg' hi 8i primo
Noie diuino lincoln
p'sul q:: sutto. Hac posu
er' petra reg' ad ipiu
primo die Junii

[Anno Christi 1509 et Regis Henrici VIII. primo Nomine Divino Lincoln præsul quoque Sutton. Hanc posuere petram regis ad imperium primo die Junii.]

The charter of foundation is dated January 15, 1511, for a principal and twelve fellows, and the building was finished in 1512.

The bishop composed a body of statutes for the regulation of the college, which he mentions in his will, and, no doubt, delivered one or more copies to the society, but none of these are now known to exist.

The good bishop seems to have been aware that alterations might be necessary, and other statutes would be required, and therefore gave full power to his executors to retrench what was superfluous in what he had written, to supply defects and expound difficulties, and to frame whatever new statutes they should think conducive to the honour and advantage of the college. A code with such emendations was therefore signed and sealed by four of the executors, and delivered to the college, and is still preserved. These, however, were again revised, and others added, and the whole finally ratified by sir Richard Sutton, the surviving co-founder, on the 1st of February, 1522. This original volume also, as well as the bishop's first draught, is lost. The preamble is in substance as follows :—

" In the name of the Holy and undivided Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit: We William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, and Richard Sutton, Esquire, confiding in the aid of the supreme Creator, who knows, directs, and disposes the wills of all that trust in him, do out of the goods which in this life, not by our merits, but by the grace of his fulness, we have received abundantly, by royal authority and charter, found and establish, in the University of Oxford, a perpetual College of Scholars to study philosophy and sacred theology; commonly called The King's Haule and Colledge of Brasyn-Nose in Oxford; to the praise and honour of Almighty God; for the furtherance of divine worship, for the advancement of holy Church, and for the support and exaltation of the Christian faith."

They afterwards ordain their college to consist of a principal and twelve fellows, all of them born within the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, with preference to the natives of the counties of Lancaster and Chester, and especially to the natives of the parish of Prescot in Lancashire, and Presbury in Cheshire.

Bishop Smith did not live long after the completion of this great undertaking. After having disposed of certain property by grants and leases, he made his will on the 26th December, 1512, appointing William Smith, archdeacon of Lincoln, Gilbert Smith, archdeacon of Northampton, (two of his nephews,) Henry Wilcocks, LL.D., his chancellor, Robert Toueys, LL.B., canon of Lincoln, Thomas Smyth, of Chester, merchant, and Death.

Prescot Parish.

Robert Brown, of Newark, his receiver-general, his executors, and died at Buchden, on the 2d of Jan. 1513, and was buried on the south side of the nave of Lincoln cathedral, where two monumental stones, with these inscriptions, were erected by Dr. Ralph Crawley, principal of Brazen-nose, in 1775, the original being destroyed by Cromwell's soldiers, in 1641:—

On the first stone,

" Ds. Ds. W. Smyth, Episcopus, ob: Jan. 2do 1513^{tio}
Si plura velis, Lector, adi vicinum marmor."

On the second stone,

" Episcopi quondam Lincolniensis pientissimi,
Primi Walliæ Præsidis, Academiæ Oxon. Cancellarii,
Necnon Collegii Ænei Nasi ibidem Fundatoris primi et præcipui,
Quicquid infra Cœlum superest juxta hic conditur:
Cujus quidem memoriam effigiem et insignia
Posteris olim quantum potuit prodidit ænea lamina,
Tabulæ marmoreæ perquam eleganti et magnificæ affixa,
Hanc tamen laminam tabulamque sacram,
Prope ostium occidentale primitus locatas,
Et in pristino pene statu anno 1641mo adhuc remanentes,
Cromwelli flagitiosus grex paulo post rerum potiens diripuit,
Lucroque suo avide et scelerate apposuit.
En tamen veteres ipsissimasque inscriptiones
A Willielmo Dugdale Armigero (postea Equite Aurato)
Deque antiquariis præclare merito, feliciter asservatas:
Et D^{no} Thomæ Yate S. T. P.
Collegii Ænei Nasi Princ. anno 1668vo demandatas.

Ad effigiei *caput se dedit hæc* inscriptio:
Sub marmore isto tenet hic Tumulus ossa
Venerabilis in Christo Patris ac Domini Domini Willielmi Smyth
quondam Coventriensis et Lichfieldiensis ac deinde Lincolniensis Presulis qui obiit secundo die mensis
Januarii Anno Domini millessimo quingentesimo decimo tertio cujus animæ propitietur
Deus. Qui pius et misericors, et in die tribulationis
misericors peccata remittit. Ecclesiastici 2. 11.

Ad *pedes vero* hæc:
Cestrensis Presul, post Lincolniensis; amator
Cleri, nam multos cis mare transque aluit:
Quique utriusque fuit Præfectus Principis Aulæ,
Fundavitque duas perpetuando Scolas.
Aulaque sumptu hujus renovata est Enea. Criste
Hic situs est, animæ parce benigne suæ.

Ut tanta nunc iterum de Tanto Homine hic loci pateant marmoream quam spectas Tabulam
proprio sumptu substituendam curavit Radulphus Crawley S. T. P. præfati Collegii
Princ. A. D. 1775to

Bishop Smith was at all times a zealous patron of learning, virtue, and science; and, impressed with a high consideration of the dignity of the Romish religion, it is not surprising that a great share of his attention should be directed towards the ceremonies and privileges of his stately cathedral, and the appointment of men of literary rank and talents to such offices as were prominent in the government of the church; neither is it astonishing that, in an age when processional show was at its highest pitch, Smith's train was splendid and magnificent. Prescot Parish. Character.

He seems to have been consulted in all matters of importance, whether of a general or of a particular nature; whether they regarded the welfare of the kingdom at large, or were confined to the regulation of private affairs. Henry VII. and the countess of Richmond were frequent in their applications to him for advice, and their high opinion of his worth and honesty ended but with life.

In his episcopal character, he was always careful and solicitous: residing as much as was consistent with the avocations of a man so extensively engaged in the business of the Welsh court, he was strict in his attention to divine offices, vigilant in the maintenance of peace in the church, and anxious for the rights of his see; in short, he stands conspicuous among the prelates of his own age, a model not unworthy the best of times which have ensued.

The good bishop was not, however, free from imperfection. Trained in the doctrines and forms of the prevalent religion, he persecuted those whom the church pronounced heretics; and sentenced several to the stake for their difference of creed. This, perhaps, was nevertheless more the vice of the age than of the individual; and if any excuse in these matters be allowable, it will be, that his judgments were executed without the usual aggravation of additional cruelty or unnecessary protraction of suffering.

His advancement and success were ascribed by himself to the liberal hand of Providence, and not to personal desert or high pretensions; his bounty was therefore disinterested and extensive, and many had reason to bless his beneficence, to whom his person and the origin of their good fortune were alike unknown.

His love of letters was so ardent, that he encouraged and enabled men of genius to cultivate the liberal arts in foreign universities as well as at home. To the joint service of literature and religion, in hoary age and in hopeful youth, his permanent munificence and occasional donations were alike devoted. His institutions live and flourish; and grateful posterity, in justice to his merit, assigns him an eminent place among the benefactors of his country and of mankind.

Sankey.—Paganus de Vylers, the first baron of Warrington, gave to Gerard de Sanki, the carpenter, a carucate of land in Sanky, to hold by military service;* and his son Matthew gave, by a charter already noticed, the service of Ralph de Sanchi and the church of Warrington to the priory of Thurgarton, and Roger de Sonky, in the reign of Henry III., held of sir William Butler, the heir of Almeric Pincerna, the twentieth part of a knight's fee in Penket. Robert de Mamelisbury (Same- Sankey.

* Testa de Nevill', fo. 402.

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lisbury) held the tenth part of a knight's fee in Sonky of the same baron.* Sir William Boteler de Werington, in 13 Edward I., obtained a charter for a market and fair at Warrington, by which he claimed to have free-warren in Sankye, Penketh, and Laton,† but the latter was disallowed by the jurors on the trial of the quo warranto case at Lancaster, alleging, in the recorded judgment of the court, that the towns of Sonky, Penketh, and Laton are excepted, as within the bounds of the chace of earl Edmund, the king's brother, which he holds as his forest, and which he has now held for three years.‡ At York, in 27 Edw. I., Roger de Sonky, before named, and Agnes his wife, released to the king the damages recovered by them against Thomas, son of Robert de Gredeley, of Mannecestre, for the maintenance and wardrobe of the aforesaid Agnes,§ who was probably a ward of the baron of Manchester. Robert de Sonky was witness to a charter of Robert de Penket, dated 27 Edw. III. In 1 James I. Edward Sonkey held messuages, mills, dovecotes, lands, and woods in Sonkey Magna and Sonkey Parva,‖ but neither Roger Sanckey, who lived in 11 James I.¶ nor Richard, who lived 12 Charles I.** had any property in these townships. The manors of Sankey Magna, sometimes called Much Sankey, and Sankey Parva, were vested in the lords of Warrington; and, notwithstanding the title of centuries, Anthony Colwych disputed the jurisdiction of the court of Warrington over two water-mills called Sonkie mills, in 21 Henry VIII.†† The manors were then held by Thomas Botiler, who inherited them from his father, sir Thomas, in 14 Henry VIII.,‡‡ and died in possession 22 Elizabeth.§§ Sonkie Magna in 11 James I. was, as stated in *Sutton* in this parish, the property of sir Thomas Bold, natural son of sir Richard, whose father married a daughter of sir Thomas Butler; but his tenure could only have been temporary, for in 3 Charles I. the manors of Great and Little Sankey were held by the Irelands of Bewsey, the representatives of the Butlers.‖‖ From the Irelands the manor seems to have passed to the Athertons about 1622, and is now held by lord Lilford, who holds a court baron. Hall Whittle, an ancient building, supposed to have been the seat of the family of Sankey, was subsequently occupied by the Rixtons of Sankey, who were seated here in the 16th century, and is now the property of lord Lilford.

Penketh.

The lord of PENKETH, says the ancient Duchy Feodary, holds of sir William Boteler the fifth part of a knight's fee in Penketh, which Roger Penketh formerly held. This lord was probably Jordan de Penket, who in 37 Edward III., as appears

* Testa de Nevill', fo. 396. † See Vol. III. p. 653. ‡ Placit. Quo Warr. 20 Ed. I. Lanc. Rot. 12.
§ Placit. Hillar. 27 Ed. I. apud Ebor. Rot. 1. ‖ Duchy Records, Vol. XVIII. Inq. n. 25.
¶ Ibid. Vol. XXIII. n. 12. ** Ibid. Vol. XXVIII. n. 2.
†† Ibid. Vol. XV. Placit. C. n. 2. ‡‡ See Vol. III. p. 657.
§§ Ibid. ‖‖ Duchy Records, Vol. XXVI. n. 58.

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by an imperfect copy of a deed of that date, gave to his son Robert all his lands in Penket. Among the witnesses is Richard de Ashton at Penket.* Of this township was Thomas Penketh, who was bred an Augustinian in Warrington, and a doctor in divinity in Oxford. A great Scotist, and a prodigious memory, says Fuller, he was called to be professor at Padua, and, returning to England, became provincial of his order. By his last act he stained his former life, in bastardizing the issue of king Edward the Fourth, and disgraced his order, which after daily decayed, and finally dissolved in England. He died and was buried in London, 1487.† In 33 Henry VIII. John and Alicia Penkethe were living, the latter an idiot.‡ Lucas says of the Penketh, that "the lordship of that name, in the parish of Prescot, was held by them, until Margaret, daughter and heir of Richard Penketh, of Penketh, married Richard Ashton, and he became seized thereof, and in his right his posterity made it their seat. They bore for their arms; argent, a chevron between three mascles gules; the Penketh bore argent, 3 king's fishers proper." Some descendants of this family are entered in Smith's Visitation of 1567.

HENRY PENKETH, of Penketh. =
JORDAN. =
RICHARD. =
ROGER. =
MATTHEW. =
THOMAS. =
HAMON. =
RICHARD. =
THOMAS. = MARGERY, daughter of Richard Lancastre, of Rainhill, in Lanc. Gent.

RICHARD, WILLIAM, and JOHN, clerks.	ELIZABETH, ux. Geo. Starkie, of High Hole.	MARGARET, uxor Ric. Woodfall, yeoman.

Thomas Ashton held the manor in 16 Elizabeth;§ another Thomas Ashton of Penketh was living in 1613, and John Ashton died lord of Penketh before 20 James I.‖ Thomas Ashton of Penketh forfeited £192. 8s. 4d. for his loyalty, in 1646. The Ashton family ended in the Heywoods of Heywood; and in 15 Charles I. the manor of Penketh was vested in the Irelands of Bewsey, from whom it passed to the

* Dr. Kuerden's MS. Coll. Vol. III. fo. P. 4.
† Worthies, p. 546.
‡ Duchy Records, Vol. XIII. n. 1.
§ Duchy Records, Vol. XIII. n. 1.
‖ Ibid. Vol. XXIII. n. 29.

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Athertons, whose representative is lord Lilford. Formerly, a court was held for this manor. The old Hall of Penketh, now a large farm, is the property of Mrs. Hughes, of Sutton, near St. Helen's. In Penketh is a very old Quakers' meeting-house, founded by George Fox. The ferry over the Mersey, in this township, called Fidlers' Ferry, is three miles W.S.W. of Warrington.

Cuerdley.

By the marriage of the younger Albert Grelle with the heiress of Nigel, baron of Halton, CUERDLEY came into possession of the barons of Manchester;* how long it remained with them is not shewn by any evidence, but it appears to have reverted to the crown. An issue was tried at Lancaster, in 8 Henry VIII., between the abbot of Jervas and sir John Bolde, John Plumpton, and other tenants of Cuerdley, *et e contra*, relating to tenant right, customs, and resistance to a writ of restitution which had been issued;† and in the following year the abbot of Jervaux was prosecuted by the crown on behalf of the tenants of the manor of Curedeley, on a charge of embezzling the court rolls.‡ This lordship was sold by Edward VI. to Richard Brooke, of Norton, in the county of Chester, according to pleadings in 2-3 Philip and Mary, respecting the right of common on the marsh ground, late belonging to the abbot and convent of Jerves,§ or Gervaux, otherwise Jervaux.‖ The evidence for the plaintiffs in this case tended to shew the custom by demise for nineteen years, and so from nineteen years to nineteen years for ever, until the 10 Henry VIII. when the abbot and convent granted a lease to the tenants and inhabitants of Keverdley of their several tenements, with the common of pasture in the marsh, for a term of ten years, at certain yearly rents, customs, and services, and renewable for forty years; and the evidence for the defendant shewed that the tenants of the lordship held as tenants at will, except such as had leases from Thomas, earl of Derby, and William Smythe, then late bishop of Lincoln. The only inquisition in the duchy office relating to this manor returns in 12 Elizabeth, that Keverdley was held by Richard Broke, whose representative is sir Richard Brooke, of Norton Priory, bart., the present owner of Cuerdley Hall, and lord of the manor. Marks of an encampment were formerly visible on Cuerdley marsh, near the edge of the Mersey.

* Rogerus le Warre Ch'r et Alianora uxor ejus ten' maner' de Keuuerdeleghe ut de honore de Halton. Escaet. 44 Edw. III. n. 68. See Vol. II. pp. 178, 182, 186, 189.

† Duchy Records, Vol. II. Placit. G. n. 3.

‡ Ibid. Vol. III. Pl. R. n. 6.

§ Ibid. Vol. XIX. Pl. S. n. 2.

‖ Dr. Whitaker calls it the abbey of Jerevalle, in the rural Deanery of Cateryk. "Co. Lanc. Spiritual. Val. in Redditibus et Firmis in villa de Kenerdley—£32. 8s. 4d." Hist. Richmondsh. Vol. I. p. 46.

Adam, Robert, Vincent, and Henry de Ditton, says the Testa de Nevill',* hold half a carucate of the king for ten shillings. The rent paid to Edmund, the king's brother, earl of Lancaster, in 25 Edward I., was 20s.† In the reign of Edward III. the manor of Ditton was held in the following proportions:—Thomas de Ditton performed suit and service to the county and wapentake for a fourth; John Fitz John had a twelfth; Robert Fitz John a ninth; Robert Fishe one-twelfth; Alicia and Emma, daughters and heirs of Robert de Ditton, held the moiety, and Thomas Smith [Faber] held an eighteenth part. Joan, daughter of Robert de Ditton, married Henry, second son of Nicholas Blundell, of Crosby, who on that occasion, in 12 Edward IV., released lands to his father-in-law. James, descended from Henry Blundell, about 31 Henry VIII., held lands in Ditton of the king, as duke of Lancaster, in soccage, by a rent of 3s. 6d. and a red rose on the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist;‡ and Richard, son of Henry Blundell de Crosby, in 34 Elizabeth held the manor of Ditton by a like tenure,§ of which his son William died seized in 14 Charles I.‖ Ditton now belongs to Charles Blundell, of Crosby, esq., Mr. John Watkins, of Ditton and Ditchfield, and Mr. Shaw, of Liverpool.

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Ditton.

Morgan mentions a John Ditchfield, of Ditton, in the reign of Edward III., and ascribes to the family for arms; azure, three pine-apples erect, or; which, however, are said to be the arms of Appleton, of Appleton. Davis blazons the Ditchfield arms; argent, three bears passant, proper. Of this family, a John Ditchfield married Katherine, daughter of Richard Birkenhead, and had Hamlet with four other sons, and Margery, married to George Lathom, of Irlam; Helen, married to Thomas Feildesley (probably Tildesley) of Dytton; and Isabel, whose second husband was Hugh Parre, besides other daughters. Part of their estate in Dytton was called Boykers Filds, Holcrofte, and the White Hyll, in 21 Henry VIII., when it was the subject of litigation between Elen and John Dychefeld. The Ditchfields resided, in 1567, at the hall of that name, which is now the property of Mr. Shaw, of Liverpool.

Having thus, by a rapid survey of the parish of Prescot, passed through the history of its numerous townships, from the earliest date of existing records to the present time, it remains only to say, that the surface of the parish is but little varied, being for the most part a fertile champaign district, interspersed with a few rugged eminences and peaty wastes. The soil is generally a strong rich

* Fol. 401.

† Escaet. 25 Edw. I. n. 51.

‡ Duchy Records, Vol. VI. n. 16.

§ Ibid. Vol. XV. n. 10.

‖ Ibid. Vol. XVIII. n. 54.

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sandy vegetable loam, yielding potatoes and grain, as well as grass, in great abundance. There are quarries of stone in Rainford and Prescot, and one of red rock grit at Bold, but coal is the most abundant and valuable mineral in the parish. Its northern townships are amply stocked with mines, which not only create and supply the local manufactures, but also furnish the vast population of Liverpool to a considerable extent with fuel, independent of the supply of that article carried coastwise, and sent thither for exportation. Prescot, like Whitehaven, is built over and surrounded by coal-pits, which afford employment to not fewer than 2000 colliers. Until the opening of the Manchester and Liverpool railway, Prescot was much of a passage-town for coaches, but the new mode of communication has diverted the stream of travelling into a line at a distance from the town, and in that way, as frequently happens, inflicted a partial evil by the introduction of a more general good.

Childwall Parish.

Childwall Parish.

HE parish of Childwall, bounded on the north and north-east by the parish of Huyton, on the east by the parish of Prescot, on the south by the river Mersey, and on the west by Toxteth Park, and by the parish of Walton on the Hill, extends in length ten miles from Hale Bank at the E. S. E. point, to Olive Mount in Wavertree at the W. N. W. extremity, and about five miles in breadth from Garston on the south, to Roby on the north, and comprises an area of 15,330 statute acres. Boundaries and extent of the parish.

The Mersey, to which the rivulets of Childwall are tributary, washes the entire southern verge of the parish, and is here at its greatest expanse; at Hale on the east the breadth of this river is four miles, at Speke nearly of equal width, and at Garston it is three miles to Eastham on the opposite shore. The Terebeck, or Torbock, issuing from Childwall, passes Little Woolton and Torbock, and falls into the Mersey at Hale Bank; the rivulet named Otter's Pool, is received by the Mersey between Garston and Toxteth Park; and a small stream which terminates at Garston salt-works—all serve to water this parish. Waters.

Childwall is supposed to contain the name of the Saxon chieftain by whom it was first occupied:* under Edward the Confessor two radmans, or knight riders, held Cildeuuelle, as it is called in the Domesday Survey, for four manors, and there was a priest having half a carucate in alms.† Soon after the Conquest, Childwall was annexed to the barony of Manchester, and the lords of the manor held it of the barons by service at the court baron, and were denominated judges of the court of Manchester. This custom appears by the ancient survey of the barony,‡ though it is not mentioned in the Testa de Nevill', which merely notes that under Thomas de Gretley, Robert de Lathum held a knight's fee in Childewall,§ and that his son Richard Fitz Robert held five carucates and a half.‖ A record, preserved by Domesday Survey. Annexed to the barony of Manchester.

* See Vol. I. p. 38. † Ibid. p. 96, 97. ‡ See Vol. II. p. 184.
§ Fol. 397. ‖ Fol. 404, 408.

Childwall Parish.

Dr. Kuerden, states that Thomas de Grelle gave to his son, Peter de Grelle, (warden of Manchester in 1235*) his manor of Manchester and Childwalle, with the chapels of Asheton, Hale, and Garston, belonging to the churches of those manors, in 43 Henry III.† By an inquisition ad quod damnum in 32 Edward II. it would appear that sir Robert de Holland, whose daughter Margaret married John de la Warre, the successor of the Grelles, had a grant of the manor and church of Childwall;‡ and the Lansdowne Feodary, under the head of "Parcels of Fees, formerly belonging to Thomas de Grelle," states that Thomas de Lathum, knight, Robert de Holand, knight, and Thomas de Sotheworth, held of John de Ware one knight's fee, of which Thomas de Lathum, knt. has three carucates in Childewall, which Robert de Lathum formerly held of the said fees.§

Descent of the manor.

After the death of sir Thomas de Lathum, sir John Stanley, who had married his daughter and heiress Isabella, had a confirmation, in 9 Henry IV. of Lathom, Knowsley, Childwall, Roby, and Anlasargh, all manors belonging to the Lathom family.‖ In the rental of Thomas West, lord de la Warre, Childwall is entered as held by lord Stanley for the moiety of the eighth part of a knight's fee, and a payment for sak-fee of 3s. 6d. annually, and for castleward 5s. The inquisition after the death of Thomas, second earl of Derby, 13 Henry VIII. states, that he held the manors of Childwall, Raynford, and Aldsargh, of Thomas de la Warre for one fee, and paid 3s.; that the fee was worth £48. 13s. 4d. and that Edward his son and heir was aged 12 years.¶

The estates of the Stanleys were seized by the committee of lords and commons for sequestration during the wars of the commonwealth; and Secombe, the household steward of earl William, grandson of James who was beheaded at Bolton, says, "that my master hath often told me that he possessed no estate in Lancashire, Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Warwickshire, and Wales, but whenever he viewed any of them he could see another near or adjoining to that he was in possession of, equal or greater in value, lost by his grandfather for his loyalty and service to the crown and his country."** By an indenture tripartite, dated August 11, 13 Charles I. Childwall and other manors were assigned for the maintenance of lady Elizabeth Stanley by royal award; and it appears that after the sequestration, the lady's rent charge, amounting to £600 per annum, was not regu-

* See Vol. II. p. 192.

† Folio MS. p. 282, in the Chetham Library. The date is erroneous: Thomas Grelle died in 46 Henry III. in which year, according to Whitaker, the transfer was made. Hist. Manch. Vol. II. p. 592. ‡ Inq. 3 Edw. II. n. 56. § Codex 559, fo. 33.

‖ Rot. Chart. 9 Hen. IV. n. 9. ¶ Duchy Records, Vol. V. n. 68.

** House of Stanley, p. 145.

larly paid. An order from the committee at Preston, August 28, 1647, directs that Mr. Peter Ambrose shall certify the true yearly value of that part of the earl of Derby's estate, which is charged with the annuity, and that the lady may be at liberty to provide a farmer for the said estate.* After this, Childwall was the property of a family named Le Grey, or Le Gay, who held it from the time of Oliver Cromwell to the eighteenth century,† when it was purchased from that family by Isaac Green, esq. of Liverpool, who married Mary Aspinwall, the heiress of her father and brother, owners of Hale Hall, by whom he had three daughters and coheiresses, the second surviving daughter of whom, Mary, married Bamber Gascoyne, of Barking, in Essex, esq. M.P. His son, Bamber Gascoyne, brother of general Isaac Gascoyne, pulled down the old house, and erected a castellated edifice of stone from the design of Mr. Nash, the architect. Mr. Gascoyne was thrice member of parliament for Liverpool, and was succeeded in 1796 by general Gascoyne as representative of this borough. Mr. B. Gascoyne died in 1830, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Mary, who married James Brownlow William, marquis of Salisbury, who by royal sign-manual assumed the name of Gascoyne. With this lady he acquired not only Childwall, but the manors of Wavertree and the two Wooltons. As lord of Childwall, the marquis is entitled to certain small dues, amounting to a penny or two-pence from each occupier of land, which was formerly paid to the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, who had a house upon the heath at Great Woolton. Childwall Hall is situated amidst lawns and woods, and is the occasional residence of the noble marquis.

Childwall Parish.

The church of Childwall is ancient; from the Domesday Survey it appears that a priest was supported here in Saxon times on half a carucate of land. Soon after the Conquest, Roger de Poictou granted the church of Kydewell to the priory of Lancaster.‡ The donation was confirmed by John, earl of Moreton, in whose charter the place is named Cheldewell,§ and in the confirmatory letters patent of these charters, 15 Rich. II. Chidewell.‖ The advowson of the church was vested in the Grelleys, the superior lords of Childwall, and having fallen with the manor to sir Robert de Holland was granted by him to the priory of Holland in 3 Edw. II. On the dissolution of monasteries, the living of Childwall was appropriated to the crown; and in 3 Elizabeth it was granted to the see of Chester.¶

The church.

Bishop Downham, 15th October, 10 Elizabeth, granted to Christopher Anderton

* House of Stanley, p. 147.

† Upon a table of benefactions in Childwall church, between the dates 1681 and 1697, is inscribed—"Samuel Legay, Esq. Thomas Cook, and Robert Carter, gave to the vicarage, for the term of three lives, a messuage or tenement, called the Barn End and the Dean's Ashfield—£50."

‡ Registr. S. Mariæ de Lanc. MS. fo. 1.

§ Ibid.

‖ Pat. 15 Ric. II. p. i. m. 18.

¶ Ormerod's Chesh. Vol. I. p. 74.

Childwall Parish.

for his life, and to his sons Thurstan and Christopher for their lives, the rectory and tithe-barns, excepting a tenement in Garston called Garston Hall, and a pasture in Halle, called Priorie Heyes, which had been excepted in leases to Chaderton by Henry VIII. and Edward VI. For this the lessees were to pay £56. 16s. 4d. at the feasts of the Annunciation and St. Michael. Richard Vaughan, bishop of Chester, on the 18th April, 1603, demised the rectory and tithe-barns, with no other exception than the advowson of the church, to James Anderton, esq. for a certain sum of money and a rent of £57. 11s. 8d.*

On the 25th May, 1604, the law officers of the duchy expressed their opinion that the lease was invalid as against the bishop's successors; a tithe-barn being, in their view of the subject, sufficient to constitute glebe land. Childwall and Cartmell, annexed to the see of Chester, were thought to be void, as by letters patent they had been annexed to the duchy; bishop Lloyd, therefore, procured letters patent, 10 May, 6 James I., under the seals of the county palatine, the duchy, and the great seal, to him and his successors, of the rectory of Childwall and Cartmell, together with Garston Hall and Priory Heye.† The great tithes of Childwall are possessed by the Gerards of New Hall, by lease for three lives, from the bishop of Chester, renewable, as the lives fall in, by the payment of a fine. It is said, that one of the Gerards paid £4500 for a renewal of the lease, and that the tithes, if free, would let for £600 per annum.‡

The vicarage of Childwall, in the deanery of Warrington and archdeaconry of Chester, was valued by pope Nicholas at £40;§ and the patronage is vested in the bishop of Chester, from whose registers, and other authentic sources, the annexed table of vicars is compiled.

* Harl. MS. 2176, fo. 26.

† Harl. MSS. Cod. 2071, fo. 174.

‡ The following curious presentment was made by the churchwardens of Childwall, according to articles set forth by John, bishop of Chester, in his last triennial visitation, 30th October, 1635:—

3. To this article, wee present Ellen wife of Thomas Corke for absenting herself from the church contrary to the 13th canon, and wee also present Maude Lake for the like offence at Wawtry.
4. To the 4th article we present Thomas Blackey of Speake for having an ale and typling, revelling & dancing at his house upon the Sunday. And we also present Mary Norres widow for *profaning* the Lord's day by typling and drinking in her house by such as she *receives* into her house. And wee also present Andrew Harland and Michaell —— for fighting & quarrelling upon the Lord's day.
5. To this article we present that the minister of the parish is very diligent in his callinge.
6. To this article we present W^m^ Bamber Al^s^ —— for usually sleeping in the church at the tyme of divine service. And wee also present W^m^ Singleton for the like, and we also present Tho —— of the broad greene for the like.
7. To this article we present Henry Walworth for not kneeling when he receiveth the communion.

§ See Vol. II. p. 114. *Harl. MS.* 2130. 49.

VICARS OF CHILDWALL.

DATE OF INSTITUTION.	VICARS.	ON WHOSE PRESENTATION.	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
	Robert Grevys		
July 10, 38 Hen. VIII. 1546	Wm. Lynesdale . . .	Rbt. Brerewod, Rich. Johnson, and Thos. Brerewod, by grant from the prior and convent of Holland.	Death of Robert Grevys.
	William Cross		
Jan. 12, 12 Eliz.	William Catton . . .	Wm. bp. of Chester	Resignation of Wm. Cross.
Oct. 24, 30 Eliz.	Laurence Blackborne		
Jan. 18, 31 Eliz.	Thomas Williamson		
Jan. 28, 31 Eliz.	Edmund Hopwood		
April 26, 1617	Henry Tailer	Thos. bp. of Chester.	
April 18, 1624	James Hyatt	John, bp. of Chester	Deprivation of —— Taylor, the last incumbent.
May 20, 1625	James Chrychlowe . .	Bishop of Chester.	Resignation of James Hyatt.
Dec. 6, 1632	William Lewis		
1651	David Ellison		
Nov. 26, 1661	John Litherland . . .	Bishop of Chester.	
1665	Joshua Ambrose		
1686	Thomas West		
June 19, 1690	Ralph Markland . . .	Bishop of Chester.	Resign. of Thomas West.
Jan. 12, 1721	Theophilus Kelsall . .	Do.	Death of Ralph Markland.
March 6, 1734	Roger Barnston . . .	Do.	Death of Theoph. Kelsall.
July 25, 1737	William Ward	Do.	Death of Roger Barnston.
Sept. 18, 1740	Robert Whiston . . .	Do.	Death of William Ward.
Jan. 29, 1741	Abel Ward	Do.	Resign. of Robert Whiston.
Jan. 13, 1745	Thomas Tonman . . .	Do.	Resign. of Abel Ward.
Sept. 10, 1778	Matthew Worthington .	Do.	Resign. of Thos. Tonman.
April 24, 1797	William Bowe	Do.	Death of Mat. Worthington.
Feb. 10, 1818	James-Thomas Law . .	Do.	Resign. of William Bowe.
Oct. 1, 1821	Henry Law	Do.	Resign. of Jas.-Thos. Law.
Nov. 14, 1829	Augustus Campbell, present incumbent.	Do.	Cess. of Henry Law.

The parish church of Childwall, dedicated to All Saints, is an irregular structure, of various styles of building, comprising a tower, nave, side aisles and chancel, with two small wings. It is pleasantly seated on an eminence, commanding a view of

Childwall Parish.

a finely-wooded and extensive tract of country.* The tower is handsome, and of neater stone-work than the rest of the edifice; it is surmounted by open archwork and trefoils at the angles, terminating in a spire encircled by an ornamental rim. This part of the fabric was re-erected in 1810-11. The body of the church is partly modern and partly ancient; the eastern part of the edifice is the oldest portion remaining; the centre was rebuilt in 1824-5, and the northern aisle is now rebuilding in the early English style of architecture, at a cost of about £1000 raised by subscription, under the superintendence of Daniel Stewart, esq. of Liverpool. The nave is lined by three arches, which rest on strong cylindrical columns, moulded a little at the base of the arch. Within the church are numerous achievements painted on canvass, and in the vestry are preserved two brasses, which were removed from the Norreys chapel, and on which are engraved the full-length figures of a knight and his lady. There is no inscription, but they are presumed to represent members of the family to whom the chapel belonged. The knight is attired in plated cross armour; and the lady, whose dress corresponds to the age of Elizabeth, has a chain suspended from her breast; both have their hands clasped, in the attitude of prayer.

Monuments.

Over the church door, within the porch, is painted upon the wall the scripture text—"This is none other but the House of God, and this is the Gate of Heaven. Genesis 28 chapt^r verse 17." Attached to the west wall of the porch is a table of decorated stone, surmounted by a shield, ermine, a bend engrailed, with a short Latin inscription in memory of the reverend Theophilus Kelsall, pastor of the church, who died 8th Feb. 1734. A white marble slab commemorates Scrope Milner Colquitt, A.B. Fellow of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, who died April 15, 1825, aged 22; and in the south wall is an epitaph upon Jane the wife of Richard Percival of Allerton, who died in 1691, and upon her husband, an alderman of Liverpool, who died 12th March, 1700, aged 84.

Benefactions.

Several tables of benefactions are placed in the body of the church, of which the most remarkable are about the altar, on the south side. On one it is recorded that—

> "Jane Hey left by will to y^e vicar of Childwall & his successors 16^s per ann^m to y^e poor of y^e s^d Township wh. sums are charged on an estate in Halewood called y^e New House formerly John Harrocks & to be paid respectively every G^d Friday for ever."

* "The roads about Leverpoole," says Derrick, in 1760, "are deep and sandy, consequently rather unpleasant; but the views are rather extensive, particularly from a summer house on Chilwell-hill, about three miles distant, where you have a prospect of fifteen counties, and a good view of the sea.—In the skirts of this hill are several small villages, with gentlemen's seats scattered about, well covered, and for the most part delightfully situated."—*Letters from Leverpoole, &c.* Vol. I. p. 29.

On another is the inscription—

"His Excellency S^r Will^m Norris, ambassador to the Great Mogul, ann^o Dom: 1702. Gave by his last Will and Testament to be distributed among y^e poor of Childwall Parish, at the discretion of his Execut^r £100, and to the school at Much Woolton £100. 1706."

Against the pillar, by the churchwarden's pew, is an inscription—

"At the request of the Inhabitants of Childwall Parish y^e Lady Dowager Gerard, of Garswood, gave ten guineas, part thereof for erecting this seat for y^e use of the churchwardens, and y^e surplus towards erecting five new bells hung in y^e steeple of this church, in the year of our Lord 1722. William Wood, William Lake, churchwardens."

On a board over the north side of the altar is "A Table of Benefactors to y^e Church and Poor in the Parish of Childwel, made anno Dom. 1702."

Given to y^e vicar of Childwel and his successors by Ignotius . . .	£11 00 00
John Lyon of y^e Folds gave to a preaching minister per annum	00 10 00
Dr. John Pearson, late L^d Bishop of Chester, and John Garaway, Esq. gave each for augmentation of y^e vicarage, anno Dom. 1681	400 00 00
Samuel Legay, Thomas Cook, and Robert Carter, gave to y^e vicarage for the term of three lives, a messuage or tenement, called the Barn End and the Dean's Ashfield	£50 00 00
Thomas Norris, esq. gave y^e tythe of hemp, flax, pigs, and geese, in the township of Woolton, to y^e Vicar of Childwell and his successors for 999 years, ann. Dom. 1697.	
Mrs. Margaret Norris gave to be layd out in land annexed to y^e vicarage, an^o 1699	50 00 00
The school stock is	157 00 00

To the Poor.

Thomas Mercer, of Thingwall, gave to be distributed among the poor of y^e town on St. Thomas's day	01 00 00
William Carter, late of Childwel, gave to y^e poor of y^e said town y^e overplus of such legacies as are mentioned in his last will, which is hoped will amount to . .	50 00 00
John Lyon of the Folds gave to y^e poor of Halewood the yearly sume of . .	01 00 00
Mr. Thomas Crompton, minister, gave to pay for y^e books and schooling of poor children in Childwall and y^e two Wooltons	20 00 00
Robert Carter, gent. gave by his last will and testament to y^e vicar of Childwall and his successors	10 00 00

Henry Carter, William Holywell, churchwardens.

The parochial registers commence in 1557, and the results obtained from them are as follow:—

	1557, 1558.	1600, 1601.	1700, 1701.	1831, 1832.
Baptisms . .	1 . . . 5	37 . . . 46	36 . . . 50	120 . . . 97
Marriages .	2 . . . 3	10 . . . 17	35 . . . 29	30 . . . 25
Burials . .	4 . . . 9	25 . . . 18	36 . . . 37	110 . . . 99

Childwall Parish.

It appears from the population returns, published by the authority of parliament, in the second volume of this work, at page 107, that the population of this parish has nearly doubled itself within the present century.

There are four episcopal chapels in the parish of Childwall: Wavertree, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was consecrated in 1793; Garston, dedicated to St. Michael's, bears upon it the date 1707; Much Woolton, a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected in 1826. The chapel of Hale, erected in 1758. The Roman Catholics, who formerly had the use of part of Woolton Hall, have a place of worship, called Woolton Priory, built about seventy years ago. There are only three Dissenting chapels in the parish; the Presbyterian, now Unitarian chapel, at Little Woolton, erected shortly after the passing of the Toleration Act in the reign of William III. and enlarged in 1719; the Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Wavertree, erected about 1817; and a chapel recently built at Much Woolton for the same religious denomination.

Besides the charities inserted in the old table of benefactions, there a few others, which are noticed in the XX. Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners.[a]

[a] p. 84.

Parish.	N. D. *Watmough's Charity*, a rent charge for bread per ann.	£2	10	0
Township.	1722. *Heys's Charity*, to the minister 10s. to the poor 16s. per ann.	1	6	0
	N. D. *Carter's Charities* amounted in 1730 to £48. 19s. 8d. but nothing is now known of them.			
Garston.	N. D. *Charities of Hayes and others.* Rents of two cottages for poor housekeepers . .	11	10	0
Hale.	1737. School founded and endowed by William Part in 1753 with £200, but lost by bankruptcy. Ellen Bushell about 1808 left £100, and the house and school are worth per annum	10	0	0
	Various Charities, 1703, Middleton and others, to the poor 13s.; 1734, Halsall for books, £1; 1753, Part, for bread, £5; in all	6	13	0
Halewood.	N. D. Lyon and another, to the poor per ann. £3. 10s.; 1778, Tyldesley to poor housekeepers £1.	4	10	0
Much Woolton.	1641. School, the founder unknown. The property, in money, is	225	15	7
	1702. *Crompton's Charities.* For books and schooling poor children of Childwall and the two Woolton, £20. This charity, says the Report, has been misappropriated, but steps have been taken to secure the proper application of the funds in future.			

[a] 45 Geo. III. cap. 60.

Inclosure of the heaths.

An act of parliament was passed on the 27th June, 1805,[a] entitled an "Act for inclosing lands in the manors or townships of Childwall, Great Woolton, and Little Woolton, in the parish of Childwall, in the county of Lancaster;" and about twenty-three years ago the commons, or rather pastoral heaths, were enclosed. Though many merchants reside in this parish, it has little trade or manufactures. There are

Salt works.

two large works, for refining the rock salt of Cheshire, on the banks of the Mersey; at the southern edge of the parish, the salt works at Garston are the property of

Messrs. Blackburne and Co. who employ about one hundred and sixteen men; and at Dungeon in Hale, the heirs of Nicholas Ashton, esq. give employment to about thirty persons in this process. Of the three steam-engines in the parish, aggregating the power of 64 horses, one is used for grinding corn, and the others in the salt works. The Manchester and Liverpool railway passes a little to the north of Wavertree by Olive Mount, where for half a mile it is excavated through solid rock, at a depth of seventy-one feet. The sound of the engines rushing through this deep cutting, combined with the narrowness of the passage, and the striking aspect of the precipices, imparts an air of solemnity, not unmixed with awe, to the scene. Childwall Parish.

Jeremiah Markland, one of the most learned scholars and acute critics of the eighteenth century, was born in this parish in 1692. His *Epistola Critica*, addressed to bishop Hare, first drew upon him the public attention, in consequence of the numerous instances of extensive erudition and critical sagacity which it contains. He subsequently published an edition of Statius, some plays of Euripides, and communicated notes to Dr. Taylor's editions of Lysias and Demosthenes. Besides some happy elucidations of passages in the New Testament, he was the author of *Questio Grammatica*, and a volume of remarks on the epistles of Cicero to Brutus. He died in 1775 at Milton, near Dorking, in Surrey, not more valued for his universal knowledge than beloved for the excellence of his heart, and the primitive simplicity of his manners.

In addition to the township that gives name to the parish, there are in Childwall eight other townships, which, passing from north to south-east, and from south to north-west, range themselves in the following order:—

Great Woolton	Halewood	Allerton
Little Woolton	Speke	and
Hale	Garston	Wavertree.

Woolton.

Woolton, (Great or Much,) whose ancient name of Wolveton* points to a Saxon proprietor, Wolf, of whom, however, there is no record. This township was part of the barony of Wydnes; and the ancient Duchy Feodary states, that Thomas, late earl of Lancaster, as in right of his wife Alicia, daughter and heiress of the earl of Lincoln, held Great Woolton by five carucates of land for homage and service. The knights of St. John had a house here, but their lands lay in Little Woolton. The Irelands of Hutt, Lathums of Parbold, the Norreses, and the Bretarghs of Bretargh Holt, were early proprietors. The latter owned the hall of Much Woolton. William Bretargh, of Bretargh, maternally descended from the

* Rot. Placit. 20 Edw. I.

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heiress of Wolton de Wolton, lived 11 Richard II.; his descendant William, living in 16 and 35 Henry VI., married Joan, daughter of John Eccleston of Eccleston, by whom he had William, living 2 Richard III., married to Eleanor, daughter of William Lathom, of Parbold. The grandson of William, also named William, living 12 Henry VIII., married Anne, daughter and coheir of John Toxliche, of Ackburge, (Aighburth.) William Bretargh died 27 Henry VIII., holding messuages, dovecotes, and lands in Parva Wolton.* His son, William Bretter, married a daughter of Thomas Chisnall, of Chisnall, and died 28 Elizabeth, in possession of estates in the two Woultons, Aghberghe and Gurston,† leaving a son, William, who died 7 James I.,‡ leaving a daughter, Anne. Mr. John Brettargh, of Pendleton, a descendant of this ancient and opulent family, observes, that James Brettargh, esq., who was interred in Childwall on the 28th January, 1786, aged 85 years, was the last in possession of the family inheritance. Woolton-hall, a spacious and lofty mansion of stone, passed from the De Woolton family to the Brettarghs, and from them to Thomas Rawson, esq. Afterwards it became the property of the family of Molineux of Sefton, by whom, sixty or seventy years ago, it was sold to the late Nicholas Ashton, esq., descended paternally from the Ashtons of Ashton, in Mackerfield, a collateral line of the family of Assheton, of Middleton.§ The house, to which he made large additions, as well as to the grounds, is a noble stone mansion, containing in the north front, which was erected in 1700, a dining-room, drawing and ante-room, of spacious dimensions. The rooms are panelled with oak, with fluted pilasters, and the compartments are filled with elegant tapestry. The grounds are extremely beautiful, and the plantations rich and extensive. The walk round them is at least a mile in length, and openings are judiciously made in the shrubberies, which afford some of the most enchanting views the eye can behold, comprehending the estuary of the Mersey, the well-wooded country sloping down to its shores; with the coast of Cheshire and the Welsh mountains beyond, forming a majestic boundary to the scene. Mr. Ashton died at the hall 23d December, 1833, having attained his 92d year. A lithographic tribute to the memory of this venerable public benefactor, who seemed a connecting link between ancient and modern times, says of him, that "he was the son of John Ashton, esq., who designed the Sankey Canal, by Elizabeth, daughter of alderman Bankes, of Liverpool. His ample fortune was greatly devoted to hospitality. In 1769 he was appointed a magistrate, and in 1770 he was high sheriff of Lancashire. He married in 1763 Mary Philpott, the granddaughter of the celebrated Matthew Henry. She dying in 1777, he married, secondly, Catherine Hodgson, whose

* Duchy Records, Vol. VIII. n. 36.

‡ Ibid. Vol. XX. n. 79.

† Ibid. Vol. XV. n. 60.

§ Grant's Coll. Arms, and Dugd. Visit. Lanc.

charms of person were as great as her generosity: she died 1806. Mr. Ashton was so excellent an agriculturist, that he obtained the medal of the Society of Arts for improving his estate near Delamere forest." He was deputy-lieutenant of the county, and, leaving a numerous offspring, was succeeded in Woolton-hall by his son, John Ashton, esq. Childwall Parish.

Towards the southern extremity of Woolton-hall the foundations of a considerable edifice might formerly be traced. Many of the stones were remaining in the memory of Mr. Nicholas Ashton, the purchaser of the hall; and he was of opinion that the building, of which they were the remains, was a religious house belonging to the Knights Hospitallers of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. That they had a house in the neighbourhood is certain, as a small tax or toll is still paid by the occupiers of land in the manor to the marquis of Salisbury, the lord, on account of that establishment. Of these ruins, however, there are none now remaining, the stones having been used for the purpose of repairing the road, and the plough has passed over the place on which they stood.*

In the 22d James I. an inquisition was taken at Wigan on 21st September, before the bishop of Chester and other commissioners, who report that "three years agoe upon account with the Inhabitants of the pish of Chidwall in the county afores^d touchinge moneys misimployed belongeinge to the schoole of Muche Woolton in the s^d pish, Theire remained in the hands of Edw^d Mollineux of Garston Yeoman 55^l which sum since he hath detained in his hands & yielded noe pfitt thereof to the schoole nor secured the same. And that there is likewise 80^l and odd in the hands of Henry Mossocke of Allerton Yeoman and Will^m Ellison of Wauertree Yeoman Reeves elected for the use of the same schoole." The commissioners therefore agree to the following order: "Whereas it apped that Edw. Mollineux had in his hands 3 y^rs agoe 55^lb belongeinge to the schoole of Much Woolton and since hath yeilded noe pfitt for the same, Wee order that the s^d Ed^re shall presently pay to the now Reeves of the said schoole the s^d sume of 55^lb and shall allow the sume of 15^lb for wrongfully detaineinge and misemployinge thereof for the space of 3 y^res which shalle be imployed for the good of the same schoole and any augmentac̃ons there." Dated, Wigan, 3d March, 22 James I. (Signed,) "Jo. Cestriens. W. Leigh. Gre. Turner. Edw. Rigbye. Ed. Wrightington."†

Much Woolton is held of the king by the lord of Childwall, the marquis of Salisbury; the estate of George Ireland in Woolton Magna, in 39 Elizabeth, was held of our lady the queen as of her manor of Woolton Magna, in free soccage, by fealty and a render of 12d., being worth above 16s.

* Dr. Raffles's MS. Collections.

† Harl. MS. 2176. fo. 30.

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A chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected here of stone, with a tower and small dome, in 1826, at a cost of about £1750, upon a site conferred by the earl of Derby, whose grandson, the hon. Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, M.P. for north Lancashire, (now lord Stanley,) laid the first stone. The chapel was consecrated September 16, 1826, and contains upwards of two hundred free-sittings. In a field on the opposite side of the road are three gravestones, of which the earliest bears the date 1688. They mark the site of an ancient burial-ground that formerly belonged to the Roman Catholics. A wake is held at Woolton Green on Midsummer day in every year.

Little Woolton.

LITTLE WOOLTON was held of the barony of Widnes, in alms, by the master of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, without any service. The case of the prior of this wealthy order, who in the reign of Edward I. claimed extensive feudal jurisdictions in Wolveton and other places in the county, has been noticed at some length in the history of Anglezark.* "Thyngwall," a hamlet in this township, was given by king John to a certain poor man in exchange.† In the following reign, Richard, son of Thurston (de Holland) held a carucate of land in Thingwall of our lord the king, for one mark, in exchange for his inheritance in Snodden, (Smithden,) which the king placed in his forest.‡ In the reign of Edward III., William de Thingwall held the moiety of the hamlet of Thingwall by the service of 6s. 8d. per annum.§

Lee Hall, a large old edifice in Little Woolton, is the residence of John Okill, esq.; and Peck Mill-house belongs to George Williams, esq., late M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne.

Hale.

In 5 king John, one sixth of the town of HALE was chartered at a rent of £7 per annum to Richard de Mida, son of Gilbert de Waleton,‖ to whose father Walter, William earl of Bolon', soon after the Conquest, had granted Waleton, Wastyete or Wastpull (Wavertree) and Neusum, to serve the office of chief serjeant of the hundred.¶ A writ dated 2nd November, 5 Henry III., was addressed to the sheriff of Lancashire, requiring him to deliver to Richard de Mida possessions of the lands of Hales, Waleton, and Forsinbi, which king John had given him;** and in 11 Henry III., this town of Hale was confirmed to Richard de Mida and Henry de Waleton, another son of Gilbert de Waleton.†† Henry succeeded his brother Richard, who died without issue, and held the serjeanty of the

* See Vol. III. p. 96.
† Perambulatio de Foresta, 12 Hen. III., Lansd. MS. 559, fo. 57.
‡ Testa de Nevill', fo. 402.
§ Duchy Feodary MS., Ibid.
‖ Rot. Chart. 5 Joh. m. 18. n. 150.
¶ Testa de Nevill', fo. 403.
* Rot. Literar. Clausar. p. 447.
†† Rot. Chart. 11 Hen. III. m. 6. and m. 7.

wapentake on the same conditions as his grandfather Walter.* The knights who perambulated the forests of Lancashire in the reign of Henry III., say that the town of Halis was in demesne of the king's grandfather, (Richard I.) who placed part of the wood in defence after his coronation, namely, from the Flaxpoles to Quyntbriche, and the king (Henry III.) gave the said town of Halis in its integrity and with its appurtenances, to Richard de Mida by his charter, and that it ought to be disforested according to the tenor of the Charta de Foresta.† In 20 Edward I., Richard de Waleton resisted the claim of the crown to consider Hale as ancient demesne.‡ This Richard seems to have been succeeded soon afterwards by Henry de Walton, whose daughter and heiress Cecily, married Allan Columbers, son of William de Columber, and thus conveyed to him Hale and Halewood, which Cecily his daughter and heiress conveyed in marriage to Sir Robert de Holland, who obtained a charter for free warren in Holland, Hale, Orhull, and Martlan, and one for a market and fair in the manor of Hale, in 32 Edward I.§ These manors, during the time of the Hollands, were subjected to seizure by the crown, as noticed in the history of Wigan. Sir Robert, the son of Sir Robert, left a daughter and heiress, Avena, married to Adam the son of John Ireland, knight, lord of Hutte. Adam built the aisle and glazed the window in the old chapel of Hale, which aisle was taken down in 1758, and rebuilt as it now stands. His son John had the manor of Hale confirmed to him 12 Edward III.‖ His grandson, Sir John Ireland, married Margaret the daughter of —— Halsall, by whom he had William of Hutt and Hale, and Thomas the founder of the Lydiate branch. William had John the father of William Ireland, 14 Henry VII., and Thomas Ireland of Halewood, who had the Hulme croft given to him, and which his heirs still retain. The descendants of these brothers united the estates by marriage in the 17th century, when sir Gilbert Ireland of Hutt and Hale, married Margaret the daughter of Thomas Ireland, of Bewsey. The knight, who had served the office of deputy-lieutenant of the county, and built the present front of Hale Hall, died without issue at Bewsey, 30th April, 1675, and was succeeded by his two surviving sisters, Eleanor and Martha. The latter married Arthur Squibb, esq.; and Eleanor, the elder, married Edward Aspinwall, of Aspinwall, near Ormskirk, whose grandson Edward, in 1719, left a son and heir and a

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* Testa de Nevill', fo. 401, 3, 9.
† Lansd. MS. 559. fo. 57.
‡ Rot. Placit. de Quo Warr. apud Lanc. 20 Edward I. 9 d.
§ Rot. Chart. 32 Edward I. n. 28 and n. 48.
‖ Rot. Chart. 12 Edward III. 35 n.

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daughter Mary; Ireland Aspinwall, the son, died unmarried 1733,* and Mary succeeded as heir to her brother. This lady married Isaac Green, who died lord of Childwall and Hale, 5th July, 1749, leaving three daughters, of whom the eldest died unmarried; Ireland Green, the second, married Thomas Blackburn, of Orford, esq. who acquired Hale and Halewood; and Mary the third married Bamber Gascoyne, who obtained Childwall. John Ireland Blackburne, esq. M.P. for Warrington, is the present lord of Hale.

The customs of the manor are enumerated in a claim preferred by sir John Ireland to have wreck of the sea, waif, stray, royal fish taken within the manor, assize of bread and beer, and view of frank pledge.† A court, called the Magna Curia de Hale, is held yearly on Wednesday before the feast of St. Andrew, and a court leet and court baron on Michaelmas-day, at the "Child of Hale" inn. On these occasions the constables, a coroner for Hale only, two water-bailiffs, burleymen, ale tasters, and house and fire lookers, are chosen. The lord of Hale enjoyed, (in addition to the feudal privileges of waif, stray, and wreck of the sea,) anchorage money, of 4d. for every vessel that cast anchor on the Lancashire side of the channel within the limits of the manor, or shipped goods from Hale: the lord has also the tithe fish caught in the river within the limits of the manor, but this is commuted for the whole caught on Friday in every week. The following particular customs are found in the Court Book of Hale:—

"16 Richard II. *Wayft.* It was presented that there were a sheep and lamb at the house of John Atkinson of the value of 12d. Thomas Leyot sworn constable. John Colls was at Hale with a ship lying in Ladypull, and have bought and taken

* The following monumental inscription is in Hale chapel:—

"In memory of Ireland Aspinwall, Esq. late of Hale, great-grandson of, and heir of Ellenor, sister of Sir Gilbert Ireland, knt. who was the last of the male line of that very ancient and worthy family, descended from John of Ireland, cotemporary with William the Conqueror, died a Batchelor the 29th of May, 1733, in the 31st year of his age, leaving his sister Mary, the wife of Mr. Isaac Green, of Childwall, his sole heir. The said Mary Green departed this life the 31st day of May, 1738, in the 41st year of her age, leaving behind her 3 daughters, Katherine, Ireland, and Mary. The said Katherine Green departed this life the 3d day of September, 1742, in the 16th year of her age. Isaac Green, Esq. departed this life the 25th day of July, 1749, in the 71st year of his age. Thomas Blackburne, of Orford, Esq. who married the above-named Ireland Green, departed this life the 15th of January, 1768, in the 48th year of his age. Ireland Blackburne, widow, departed this life on the 19th of August, 1795, in the 67th year of her age."

† Kuerden's 4to. MS. fo. 56.

24 quarters of barley, paid to Roger Robinson, bailiff of the manor, 4d. Sir John Ireland's Hale Toll, according to the custom of the manor. Childwall Parish.

" 1404. Persons presented for fishing on the Domain: all in Hale and Halewood fined for unlawful fishing in the several fisheries of the lord without license.

" 1415. An action brought against Thomas Smith, chaplain, for cutting wood. Persons fined 4d. for a breach of the peace, common drunkards fined, men 2s. women 1s. each. A person presented for refusing to sell ale to Thomas Leyot and others, 4d.; for stopping water-course; not repairing their buildings; committing waste on the lands; a dog biting a sheep, fined 10d.; heriots chargeable on change of tenements; persons for not working in harvest-time; for scolding, &c.

" 13 Henry VI. Richard de Bewdin de Liverpool, and Thomas Flynne de Boteshull de Hale, with a ship laying in Ladypull, took 20 quarters of corn away, which they had bought and paid for—To Roger Robinson bailiff of the liberty, they paid 4d.

" 14 Henry VI. It happened within the lordship of Hale, on Saturday before the feast of St. Luke, after the hour of nine in the evening, that John Poghdeine was in a boat or canoe on the sea, and casually fell in over the side of the canoe, and was drowned (to whose soul God be merciful); upon which it was presented that divers goods therein named were delivered by Roger Robinson the bailiff to Henry Pogleden, father of John, to keep to the use of the said lord, as wrecks of the sea; and shortly after a frigate, or royal boat, was cast on shore, and seized as a wreck of the sea. A person was taken up opposite Oglet by William Norris, Henry le Syre, Hugh Robinson, and John Plae, sailing on the sea; a jury called, John Cunliffe of the parochial chapel, Wm. Mercer, chaplain, Richard Harryson, Robert Gill, John Penaulton, Robert Wyswell, William Ireland lord of Hale."

The chapelry of Hale, though in the parish of Childwall, is in the gift of the Blackburn family. Roger de Poictou, in the charter by which he gave the church of Childwall to the abbey of Sees, conferred on the priory of Lancaster for the food of the monks the tenth of the poultry, calves, lambs, goats, swine, fruits, cheese, and butter, at Hale, Evereton, Waleton, Crossebey, Meols, and other places in the county. The stipend of the clergyman is derived from estates left for that purpose, and has seldom, if ever, exceeded £200 per annum. The chapel was rebuilt in the last century, but the old tower remains.

" The village of Hale is one of the neatest and most rural in all this part of Lancashire. Being at a distance from any public road, and destitute of any manufactory, it is sequestered and peaceful. The cottages are healthy, thatched, and white-washed, while the handsome modern villa of the clergyman, built in 1824, and the venerable mansion formerly the parsonage house, though at present nothing

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more than a farm-house, adorn the village green. The church-yard is kept with much neatness, and is a charming retreat from the noise and bustle of the world. It is remote from the village, and joins the park of Mr. Blackburn. The venerable hall of Hale, the broad expanse of the Mersey, and the romantic hills above Frodsham in Cheshire, are objects seen to advantage from it. Here lies the once celebrated giant, commonly called 'The Child of Hale.' A stone of great antiquity in the churchyard, having the name 'John Middleton' upon it, in leaden characters let into the stone, was supposed to have covered his remains; and recently Mr. Steward, the incumbent, had it removed and the grave explored, but though many bones were there, none of an extraordinary size were discovered. Another stone, not far from this, is now supposed to mark his grave, though it is without any name. There are none of his family remaining in the place."*

In Randle Holme's notes, taken in "Hale Church in Com̃ Lanc." about 1650, he says, "These writting on three grave stones in the chancell"—

"Hic jacet maĝr Joñes Leyot decretoꝛ baccalarius decanꝰ Cestriæ rector eccliaꝛ de Malpas et Bangor qui primo hic liberam sepulturam a summo Pontifice Vrbano sexto sumptibus suis ꝑprijs in curia Romana impetrauit año dn̄i MCCCC tempe Regis Riciđi sc̄di† et ꝑ sua aĩa ꝑpiciet Deus. Amen noster et aue ħebit CCC dies indulgencie cuius aĩe quicumqꝫ dixerit ꝑ cuius anime patet."

"Hic jacet Joh. Yerlond armiger qui fuit dn̄s de Hale et dimid villæ de Bebinton inferioris qui obijt sc̄do die Maij año dn̄i M,CCCC sexagessimo sec̄do . . . . . cuius aĩe propicietur deus. Amen."

"Here lieth Sir Gilbert Ireland, kt. Apr. 8, 1626."‡

The inscription on John Leyot was removed when the chapel was rebuilt; and under a blue marble flat stone, supported by pillars of the same material (the latter now in the possession of the Blackburns) rest the remains of sir Gilbert Ireland, the last of his name, with the appropriate inscription—

"Ultimus Domûs. Fiat voluntas Dei."

A pasture in Halle, called Priorie Heyes, in the tenure of John Wiswall, in 29 Henry VIII. was granted by the crown to John Chaderton, the impropriator of the tithes of Childwall.§

* Dr. Raffles's MS. Collections for West Derby.

† This date is evidently erroneous: Richard II. began to reign 1377 and ceased in 1399; and the first year of the pontificate of Urban VI. was 1378, and the last 1389.

‡ Harl. MSS. Codex 2129, fo. 67 b.

§ Ibid. Cod. 2071, fo. 174.

The body of the present chapel of Hale, which is of remote antiquity, and of which the patron saint is unknown, was erected in 1758. The tomb of Legot, whose epitaph was transcribed by Holme, no longer exists, and part only of the inscription of John Yerlond remains, to corroborate the fidelity of its antiquarian preserver. In this chapel are elegant marbles commemorating Ireland Aspinwall, of Hale, who died 29th May, 1733, and Catherine Aspinwall Green, who died 3d September, 1742, aged 16; "Mary, wife of Bamber Gascoyne, esq. of Childwall, d. of Isaac and Mary Green, ob. 8 May, 1799, aged 70." "John Blackburne, of Orford and Hale, esq. born 5 Aug. 1754, ob. 11 April, 1833, forty-six years member of parliament for Lancashire:— Childwall Parish.

"Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas
Quando ullum invenient parem?
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit."

"Anne, wife of John Blackburne, esq. and daughter of Samuel and Mary Robard, ob. Jan^{y} 7, 1823, aged 70;" and "Rev^{d} Thomas Blackburne, LL.D. 22 years warden of Manchester, ob. January 10th, 1823, aged 64." Esther Halsall, who died in her 104th year, was interred at Hale in 1832.

A fair is annually held by the charter of sir Robert de Holland on the 19th November for toys and pedlery, when a number of persons called freemen, chosen by the manor court, appoint a mayor, whose duties are not defined. A wake is also held on the Sunday next to the 15th of August, the Assumption of our Lady.

Over the porch of the grammar school, founded and endowed by William Part, and affording instruction to about twelve boys, is this inscription—

"M.S. Hoc Ædificium Gulielmus Part a longa Majorum hujus Pagi Indigenarum oriundus suo solius Impendio extruxit Censuque Donavit Anno S. H. MDCCXXXIX."

Sir John de Hibernia, who came over with William the Conqueror, settled at the Hutte, or the Haut, and was buried at Hale church in 1088, as once appeared from one of the windows of the old chapel. His descendant, sir Robert Ireland, was lord of Hutte in the reign of king John; his son, sir John Ireland, marrying Maud, daughter and sole heir of sir John Hesketh, of Rufford, had Adam, lord of Hutte and of Hale, in right of his wife Averia, daughter and coheiress of sir Robert Holland, as mentioned in the preceding township. The other coheiress conveyed the estates in Halewood in marriage to one of the Lovel family, which were in possession of Francis, baron Lovel, Holland, Degencourt, and Grey, who, after the battle of Bosworth, was drowned in attempting to ford the river at Ince, in order to Hale-wood.

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pass to his house at Halewood. He was attainted 1 Henry VII. and his possessions were granted to the earl of Derby, whose descendant is the present proprietor. The Irelands held the manors of Hutt, Hale, Halewood, and Halebanke, in the reign of Elizabeth, of William, earl of Derby, in free soccage, by an annual render of two roses on Midsummer-day. The manor of Halewood partly belongs to John Ireland Blackburn, esq. by descent from the ancient lords of Hutt; but the court leet for Halewood is held on behalf of the earl of Derby about Easter.

The Hutt is supposed to have been a residence of the Hollands: that it was a building of some importance is evident from the few remains that now exist; the massive stack of kitchen chimneys, the large stone transome window frame, the ancient chimney piece, and an upper range of windows of similar dimensions, all tend to testify the consequence of this edifice. It is said that the great hall was 100 feet long and 30 feet wide. The whole, except the outbuildings, was surrounded by the moat, which is still perfect, and over which was a drawbridge. The gate-house is of far more modern date than the great hall. The door-way is nearly entire. This building, like Speke Hall, is low, but it is more secluded. The inhabitable portion of the Hutt is occupied as a farm-house.*

* A ruined arch within the Hutt is the subject of the initial letter of this chapter.

Ireland, of Hutte.

John Ireland (Joh. de Hibernia), Knt. of Hutte, buryed at Hale 2 Will'i Rufi. =

(4 descents, the names not found.) =

Gilbert de Walton, lord of Hale and Halewood. =

John Ireland. = | William de Co- = lumbers. | Henry de = Walton. | Richard Walton de Media, son and heir, ob. s. p.

Robert Ireland, lord of Hutte, Knt. = in the time of king John. | Alan Columbers. = Cecily, dau. and heir of Henry Walton.

John Ireland, of = Hutte, Knt. | Maud, dau. of Sir John Hesketh, of Rufford. | Robert Holland, Knt. = | Cecily, dau. and heir of Alan Columbers.

Robert Holland, Knt. lord of Hale and Halewood. =

Stephen de Mer- = ton, lord of Bebington, in com. Cestr. | Adam Ireland, = lord of Hutte, Hale, & Halewood. | Avena, d. = and coh. of Sir Robert Holland. | Richard Merton, fil. Will'i. | Mawd, dau. = and coh. | Sir John Lovell.

Stephen de Merton. =

David de Merton, obijt s. p. | Agatha, sister and heir, lady of Merton. = John Ireland, Knt., lord of Hutte, Hale, and half of the manor of Bebbington, jure uxoris.

David Ireland, Esq. = Margaret, dau. of Sir William Stanley, of Hooton and Stourton, co. Cestr.

Sir John Ireland, Knt. = Margaret, dau. of — Halsall, of Halsall.

Margaret, dau. and = heir of Will. Handford, Knt. 1st wife. | William Ire- = land, son and heir. | Elizabeth, dau. of = William Atherton, Knt. 2d wife. | Margaret, wife of = Thomas Lancaster of Rainhill. | Thomas Ireland, = first of Lydiate. | Agnes, dau. and = heir of Robert Blakeburne. | Daniel Standish, 2d husb.

John Ireland, son = and heir. | Margaret, dau. of Will. Atherton, of Atherton. | Laurence Ireland de Lydiate. = Katherine, dau. of Henry Blundell, of Crosby.

William Ireland, of Hutte, Esq. = Ellen, dau. of William Mollineux, of Sephton, Knt.

William. | John Ireland, of Hutte, = Knt., ob. 17 Hen. VIII. 29 July. | Margaret, nat. dau. of James = Stanley, Bishop of Ely, who was brother of Sir Geo Stanley. | Thomas, to whom his father = gave Milncrofts, part of the demesne of Hutte. | Margaret, dau. of — Whitby, of Ince, co. Chester.

Thomas Ireland, Esq. = Margaret, dau. to Sir Richard Bold, of Bold. | William Ireland de Halewood. = Ellen, d. of — Carye, gent.

Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of = Raph Birkenhead, of Crointon, in Cheshire. | George Ire- = land, of Hutte. | Elizabeth, dau. and = coh. to Edward Colwich. 2d wife. | Rich. Lester, of Tabley, = 1st husband. | Anne. = William, 4th son of Thomas Aston, of Aston, Cheshire.

Barbara, dau. to George = Legh, of High Leigh, co. Cestr. | Sir Gilbert Ire- = land, of Hutte & Hale, 2d son. | John, 1st = son, s. p. | Kath. dau. to = Peter Lester, of Tabley. | George, 3 = Thomas, 4 dau. | Eldest = dau. | Ricot, of = Manley. | Mary. = | Will. Orrell, of Turton. | Jane. = | Rich. Molineux, of Grange and New Hall.

John Ireland, of Hutte and Hale, Esq. ob. 3 Car. I. = Elizabeth, dau. to Sir Thomas Hayes, alderman and lord mayor of London. | Thomas. | Peter. | George. | Alan. | Kath.

Sir Gilbert Ireland, of the = Hutte, Hale, & Bewcy, ætat. 41 ann. Ap. 8, 1665, ob. 1675. | Margaret, dau. and sole = heir to Thomas Ireland, of Bewcy. | John, George, & = Thomas, died unmarried. | Barbara. | Ellen, or Eleanor, = sister and coheir of her brothers. | Edward Aspinwall, = of Aspinwall, Esq. | Elizabeth.

Gilbert Aspinwall, of Hale, son and heir, died 1717. = — Bushell.

Edward Aspinwall, of Hale, = son & heir, bur. 2d Aug. 1719. | Mary Gardner, of = London, bur. 1711. | Mary Aspinwall. = — Bramill, of Liverpool. | Thomas Crowder, s. p. = | Eleanor Aspinwall, s. p.

Ireland Aspinwall, of Hale, died unmarried, 2d June, 1733, and buried at Hale. | Mary Aspinwall, only dau. & heir to her brother, died 31 May, 1738, aged 41. = Isaac Green, of Childwall, died 5 July, 1749, aged 71, lord of Childwall and Hale.

Thomas Blackburne, of Orford, Esq. = high sheriff 1763, died 15 Jan. 1768, buried at Hale. | Ireland Green, eldest dau. & = coh. marr. 28 Jan. 1752, died 19 Aug. 1795, aged 67. | Catherine Aspinwall, died unmarried. | Bamber Gascoyne, of = Barking, co. Essex, died 8 May, 1799. | Mary Green, 2d dau. & coh. died 8 May, 1799.

John Blackburn, of = Orford and Hale, Esq., M.P. F.R.S., sheriff, 1781. | Anne, d. of Saml. = Rodbard, of Shepton Mallet, co. Somers. | Anne, w. of Will. Bamford, Esq. | Mary, died unmar. | Isaac Blackburne, 3d son of Mill-Bank, sheriff 1803. = | Alicia, d. of Walter Kerfoot, Esq. | Thomas, LL.D. = warden of Manchester. | Marg. d. of Sir Rd. Brooke, Bart. | Bamber = Gascoyne, of Childwall. | Lt.-Gen. Gascoyne, M.P. for Liverpool.

John Ireland Blackburne, = Esq. M.P. for Newton, 1817, and sitting member for Warrington. | Anne, dau. of William Bamford and Anne Blackburne. | Rev. Thomas Blackburne, 2d son. | Gilbert Rodbard, 3d son. | Mary, married G. J. Legh, of High Legh, Esq. | Mary Frances, sole dau. and = heir of Bamber Gascoyne, of Childwall, Esq. = James-Brownlow-William, present and 2d marquis of Salisbury.

Norres, or Norreys, of Speke.

[Extracted from Lodge's pedigree of Norreys of Davy Hulme.]

Alain Norreys, of Sutton, co. of Lancaster. =

Alain Norreys, of Sutton, son and heir. =

Sir Henry Norreys, of Sutton, Knt. son and heir. =

Henry Norreys, of Sutton, son and heir. =

Thomas Norreys, of Sutton, son and heir. =

William Norreys, of Speke, co. Lancaster, son and heir. = Joan, dau. of Sir John Molineux, of Sefton, Knt. who brought Speke to her husband.*

Sir Henry Norreys, of Speke, Knt. =

Sir John Norreys, of Speke, Knt. = Catherine, daughter of Robert Balderstone.

* *See Pedigree of Molineux, Earl of Sefton.*

Sir Henry Norreys, of Speke, Knt. = Alice, dau. and heir of Roger Ereneis, of Chester, by Jane, dau. and heir of Wm. Molineux, of Crosby.*

William Norreys, of Speke, son and heir. = Percival, daughter and heir of John Harrington, of Westby.

John Norreys, of Bray, in the co. Berks, 2d son. = Eleanor Ravenscroft.

Thomas Norreys, of Speke, son & heir. = Lettice, dau. & sole h. of Thos. Norres, of Derby, co. Lanc.

2 John, 3 Richard, 4 William.

Catherine, ux. of Robt. Grosvenor, of Eaton, co. Chester.

Agnes, ux. of John Banbury, of the co. Chester.

Elizabeth, ux. of Thos. Gerrard, of Ince.

Margaret, ux. of Robt. Lathom, of Parbold.

Beatrice, ux. of John Ireland, of Lidiate.

Jane, ux. of Wm. Worthington, of Worthington.

Sir William Norreys, of Speke, son and heir. = Catherine, dau. of Henry Bolde, of Bolde.

Amound, or Edmund, of Fifield, co. Berks. 2 = Alice, d. and sole heir of John Fowler, by Alice, dau. of Wm. Norreys, of Wingfield.

Nicholas Norreys, of Tarleton. =

Henry Norreys, son and heir, of Speke. = Clemence, dau. of Sir James Harrington, of Wolfedge, co. Northumb.

William Norreys, of Derby, 2d son. = ... d. of John Pasmiche.

James, Edward.

Johannah, Margaret, s. p.

Ellen, dau. of Rowland Bulkeley, of Beaumaris, 1st wife. = Sir William Norreys, of Speke, s. and heir. = Anne, eldest dau. and coheir of David Middleton, Chester, widow of Thomas Scriven, of Frodesley, Salop.

Thomas, 2d son, married Anne, dau. of William Brampton.

Edward, 3d son.

Anne, wife of Percival Harrington, of Huyton Hey.

William Norreys, son & heir, killed at the battle of Musselborough, 1547, ob. unmar.

Clemence, w. of Adam Hulton, of the Park.

Catherine, w. of Hugh Ap Richard.

Ellen, wife of — Lloyd.

Alice, w. of Adam Hawarden, of Woolston.

Margaret, wife of Thurston Tildesley, of Wardley.

Elizab. & three other daughters.

Henry, & three other sons, all s. p.

Isabella, 2d daughter, w. of — Charnock, of Charnock.

Edward Norreys, of Speke, 2d son. = Margaret, coheir of —— Smallwood, of Westminster.

Edward Norreys, mar. and had issue, Margaret, wife of Edw. Ireland, of Lydiate.

Perpetua, wife of Thos. Westby, brother and heir of Westby of Burscough.

Anne, 1st wife of Sir Thos. Butler, of Bewsey; 2d husb. Sir Philip Draycot, of Penesley, co. Staff.

Mary, 3d wife of Thomas Clifton, of Westby.

Margaret, ux. of Edw. Tarbock, of Tarbock.

Sir William Norreys, of Speke; K.B. at the coronation of Jas. I. died about 1626. = Eleanor, dau. of Sir Wm. Molineux, of Sefton.

Amelia, w. of William Blundell, of Crosby.

Marg. w. of Thurston Anderton, bro. of James A. of Lostock, and remarr. to sir Henry Banbury, of Stanway.

Edward, 1st son, Alain, 3d, Thomas, 4th, Richard, 5th, all died unm.

William Norreys, of Speke, 2d son, died in June, 1651. = Margaret, dau. of Sir Thomas Saulsbury, kt. of Llewenny, co. Denbigh.

Bridget, 1st d. wife of Sir Thomas Bolde, of Bold; remarr. to John Fleming, of Rydale, co. Westm.

Margaret, uxor of Edward Fleetwood, of Penwortham.

Elizabeth, 3d dau. wife of George Warburton, of Ashley, Esq.

Alexander, 6th.

Henry, 7th son, a colonel of foot in Flanders.

Anne, 4th wife of James Bradshaw, of the Haigh.

Edward Norreys, son and heir, died in 1664. = Frances, dau. of Sir Tho. Powell, kt. of Horsley, co. Denb.

Thomas Norreys, of Speke, 2d son and heir, aged 46 in 1664, ob. 6th July, 1700. = Catherine, dau. of Sir Hen. Garaway, alderm. of London.

William, 3, Christoph. 4, James, 5.

Margaret, wife of James Saulesbyry, of Boghegryk, in co. Flint.

Edward Norreys, only son, died young.

Catherine, died young.

Francis, d. young.

Margaret.

Wm. Norreys, 2d son, born in 1657, "M.P. for L'pool in the 3d, 4th, and 5th parliaments of Will. III.; also ambassador to the Porte."

John, 3, Henry, 4, Jonathan, 6, Richard, 7.

Margaret, 1, Anne, 2 Catha-, rine, 3, Elizabeth, 4.

Thos. Norreys, of Speke, son and heir; bo. 30 May, 1653, M. P. for L'pool 1st and 2d parl. 5 of Will. III. = Margaret, 2d d. of Sir Willoughby Aston, co. Chester.

Edw. Norreys, 5th son, of Chester and afterwds of Speke, M. P. L'pool, died 25th July, 1726, buried at Garston. = 2d wife, a d. of Cleveland, of L'pool, Esq. remarr. to John Tarleton, M.D.

Catharine Norreys, eldest daughter, born Dec. 26, 1696; died 25th Nov. 1697.

Mary Norreys, only surviving daughter and sole heir both to her father and uncle Edw. Norreys, 22d March, 1700, and married Nov. 1736. = Lord Sydney Beauclerk, 6th son of 1st Duke of St. Albans.

Thomas Norreys, only son, baptized at Chester, 3d Nov. 1712, died without issue.

Susannah, born 17th of January, 1706.

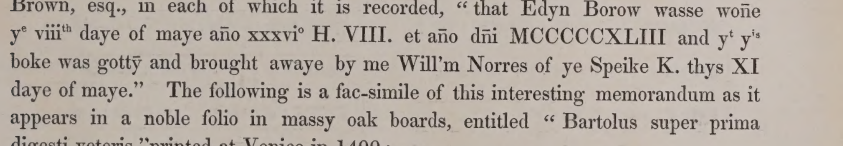
Catharine, bapt. at Chester 1st Dec. 1705, died unmarried.

Topham Beauclerk, Esq. who married Lady Dinah Bolingbroke after her divorce in 1768, died March 11, 1800.

Childwall Parish.

Speke.

Spec was held at the time of the Conquest by a Saxon thane named Uctred.* Shortly afterwards, Roger Gerneth gave two carucates in Spec to Richard de Mulas.† The whole manor came into possession of Adam Molyneux by his marriage with Annota, daughter and heiress of Benedict Gernet, lord of Especke and Oglahal, or Oglet. Its next transit was into the family of Erneys, or Ereneis, of Chester: Joan, daughter of sir William Molineux of Sefton, 14 Edward I. married Robert de Erneys, who in her right became lord of Le Speke,‡ which his daughter and heiress, Alice, conveyed in marriage to sir Henry Norres, descended from the Norrises of Sutton. Of this family was sir William Norres, who brought away part of the royal library at Holyrood-house, and some curious pieces of wainscot, to Speke-hall, which was re-erected by sir Edward Norris, to whom, on the authority of Secombe, this transfer of the relics has been generally attributed.§ This transaction has been doubted;‖ but we are enabled to confirm the fact on the authority of sir William Norres himself, for there are at present in the Athenæum Library at Liverpool fourteen folio volumes, purchased at the sale of the late Henry Brown, esq., in each of which it is recorded, "that Edyn Borow wasse woñe y^e viii^th daye of maye año xxxvi° H. VIII. et año dñi MCCCCCXLIII and y^t y^is boke was gottȳ and brought awaye by me Will'm Norres of ye Speike K. thys XI daye of maye." The following is a fac-simile of this interesting memorandum as it appears in a noble folio in massy oak boards, entitled "Bartolus super prima digesti veteris," printed at Venice in 1499:—



* Vol. I. p. 96-7. † Testa de Nevill', fo. 404.

‡ On the authority of Vernon, who has this match in the pedigree of Molineux.

Will'us Molineux miles 14 Edw. I. = Isabell Scaresbrecke.

Richard. = Johanna filia Will'i. = Robert de Erneys, jure uxoris D'nus de la Speke.

In the annexed pedigree Joan, daughter of sir John Molineux, brings Speke to her husband, William Norres, whose great-grandson marries Alice, daughter and heir of Roger Ereneis, by Jane, daughter and heir of William Molineux, of Crosby. § See Vol. I. p. 463.

‖ Letter to the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, by W. R. Whatton, esq.

Childwall Parish.

Speke Hall, a fine specimen of the Lancashire manor-house of the reign of Elizabeth, was originally surrounded by a moat, of which the outlines remain, and over which a bridge leads to the principal entrance. On the lower edge of the window in front of the porch, which is now covered with ivy, an inscription is carved in antique letters: "This. worke. 25. yards. long. was. wolly. built. by: Edw: N: Esq: Anno: 1598." In the centre of the court-yard are two flourishing yew trees; and over a part of the moat a fine weeping-willow spreads its branches. At each angle of the southern wall, within the court, are two spacious corbelled windows, one of which lights the great hall, an ample and lofty apartment. The wainscot, brought from Holyrood House is erected against the north wall of this room, and is perpendicularly divided into eight compartments, which are subdivided into five rows of panels. Each of these panels, except the fourth, contains a grotesquely-carved head, surrounded by mantling. In the fourth panel is an ornamental oval shield, supported by two lions, but without any armorial charges. The second row of panels contains, in detached portions, the inscription—

SLEPE : NOT : THIL : Ye :
HOUU : THOUU : HAST :
LF : THOUU : HAVE : UUELL
OTHER :
HATHE : CONSEDERD :
SPENT : Ye : DAY : PAST :
DON : THANK : GOD : LF :
WAYS : RE :
PENT : Ye.

Below these are the three other rows, ornamented with grotesque carvings. Over the chimney-piece of the dining-room, which is now in a ruinous condition, is a carved pedigree in oak, of three generations, of the Norris family. An inscription upon canvass formerly ran along the cornice, explanatory of the figures in the compartments of the pedigree. Over the door is engraved a monitory sentence, in characters similar to those in the hall:—

THE : STREGHTEST : WAYE : to : HEAVEN : YS : GOD : TO : LOVE : & : SERVE : ABOVE : ALL : THYNG.

The family retained the manor of Speke until Thomas, the only son of Edward Norris, (baptized at Chester 3d November, 1712,) dying without issue, was succeeded by his cousin Mary, heiress to her father and uncle, who on the 9th November, 1736, married lord Sidney Beauclerk, the fifth son of Charles, first duke of St. Albans. His son, the hon. Topham Beauclerk, was a man well known in the circles of literature;* he died in 1780, leaving a son, Charles

* See Boswell's Life of Johnson, and other works of that period.

Drawn by T. Allom. Engraved by E. Challis.

SPEKE HALL, LANCASHIRE.

FISHER, SON, & Co LONDON 1833.

George, who sold Speke manor to Richard Watt, esq., a merchant of Liverpool, whose great-nephew, Richard Watt, esq., is the present lord. Childwall Parish.

Garston. At a very early period this place gave name to a family, of whom William, son of Adam de Gerstan, Henry de Gerstan, and Roger, son of William de Gerstan, appear in records of 37-8 Henry III. Adam de Gerstan died in 49 Henry III. holding lands in Gerston and the manor of West Derby.* Margaret, his wife, was given by the king in marriage to Richard Litherpol, with her land, which was worth half a mark;† and the heir of Adam Gerstan held four carucates of the king for 20s. in thanage.‡ Garston was in possession of the earls of Lancaster,§ and under Thomas, as baron of Widnes, Robert de Blackeburne, according to the Duchy Feodary, held in right of his wife, Ellena, the manor of Gerstan with its appurtenances, in which manor were three carucates of land, by service, and 20s. per annum.‖ John de Blackburne had a son Robert, who n 16 Richard II. left a daughter and heiress, married to Thomas Ireland, ancestor of the Irelands of Lydiate; whose grandson, John Ireland, having married Beatrix, daughter of William Norris, of Speke, died 8th May, 1514, 6 Henry VIII., lord of the manors of Garston and Lydiate.¶ In 10 Elizabeth, Garston is found among the possessions of sir William Norris, of Speke,** but it does not again appear in the inquisitions in connexion with the Irelands. Having passed by the marriage of the heiress of Norris to the Beauclerks, it was sold in lots by Charles George Beauclerk. In 1788 John Blackburne, mayor of Liverpool, was lord of the manor, which now belongs to Thomas Hawkes, esq. M.P. for Dudley, who married Alice, the daughter and heiress of that gentleman. Garston.

Garston-hall, a large farm-house, with one of the gables of wood and plaster, formerly containing a Roman Catholic chapel, is now the property of sir John Gerard, of New-hall, Newton, bart. In Garston stands the ancient hall of Aighburgh, which was formerly of note. It has been in various hands; in the reign of Elizabeth and James I. the Brettarghs possessed Aghberghe,†† and in 12 Charles I. Edward Tarleton was the owner of Agberch.‡‡ Afterwards it became the property of George Warrington, esq., who sold it to Mr. John Hardman, the purchaser of Allerton, by whom it was sold to Mr. Tarleton. The estate was again sold by Thomas Tarleton, of Boldesworth Castle, esq., brother of general sir Banaster Tarleton, bart., to Mr. Dixon, of Chester, by whom it was sold; and is now in possession of the widow of alderman Porter, of Liverpool.

* Escaet. 49 Hen. III. n. 8.
† Testa de Nevill', fo. 371.
§ Escaet. Edm. com. Lanc. 25 Edw. I. n. 51.
¶ Duchy Records, Vol. IV. n. 6.
†† Ibid. Vol. XVI. Inq. Will. Bretter, n. 60.
‡ Ibid. fo. 402.
‖ Lansdowne MS. 559.
** Ibid. Vol. XI. n. 22.
‡‡ Ibid. Vol. XXIX. n. 34.

Childwall Parish.

The chapel of Garston, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small building with a cupola, and bears date 1707. It contains a monument to the memory of Edward, the brother of sir William Norris, whom he accompanied on his embassy to the Great Mogul. Under the arms of Norris is inscribed,

> "Under this tomb lies interred Edward Norris, M.D. of Speek, who departed this life the 22d of July 1726, in the — year of his age. Also Ann his wife died ye 3d of January 1729, aged 53."

A short Latin inscription is placed to the memory of Jonathan Casson, minister of this chapel, who died 6th December, 1804, and another commemorates the piety and learning of Madan Spencer Thomson, who died 1818. There is also a monument to John Blackburne, esq., of Hawford in Worcestershire, lord of Garston, who died in 1827. The names of the families to whom the burial-place belongs are here inscribed on the edge of the upright gravestones. This appears to have been a very ancient practice here, and is also observed at Hale. There formerly stood a cross in the chapel-yard, of which the pedestal and socket still remain. From the frequent occurrence of the sign of the cross, it is obvious that many Catholics have been interred in this cemetery.

Allerton.

At the time of the Domesday survey, three thanes held ALRETUNE for three manors, and there was half a hide worth eight shillings.* In 37-8 Henry III. Geoffrey de Chetham complained at Lancaster against the abbot of Stanlawe and brother Adam Blankherneys, that they had taken away his turf at Alreton, and had beaten and abused his people. The sheriff commanded that the abbot should be attached by Adam and Henry de Gerstan, and brother Adam by William, son of Adam de Gerstan, and Roger, son of William, until they gave bail to answer for their trespass.† Allerton was a part of the barony of Widnes, and held of the duchy by John le Warre, and under the de la Warres by the Lathoms. The manor of Allerton, with lands in Wolveton, was held by Robert Lathom in 11 Henry VIII.,‡ from whom it passed to his descendant, Thomas Lathom, of Parbold, in 21 James I.§ In the time of the commonwealth, Richard Lathom was

* See Vol. I. p. 96-7.

† Lanc. Galfrid de Chetli op̄ se iv. die v̄sus abb̄em de Stanlawe & fratrē Adam Blankherneys de placito quare vi & armis cepunt turbam ipsi Gafri in Alreton & ilt asportav̄unt & homines suos v̄bav̄unt & male tractav̄unt contra pacē, &c. Et ipsi non ven̄, &c. Et vic̄ mandav̄ qd abbas fuit attach̄ p Adam de Gerstan̄ et Henr̄ de eadē. Et frater Adam p Willum fit Ade de Gerstan & Rog̃um fit Willi de eadē ideo ponantur p̄ met̄ pleg̃ qd sint, &c. a die &c.

Placit. coram Consilio Reg' apud Westm. in Octab Sči Michis 37-8. Hen. III. Rot. 9.

‡ Duchy Records, Vol. V. n. 7.

§ Ibid. Vol. XXIII. n. 7.

adjudged to have forfeited his estates for treason against the state, and on the 16th March, 1653, the parliamentary trustees of forfeited estates sold Allerton to John Sumpner, of Medhurst, Sussex, for £3700. The Lathoms, however, kept possession of the property, and there yet remain on an outbuilding the initials and date $_{R}{}^{L}{}_{K}$ 1659. In 1669 an arrangement was made between Thomas, son and heir of Robert Lathom, and Charles, son and heir of John Sumpner, and a recovery was suffered in the 22 Charles II., but in 1670 the whole was sold by Richard Percival to Thomas, his son, for £4755. The Percivals mortgaged this property in 1730, and in 1732 it was sold to the Hardmans of Liverpool for £7700. At a later date, Allerton was again sold to Messrs. Clegg and Roscoe; and the hall was the property and residence of William Roscoe, esq. the elegant historian of Leo X., by whom it was held till 1816, when it was sold to James Willacey, of Barton-lodge near Preston, esq. In May, 1824, the house and estates were sold for £28,000, by the Willaceys to Patteson Ellams, esq., the present owner and occupier of the hall. Mr. Clegg, the joint purchaser with Mr. Roscoe, resides at Green Hill in Allerton. Childwall Parish.

Wavertree. The orthography of this township in ancient records has the following remarkable variations; Waudter, Wavre, Wastpuht, Wastyete, and Wartre. In 1 John four bovates of land were granted to Henry de Waleton by royal charter.* In 36 Henry III. Wavertree was granted to William de Ferars, earl of Derby,† from whom it passed to the crown. The royalty of the lands, copyhold of inheritance, has generally followed the destiny of the neighbouring township of West Derby, and continued in the line of Lancaster so late as queen Elizabeth, whose manor Wavertree was, and whose tenants had a dispute with Richard Lathom, esq., lord of the manor of Allerton, regarding fifty acres of waste land between Allerton and Wavertree, bounded by Calder, or way stones, as appears by a plan then made, and now in the chest at Wavertree. In 14 Charles I. Wavertree was sold with Everton to Edward Ditchfield, John Highlord, Humphrey Clarke, and Francis Mosse, citizens of London, who in 1639 sold West Derby, Wavertree, and Everton, to James lord Stanley and Strange. From the Stanleys these manors passed with Childwall to the Legays, probably by an act of sequestration. A member of this family sold these possessions to the late Isaac Green, esq. one of whose heiresses conveyed them to Bamber Gascoyne, esq. from whom they descended by marriage to the marquis of Salisbury, the present lord of these manors. Wavertree.

* Rot. Chart. 1 John, m. 3. Vide Testa de Nevill', fo. 401, 3, 9.

† Rot. Chart. 36 Hen. III. m. 24.

Childwall Parish.

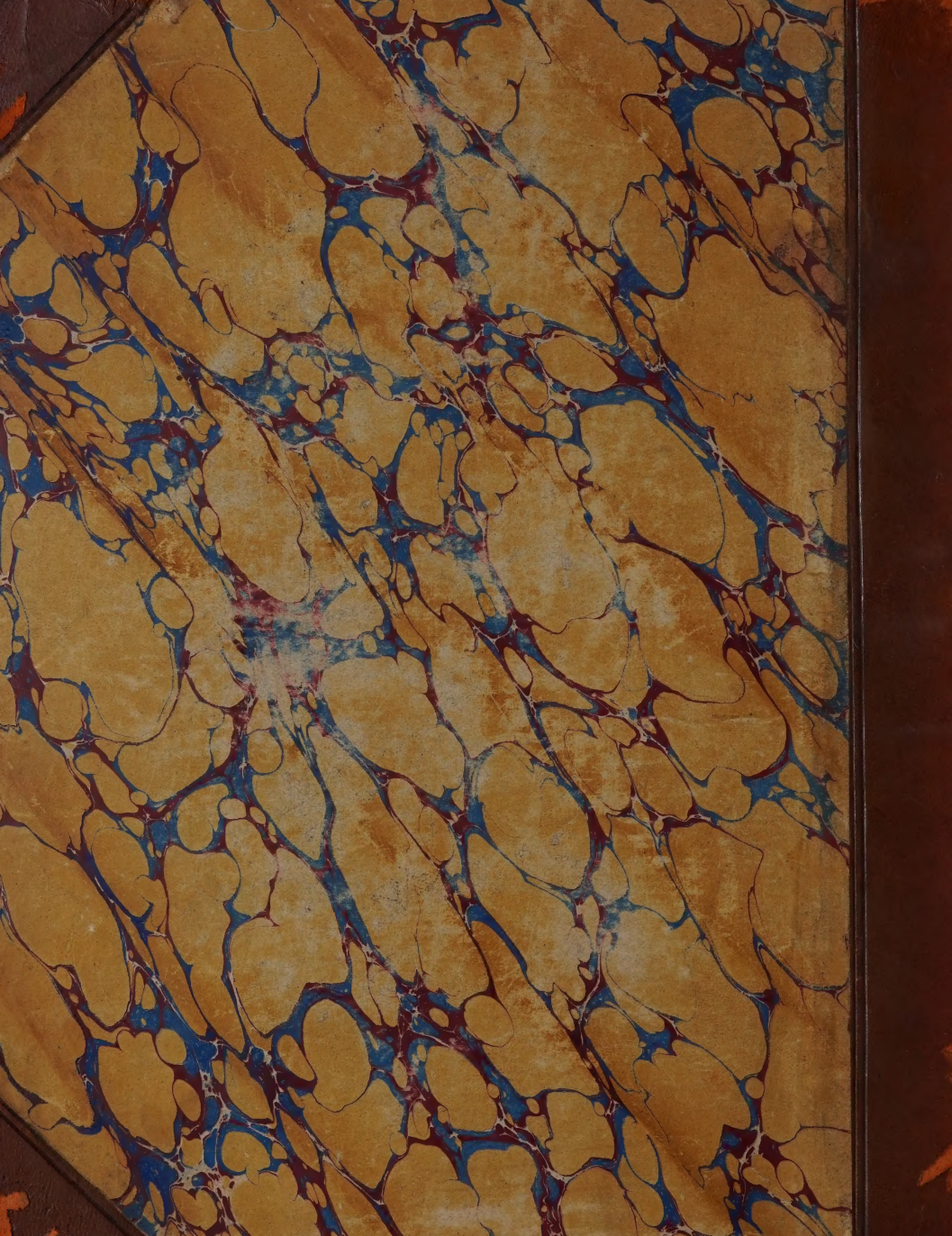
There is here an ancient well, with a rude unintelligible inscription, of the date of 1414, which is thus *charitably* rendered by the villagers:—

"He that hath and won't bestow,
The Devil will reckon with him below."

Or,

"He who here does nought bestow,
The Devil laughs at him below."

The soil in this parish is generally a loamy sand intermixed with rock. From two-thirds to three-fourths of the land is in pasture, well laid out, and much enriched with tillage. An elevated ridge intersects the centre of the parish from Childwall to Much Woolton, declining rapidly into a low woody plain to the shores of the Mersey. There are two capital quarries of red-rock stone at Wavertree, and two others at Much Woolton, held in shares or plots, and yielding that description of stone so much used here in the erection of mansions. There is also a fifth quarry at Dighbruth, in Garston, of less magnitude, but capable of being worked to a great extent. The mansions in this part of the county give an air of opulence to the district; and the magnificent estuary of the Mersey, though above the principal station of commercial activity, now exhibits daily on its broad expanse a very different scene to that which was beheld by our ancestors, when the baptisms in the parish of Childwall amounted only to five in the year.

END OF VOLUME III.

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